New Drainage Tunnel Will Give Access to Untold Millions

AN infinitely larger and greater Cripple Creek dawned with the new year. The definite decision of the mine owners to construct the intermediate drainage tunnel at once means literally a new Cripple Creek under Cripple Creek. The great basin of glittering gold, the possibilities of which [illegible] experts and practical mining men, which has apparently been only scratched at the surface in the extraction of the tremendous values heretofore, will be laid open to the exploitation of miners to a much greater extent than has been possible during all the years of its existence.

The extent of mining operations in the great gold camp has been limited only by the presence of water, which increased with depth. Great ore bodies grew in width and richness, with every indication of permanency as depth was attained, but the ever-present problem of water harassed the operators at each foot gained.

In the comparatively early days of the camp, the Blue Bell tunnel was built, the portal being at an elevation of 9,342 feet. This, said the mine owners, will suffice to carry away the water at any depth at which we may find gold. But the gold values increased, and the bonanza veins grew larger and more numerous as the miners sunk the shafts, and ere long the Ophelia tunnel, with its portal 67 feet lower, was constructed. The ever-increasing supply of ore at the bottom of the constantly deepening shafts justified the construction of the Standard tunnel. The portal of the Standard bore, 241 feet below that of the Ophelia, was thought sufficiently low to drain the camp for all time to come, until the gold basin was exhausted.

THE EL PASO TUNNEL.

But mines were sunk to still greater depths, and the gold production of Cripple Creek increased by leaps and bounds, with the water trouble always uppermost among the obstacles which had to be overcome. Then came the El Paso, or Cripple Creek tunnel, 261 feet lower than the Standard bore. The Cripple Creek tunnel drained the camp for many years, but the resistless, onward, downward progress of the miners, toiling hundreds of feet below the surface, uncovered yet greater and richer veins than had before been encountered. The water problem was still unsolved, and many of the mines, the El Paso being an example, have been compelled for many months to confine extraction to the upper and worked-over portions of their territory.

After more than a year of careful investigation, based on the surveys and figures of D. W. Brunton, an eminent mining engineer, the Cripple Creek mine owners decided to construct the intermediate, or Gatch park, deep drainage tunnel.

The tunnel, which will gain an average depth of 749 feet, will start from a portal in Gatch park at an elevation of 8,000 feet, or 758 feet lower than the Cripple Creek tunnel, the lowest of the four already constructed.

Brunton recommended two other tunnel sites as practical, one above, and one below the intermediate bore adopted by the mine operators.

According to Brunton's figures, the intermediate tunnel can be driven from its portal in Gatch park to the main water course, a distance of 15,550 feet, in two and one-tenth years, at a cost of $450,000. This will give relief to the west side mines, including the Elkton, El Paso and Mary McKinney. The operators propose to continue the tunnel to the Vindicator shaft, a distance of 11,640 feet. This will require three and two-tenths years and will cost $291,000.

WILL REQUIRE FIVE YEARS.

The entire tunnel, 27,190 feet in length, will be completed in five and three-tenths years, at a total cost of $721,000. The mine owners, however, are certain that Brunton's figures can be lowered as to the cost of construction.

The east side mines to be benefited by the tunnel between the main water course and the Vindicator include the Portland, Vindicator, Granite, Strong and Golden Cycle.

The main water course, which is at the "contact" or point of junction of the granite with the eruptive rock, is about 1,800 feet south of the Mary McKinney shaft, from 1,500 to 1,800 feet east of the El Paso, and 1,200 feet west of the Elkton.

The mine owners have subscribed $750,000 and $100,000 additional is expected from smaller mines, which will probably pay a percentage based on production. The mills, smelters and railroads will be called on for the remaining $150,000 necessary to make up $1,000,000. They have intimated that they will subscribe this amount, and work will start on the construction of the tunnel as soon as the subscriptions are received. Each of the nine directors has constituted himself a committee of one to facilitate the completion of subscriptions and the beginning of actual work on the bore.

Although the tunnel, it is expected, will cost less than $750,000, the mine owners are proceeding on the supposition that the expenditure will aggregate $1,000,000, in order to be on the safe side. All money not spent when the tunnel is completed will be returned to the mine operators, railroads and reduction companies in proportion to the subscriptions given.

Following are estimates given by Engineer Brunton as to the distance, cost and time required, both in constructing the tunnel from the portal to the main water course, and from the latter to the Vindicator shaft:

DISTANCES

	Feet
Tunnel portal to El Paso shaft	11,500
El Paso shaft to main water course	[illegible]
Portal to tunnel shaft	10,576
Depth of tunnel shaft	800

Elevation of portal 8,030 feet, or 753 feet below portal of Cripple Creek drainage tunnel.

Time required to sink tunnel shaft, with sump and stations, allowing a daily rate of progress in shaft of three and one-half feet, 261 days.

During the time this was being done the heading from the portal would have been in operation 261 days, and at an average rate of progress of ten feet per day, would have been driven 2,610 feet. This would leave a gap between the portal heading and the bottom of the shaft of 7,960 feet, which, by attack from the tunnel shaft and portal heading, could be driven through in 398 days.

During this 398 days the heading from the tunnel shaft eastward would have advanced 2,960 feet, thus reaching a point of 1,000 feet from main water course when connection was made between the portal and shaft workings. This 1,000 feet would be driven in 100 days, making the time required for effective drainage to begin as follows:

	Days
Sinking tunnel shaft, sump and cutting station	261
Making connection between shaft and portal headings	398
Connecting tunnel shaft workings with main water course	100
Length of time, 2.1 years, or	759

COST OF WORK.

Sinking shaft and sump 820 feet at $40 per foot	$32,800
Cutting station	3,200
Driving tunnel heading 6,700 feet at [illegible] per foot	[illegible]
Driving tunnel from bottom tunnel shaft 7,960 feet at $25 per foot	199,000
Driving tunnel heading 1,000 feet at $22.50 per foot	22,500
Buildings, road and depreciation on machinery	40,700
Total	$450,000

Depth gained, 740 feet. Cost per vertical foot drained, $581.00.

Should it be necessary, in order to obtain effective drainage on the eastern portion of the district, to drive across to the Vindicator shaft, a distance of 11,640 feet, this could be done in 1,164 days, or three and two-tenths years, at a cost of $25 per foot, or $291,000. This amount, however, should not all be charged to drainage, as the tunnel would be of great value for both prospecting and ventilation.

Brunton secured his data from personal investigations in the district, from surveys by Hills & Willis, Countryman & Jaquith, and Davis & Byler, as well as from United States geological reports by Cross and Penrose and by Lindgren and Ransome, [illegible] obtained by the Elkton, Portland and Golden Cycle companies and by a report made to E. W. Giddings by Davis & Byler. The drainage tables and records of the Cripple Creek tunnel and the record sheets of progress also were used [illegible] exhaustive report.

BRUNTON'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Brunton recommends that a tunnel not less than seven feet in diameter be constructed, in order to secure the maximum rate of speed through the coarse, blocky granite which will be encountered. The tunnel should be ten feet high, so that ventilating pipe, workmen and tunnel cars can easily find room.

The headings will be driven in both directions from the bottom of the 800-foot shaft, and a pumping compartment in the shaft, 4x5 feet, is recommended. A grade in the tunnel of one foot in 300 is advised, while the tracks, says Brunton, should be double. He says that the tunnel should be planked and mules used to haul the cars, since electricity and air locomotives would be too expensive.

The water flowing from the tunnel can be used to operate an electric plant, according to Brunton, and the El Paso company has already surveyed a ditch and taken out water rights at a point below the proposed Gatch park tunnel.

Ventilation, a most important consideration, is discussed at length by the engineer, who recommends the use of a force blower.

Improved diamond drills of large size are advised, to effect the greatest speed with the least labor. In regard to the difference in cost of mining in wet and dry ground, Brunton says:

"The expense of pumping is by no means the measure of the increased cost of mining in wet ground. When drifts, winzes and raises are driven where the miners can work in comfort, wearing ordinary clothing, they can, with ease and comfort to themselves, do at least 33 per cent more work than when weighed down with rubber coats and boots, in addition to which, in ores like those of Cripple Creek, the amount of loss in 'fines' is certainly very much less in dry than wet mining. Taking into consideration the increased efficiency of labor, and the greater saving in 'fines' which can be effected by dry mining, it is safe to say that deep level drainage, and the consequent draining of the rocks, would show a difference of at least 20 per cent in favor of dry against wet mining."

OFFICERS:
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H. McGARRY, Vice Pres., Gen. Counsel and Gen. Manager.
LOUIS HELM, Secretary.
A. A. ROLLESTONE, Treasurer.
J. E. CARR, Supt.

DIRECTORS:
John T. Milliken. H. McGarry.
Louis Helm. F. G. Logan.
L. R. Carter.

The Golden Cycle Mining Co.

Mills at
Colorado City, Colo.
E. P. SMITH, Mill Manager.
J. TAIT MILLIKEN, Mill Supt.

Mines:
Cripple Creek, Colo.

Main Office 406 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Branch Offices: Colorado Springs, Colo.
Cripple Creek, Colo.

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Colorado Department
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WILL STAND FIRM

BUCHTEL WILL WITHDRAW NO APPOINTMENTS.

PUTS IT SQUARE TO SENATE

SEVERAL CONFIRMATIONS AT MORNING SESSION.

HOW DO SECRETS LEAK OUT?

Upper House Trying to Ascertain How Proceedings of Closed Sessions Become Known—House Presents Bill Striking at Trusts.

Special to The Gazette.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26.—The senate this morning emulated the United States senate in a short discussion, trying to ascertain how it was that secrets of the closed sessions became known. This discussion was had in executive meeting, when each member felt he was safe in expressing whatever opinion he had regarding those newspaper folk who persisted in ascertaining things that were not for them to know.

Confirms Appointments.

The senate then agreed upon the confirmation of the following appointments:

Warden of the Penitentiary—John Hoghorn.

Warden of the Reformatory—A. C. Dutcher.

Game Commissioner—David Forr.

Oil Inspector—John L. Russell.

Boiler Inspector—W. E. Stockton.

Members of the Board of Charities and Corrections—Rabbi W. S. Friedman and Mrs. Ella Williams.

Chaplain of the Penitentiary—Rev. J. F. Blake.

Commissioner of Mines—T. J. Delzell.

Member of Board of Control, Industrial School for Girls—E. C. Stinson.

The senate did little else, receiving a few bills on first reading, and spending a few minutes in committee of the whole, when the local option bill was given a slight hearing.

Buchtel Will Stand Pat.

To a certainty Governor Buchtel is not going to withdraw any of his appointments. He has put it square up to the senate. The body may either confirm E. G. D. Bishop as dairy commissioner, J. F. Finkbiner as lunacy commissioner, and Ralph Taylor as penitentiary commissioner or it may go hang. This seems to be Buchtel's attitude.

The governor will simply wait until after the session, if necessary, and then appoint them.

Senator Parks is understood to be leading the fight against Bishop for dairy commissioner, as he favors Mrs. Wright, the incumbent.

The Pueblo delegation is fighting Finkbiner on the ground that the next appointee to the insane asylum board should be a Pueblo man.

The Democratic side of the senate is taking no part and little interest in the first "tiff" of the minister-executive with the senate. They rather figure the governor to win out.

Senator Anfenger this morning asked an early adjournment so that the corporations committee can get busy on the railroad bill, but Senator Booth wanted the senate to work a couple of hours on general orders.

A motion to adjourn at 10:30 was lost and Senator Drake then moved to go into committee of the whole.

The house passed a resolution sending greetings to the national gathering of the Sons of the American Revolution, which will be held in Denver April 20. A number of bills were read a first time, the list including several senate bills connected with the estates of deceased persons and divorce questions. The session was limited to about an hour, when an adjournment was taken to Monday. House neither body did much today.

Bill Strikes at Trusts.

One of the bills introduced was at the request of the hotel and restaurant keepers association, and is entitled a bill to prohibit trusts. It forbids combinations to run up the prices of the necessities of life, especially those that are on the every-day purchase list of hotels. The scope is really much wider, for it forbids smelting and insurance and similar combinations. But its main object is to prevent the producers from taking advantage of consumers.

Another relates to pharmacists, requiring a state board of examiners to pass upon the merits of all wishing to practice. Under its provisions the Colorado Pharmaceutical association will submit to the governor of the state the names of ten registered pharmacists. From these ten he must select a state board of pharmacy. This board shall examine all wishing to practice pharmacy, and issue certificates to those proving worthy. Each member will draw $5 a day while on duty, and one to be elected as secretary may have an additional salary of $300 a year. Violators of the law are to be fined, the money to go to the Colorado Pharmaceutical association to be used for educational purposes. Registered pharmacists must pay $2 a year after the first expense of examination. All persons or firms engaged in the drug business must post in a conspicuous place in their stores the names of the actual owners. The bill contains severe penalties for those who adulterate drugs, or who sell poisons without observing the regulations laid down for safety of the community.

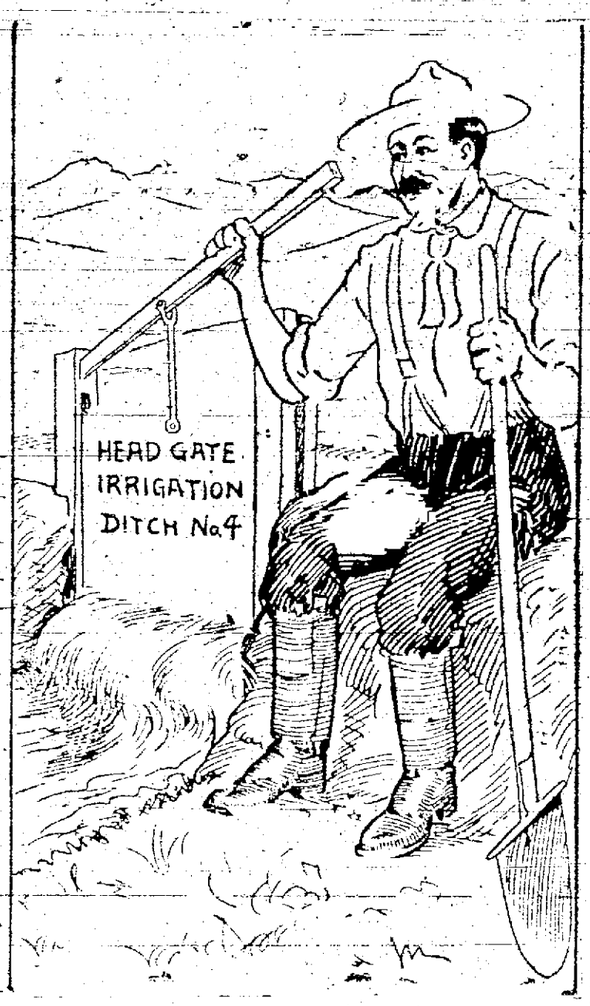
Another bill provides for the codification of the revenue laws of the state.

Mr. Stewart of Douglas county presented a bill for the protection of those who have deposits in state banks. This measure has been discussed in banking and office circles for some time. It provides that the state shall make up the deficits whenever a bank shall fail.

Farming

THE EAST—TOO MUCH RAIN—

OR NO RAIN AT ALL.



COLORADO—RAIN WHEN YOU WANT IT.

FIVE LIVES LOST IN FIRE

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 26.—Fire today that destroyed mill No. 1 of the Cocheco Manufacturing company, cost the lives of four and probably five young mill operatives and a property loss of half a million dollars. The bodies of four boys buried beyond recognition were found in the ruins, and as five boys are known to be missing it is believed another body will be discovered.

The fire broke out soon after the 500 or more operatives had assembled for the day's work. Friction from a belt generated sparks which lodged in a mass of cotton, and the flames quickly spread throughout the building. The exits soon became blocked by a struggling mass of mill hands, and many were obliged to jump from the windows. Others descended by means of ropes.

TWELVE KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Horrible Accident in Pennsylvania Company Mine at Lorentz Cave-in Follows Explosion.

WESTON, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Five Americans and seven Italians are known to be dead as the result of an explosion of fire damp in the Pennsylvania company's mine at Lorentz, W. Va., near Buckhannon, W. Va., which occurred about 5:30 this evening. Immediately following the explosion, the mine caved in and narrowly escaped causing the entombment of all the miners, estimated at 100. The bodies of twelve dead men have been recovered and it is not known at this time whether many others met death.

REPORTS UNFAVORABLY

MAILS WILL NOT BE CARRIED ON STREET CARS.

Objection on the Part of Prominent Manitou People Put Quietus on Movement.

Owing to the unpopularity of the plan with the residents of Manitou, the assistant superintendent of the United States mail service, who was recently in this city, has reported unfavorably to the proposed carrying of the United States mails from Colorado Springs to Colorado and Manitou by the street cars of the Colorado Springs & Interurban Railway company.

Some time ago Postmaster John F. Morgan of Colorado City, started a movement to have the mails carried from Colorado Springs to Colorado City and Manitou by street cars, instead of having them transferred from the trains here to the Colorado Springs postoffice and then back to other trains and taken to Colorado City and Manitou. The proposed change was strenuously opposed by the postmaster of Manitou, A. M. Loddy, and a number of other prominent citizens of that town. The Manitou people expressed themselves as being satisfied with the present system of carrying the mails. Their protests were heeded by the inspector, who, it is said on reliable authority, reported unfavorably to the change. This report will put an end to the movement for having the mails carried to Colorado City and Manitou on the street c

ABSOLUTE TRUST

ENGLAND AND U. S. ON BEST OF TERMS.

RELATIONS NEVER BETTER

AMBASSADOR BRYCE ALLUDES TO HAPPY CONDITIONS.

CITES PROOF OF FRIENDSHIP

Says Attitude of This Country Toward Great Britain Since Jamaica Occurrence Is Abundant Evidence of Good Fellowship.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Jan. 26.—James Bryce the ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Bryce were given a farewell dinner at the Reform club here this evening. Mr. Bryce, replying to a toast to his health referred to Great Britain's good relations with all the powers and added:

Proof of Friendship.

"There is one friendship which is of especial value to all of us. I refer to the United States. I am happy to think our relations with that country never have been better. Never indeed, do I think they have been so good as they are at this moment. The incident fresh in our memory need be referred to only for the sake of saying that the moral of it was this is how different things are now, happily, from those times when an incident like that would have been the signal of cries of defiance in the press of both countries. Fortunately in both countries no one took this matter as anything but an occasion wherein we could show our trust in one another.

"Even more significant was the recent visit of Secretary Root to Canada. I hope you all read the speech of Mr. Root. I never remember any deliverance of a responsible statesman uttered in a higher or broader spirit, and nothing more calculated, by its recognition of the progress of Canada and its fine statement of the reasons for good feeling between Canada and the United States, to promote friendship and good will between Canada and the United States.

Speech Admirable Omen.

"This speech is an admirable omen for the future. It is an admirable sign of the new spirit of relations of these three peoples, or rather these two peoples, for us and the Canadians are after all part of the British people, that such a visit has been paid and such a speech made. There is nothing that ought to be dearer to us than the maintenance of the most friendly and the most intimate relations with the great republic across the Atlantic.

"There is no higher task to which anyone can be called than trying, in whatever small degree, to contribute to the drawing closer of these ties, not only of interest but what is higher and greater, of sympathy, ties that rest in community of language and in the possession of the same literal doings and the same political institutions and traditions.

"I have had the honor of being selected to represent this government in the United States, but not only this government, but the English people desire the closest friendship with the United States."

Will Ask Friends to Contribute.

The sanitarium is not altogether free of debt, although it has made wonderful strides since the advent of Sister Rose. Little more than six years ago Sister Rose proposes to borrow the required funds, giving the sanitarium as security, and hopes to receive private subscriptions in aid of the project.

The institution is unable to accommodate all invalids who apply owing to its crowded condition, and this state of affairs has prevailed for the last two years. The present time is always regarded as the dull season of the year, but not a single room is vacant in the sanitarium, and every tent is occupied. The maximum of 80 patients are being cared for, although last summer, when imperative cases required treatment, the library, billiard room and every available nook and corner was utilized.

(Continued on Page Two.)

TO ENLARGE HOSPITAL

GLOCKNER TO HAVE ADDITION COSTING $75,000.

Work Will Start This Spring—Will Contain 40 Bedrooms, 22 Sleeping Porches, Etc.

A three-story brick addition to Glockner sanitarium, to cost approximately $75,000, and containing 40 bedrooms, in addition to 22 sleeping porches, five dining rooms and a complete culinary department, all furnished with the most modern equipment, will be built at once. Work will start not later than March and the building will be finished in nine or ten months, according to present plans.

The sanitarium management, which is conducted by Sister Superior Rose Alexius, will purchase 100 feet of the next block north of Monroe street, which marks the present northern boundary of the sanitarium ground, and will ask the city council to move Monroe street 100 feet further north. This will give the hospital an additional space of 100 feet, extending from Cascade avenue to Tejon street, immediately adjoining the present property on the north. The tents and cottages which are now crowded around the main building, will be removed to the new ground and the surrounding territory will be parked. Cascade avenue will be parked this year by the city and the property in that section will be vastly improved. J. A. Henry and the Colorado Springs company own the land to the north, which is worth about $6,000.

Will Greatly Increase Capacity.

The present building, tents, and cottages of the sanitarium, including the hospital department, provide accommodations for 80 patients. The capacity will thus be increased 50 per cent through the addition of 40 bedrooms and 22 sleeping porches to be constructed. The porches will be adjuncts to 22 of the rooms and will not be for separate patients. There are 14 nurses in the training school, and 14 sisters in the institution. The new building will require 15 additional nurses.

The addition will conform to the present symmetry of the building. The east and west sides will each be extended a distance of 117 feet, a three-story brick wing on each side conforming to the present architecture. The five dining rooms and the culinary department will extend in a northwesterly direction. This addition will be one story in height, owing to the nature of its use. The total additions will cover more ground than does the present building. All the latest equipment and good, substantial furnishings will be installed. The 40 bedrooms, all of which will be large and airy, will be built with a bathroom between each two rooms.

GRIDIRON DINNER

NEWSPAPER MEN'S CLUB HAS FUNCTION.

ROOSEVELT MAKES ADDRESS

CENTRALIZATION MAJOR MOTIVE IN ENTERTAINMENT.

MEMBERS EREOT AN EMPIRE

Scene Is Laid in Washington, Time 1917—Initiation of Cartoonist Berryman, Originator of "Teddy Bears," Causes Sport.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Centralization was the major motive in the entertainment furnished tonight by the Gridiron club at its annual winter dinner. S. G. Blythe, of the New York World, the new president of the club, directed the entertainment. In the presence of the president of the United States, and vice president and representatives from the coordinate branches of the government, a host of literary and newspaper men and future statesmen and captains of industry, an empire was erected. The scene was laid in Washington and the time 1917.

The kingly power was surrounded with all the officers of state with courtiers and pages, a herald who looked more like "Happy Jack Falstaff" than anything else, and a numerous court to complete the gorgeous picture. There was a jester, too, who spoke an epilogue which served as the introduction of President Roosevelt, who made a forcible address.

Centralization Act.

The grand procession was welcomed by "God Save the King," rendered by a section of the Marine band. But the king was finally deposed and the court went in exile while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." During the course of the conversation with the king asked some of his ministers: "Has Japan conquered the Philippines?" The chancellor of the exchequer replied "No, your majesty, they now offer to give them back to us for a coaling station at Guam."

The king replied, "Give them back? Not while I am on the throne."

The initiation of Clifford K. Berryman, the cartoonist and creator of the "Teddy Bear," afforded an opportunity to introduce two enormous cinnamon bears, played by two members, and between the president and Mr. Berryman, the club had a lot of sport over the bear incident.

A showman who had the bears in charge, explained that he had taught them the language of man, that they could "think as quickly, speak as rapidly and spell as badly as the president of the United States."

The trainer was asked whether the bears had friends in the United States senate, the reply being:

"No, their lives have been simple. Their habits correct. They own no Standard Oil stock, nor have they fenced in the public domain."

Berryman Makes Cartoons.

Mr. Berryman, with the aid of his bears, made a number of cartoons. One of the bears requested that he draw a picture of the man whom the senate loves most and a striking likeness of the president appeared. A picture of Senator Foraker showed up when the cartoonist was asked to draw a picture of the greatest [illegible] love most. The picture of the next president of the United States was a composite one, starting with David B. Hill and being changed into Fairbanks. The cartoon of the next Republican candidate began with Taft, was changed into Fairbanks and ended with a speaking likeness of Joseph G. Cannon.

Songs of Associate Justice Harlan of the supreme court, to Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon served as introductions to speeches from these gentlemen while other brilliant after dinner efforts were made by Judge General Horace Porter, Secretary Root, Henry Van Dyke of Princeton university, Representative Bede of Minnesota and Francis W. C. Cushman of Washington state.

List of the Guests.

Following is a partial list of the guests:

President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks, Chief Justice Fitzpatrick of Canada, Justices Brewer and Harlan of the supreme court of the United States, Secretaries Root, Taft, Wilson and Straus, United States senators Aldrich, Beveridge, Blackburn, Clay, Clapp, Crane, Foraker, Nixon and Patterson; Speaker Cannon, Representatives Barthold, Bede, Burleson, Champ Clark, Cushman, Lowden, Sherley, Stevens, Tawney, Underwood, Wadsworth and Watson; Captain Jack Crawford, Leadville; James H. Eckels, Chicago; John C. McCutcheon, Chicago; Melville E. Stone, the Associated Press; George Harvey, Harper's Weekly; Arthur W. Little, Pearson's Magazine, George Horace Lorimer, Saturday Evening Post; James B. Whelpley, London Tribune and John O'Hara Cosgrave, Everybody's Magazine.

NORTHWEST SUFFERS

SHORTAGE OF COAL IS STILL SERIOUS PROBLEM.

Claim Is Made That Northwestern Railroad Is Making No Effort to Move Trains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Conditions arising from a shortage of fuel and of food supplies continue to be bad in portions of North Dakota. At the same time, other dispatches show the railroads are bending their efforts to reach the places suffering from the want of these necessities of life.

Mayor Dougherty at Park River, N. D., complains that the Great Northern railroad is not making any effort to move trains over the lines reaching there. The city is entirely out of coal. There has been no mail for six days. The weather is fine. Prompt action, the mayor urges, should be taken to compel the delivery of fuel and mail.

A dispatch from Sherwood, N. D., dated the 26th instant, says the place is entirely without fuel of any kind. Three cars of coal for Sherwood, it is stated, were confiscated at Minot. There has been no train for a week. As provisions are low, the situation is reported to be alarming.

Under yesterday's date, a dispatch from Milton, N. D., says that two cars of soft coal have arrived, but no mail train as yet.

From President Hill of the Great Northern a dispatch was received dated St. Paul, January 25, saying that two freight trains with 17 cars of coal got through Thursday on the line reaching Hannah, one of the places that has been suffering from a lack of coal.

SIMSBURY, Conn., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, daughter of the famous writer of that name, died at her home here tonight, aged 79 years. On January 17, she suffered a stroke of paralysis, which finally caused her death

BOLT CONVENTION

THE WYOMING DELEGATION CHARGES "CHICANERY."

WARM SESSION DRY FARMERS

OBJECTION RAISED TO CONVENTION CITY PAYING EXPENSE.

SCENES OF GREAT DISORDER

Objectionable Clause in Report of Organization Committee Is Finally Eliminated—Interesting Meeting Yesterday—Banquet at the Albany.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—The forenoon session today of the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming congress was given over to a general discussion, and Professor H. W. Campbell was called upon to answer hundreds of questions and explain some of the more intricate details of his system of dry farming.

A banquet was given at the Albany last night, ostensibly to the newly elected officers and executive committee, but it is said the real object was to endeavor, if possible, to bring the contending factions who quibbled over a certain clause in the report of the organization committee, offered at yesterday's session, which provided that the city receiving the next convention should bear the expense of publishing the proceedings of this session.

Scenes of Wild Disorder.

Scenes of the wildest disorder were reached when this clause was read, and culminated in the refusal of the Wyoming delegation to participate in the proceedings. As one man, headed by Governor B. B. Brooks, the entire delegation arose and bolted the convention, after vigorously denouncing the methods pursued by the officers and executive committee.

Objection was offered by a Wyoming delegate, who denounced the document as "chicanery and jobbery."

"It is simply a prearranged deal by which Cheyenne is to be excluded from the list of competing cities for the next convention," said the speaker. "Everybody knows that a small city can not undertake to do that thing, and therefore the convention would naturally fall to a larger city, where the money could be raised."

Colonel E. J. Bell of Laramie, Wyo., followed this speaker and waxed exceedingly wroth at the "deal," went his predecessor a step further and accused the temporary officers and the Denver delegates with having entered into a compact with Salt Lake by which there should be no question as to the next convention going to the Mormon city.

Serious Charges Made.

"It is political jugglery on the part of the officers of this temporary organization, who, I thought, had the best interests of the west at heart, and the delegates from Salt Lake," said Colonel Bell. "You are not treating us fairly, and we do not intend to stand for it. We have known ever since the congress opened that a deal had already been put through by which Salt Lake was practically assured it would get the next convention. But we stayed in the race, hoping someone would come forward and give us a square deal. It is chicanery and double dealing, and there is nothing right about it."

J. L. Donahue finally succeeded in gaining recognition from the chair and endeavored to have Colonel Bell forced to his seat. Colonel Bell responded angrily that he did not know the gentleman speaking, but he seemed to think he had the convention in his vest pocket. Finally A. J. Bothwell of Wyoming succeeded in making himself heard.

"I have had fifteen years of experience with the gag rule practiced by Denver political convention workers," he said, "and this time we do not intend to be shut up until we have had our say."

Mr. Bothwell denounced the clause in the report and threatened to expose the trade he claimed had been made between the Denver and Salt Lake delegates. Many times during his speech hisses were heard, but they were promptly quelled by Chairman E. O. Aylesworth.

The convention was in a hubbub when Governor Brooks arose and advised that the matter be dropped, but advised the defeat of the measure. When it was brought to a vote the clause was stricken out.

After gaining this point the Wyoming delegation seemed satisfied. One delegate said that the Wyoming boosters knew that they were beaten. At this point, although the election of officers was the next order of business, Governor Brooks arose and started out, every member of the delegation followed him. Many of them left for their homes last night.

SHONTS TALKS AT CHICAGO

Is Guest of Honor at Commercial Club Banquet.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the isthmian canal commission, was the guest of honor tonight at the banquet of the Commercial club of Chicago. The members of the club intend next month to make an excursion to the isthmus. Cuba and Jamaica, and the discussion of the canal question was preliminary to the expedition.

Mr. Shonts told of the work done by the French in the isthmus, what the Americans have accomplished since the French abandoned the task and [illegible] as the isthmian

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"Giv' 'im de Hook"

If you want to hobnob with human nature, minus the broadcloth and fine linen;—if you want to rub elbows for a few hours with ex-prizefighters, ribbon-counter clerks and messenger boys, off parade;—if you want to get a whiff of the outward coarseness and inward tenderness of Chimmie and Percy and the rest of the motley crowd who settle the ambitions of budding Thespians once a week, in the burlesque theatres of New York—you want to read "Amateur Night," illustrated by Jay Hambidge, in the

BROADWAY MAGAZINE

FOR FEBRUARY

Other features of the February BROADWAY are: **The Farce of Justice in the Police Courts of New York**—a clear and accurate exposition of a disgraceful situation which is making New York the astonishment of the country; illustrated. **The Winter Pleasures of Society**—a woman on the "inside" writes entertainingly of how the men and women of the "400" take their pleasure on the ice; illustrations by The Kinneys. **Should New York Be Governed By A Commission**—it costs New Yorkers over $31 a head to be governed, the people of Nashville only $6. Why? Because—but you'll agree that this intensely interesting article proves its case pretty well. Ten short stories—bright and interesting. Handsome illustrations. What is and isn't worth while in the theatres. Intimate sketches and photos of men and women in the public eye.

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Colorado Agricultural College

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

children of the rural schools, so as to hold the interest of the children in the farm crops.

There are some 600 children already enrolled in the competition and valuable prizes are being awarded to the most successful ones. The children plant from samples of seed sent by the college, and at the end of the season send in 100 heads of their grain to Professor Gulick and one pound of the threshed grain. Girls as well as boys are interested, and many of the best prizes in both wheat and oats have been won by girls. Efforts are being made to increase the membership of this unique competition class to 1,000 for the coming season and to support the movement in a substantial way, with a view of fostering the growth of the state. An organization to be known as the Colorado Grain Growers' association, has recently been formed with the idea of a concerted and systematic effort toward the producing of better grades of grain, which shall also be better adapted to the varying altitudes of the state.

CROSS BREEDING SEEDS.

By pollinization, to produce a new alfalfa seed that will be better adapted to Colorado and produce better returns, is the problem upon which Fritz Knorr, assistant in Agronomy, is now engaged, and many experiments are being conducted along this line. He has samples of alfalfa from 22 different irrigation countries of the world, many of them of a much better quality than that grown in this state. The best grades come from Turkestan, Caucasia, Spain and Italy and by crossing these plants Mr. Knorr expects to produce a type that will be specially adapted to Colorado and will yield 50 per cent more to the acre than the plant now common. He has several types which show much better quality and a good feature is that they stand erect and thus give better returns in the cutting. The present average yield per acre for the entire state is three tons for the season and it is Mr. Knorr's belief that a quality can be produced that will yield double that amount as is common in the old world. He is also experimenting extensively in oats and other grains with the same purpose. By fertilizing the pollen from one type of grain or grass with the pollen from another, Mr. Knorr is enabled to produce a variety with the characteristics of both the parent plants, the native plant contributing the toughness suitable to stand the climate, and the higher type characteristics which contribute the greater yield and better quality.

DRY FARMING STATION

Experiments in the dry farming methods are to be commenced in the near future under the direction of the college on 160 acres donated by the Missouri Pacific railway company near Eads, Colo., and an effort will be made to assist the farmers in the dry farming districts with the same scientific methods that are now proving such a boon to the farmers of state in the irrigated districts. The raising of sugar beets is another matter that is occupying the attention of Mr. Knorr and others at the college and an effort is being made to produce a type of beet better suited for the Colorado farmer than the present one, the seed of which has been imported from Germany and is therefore not ideally fitted for the conditions here, so radically different from the mother country. It is Mr. Knorr's opinion from the experiments already made that he will ultimately produce a beet that will yield a much larger return to the acre than the present type. A beet that will average 30 tons to the acre is what he is striving to attain.

"CARMON," STANDARD BRED SIRE OF COLORADO.

BOYS ARE MECHANICS.

Farm mechanics is a department only recently organized, but under the management of Professor H. M. Palmer it is already proving one of the most beneficial and practical of all the course. There are only five Agricultural colleges in the Union that are similarly equipped, but the results achieved and the evident necessity of the training to the young farmer has tended to popularizing the course and several other colleges are considering the same step. This is intensely practical work and as a result when the student leaves college he is perfectly familiar with the mechanism of all machines used on the farm and is able not only to take them apart and reconstruct them, but to repair any of the ordinary breaks that may occur. The boys are trained in the use of traction engines and gasoline engines so that they are fully capable of handling the machines without assistance.

Drainage, road making and cement work are other departments handled by Professor Palmer and when it is remembered that thousands of acres in this state need only drainage to restore their fertility, the importance of the work is easily seen. Cement is becoming more and more recognized as the best material for drainage tile through the efforts of the college and the material is especially adapted to this state on account of its relative cheapness and greater durability. It is also used in a hundred ways around the modern farm both for buildings and for flooring, mangers and troughs.

PURE PERSIAN SHEEP DO WELL IN COLORADO.

THE SWEET COUNTRY.

From the Boston Record.

A philanthropist recently sent a child from the New York slums to the country. To this child, jaded among slum horrors, all the beauty and poetry of a pastoral life was offered. The philanthropist expected to give the youngster an esthetic education. The other day the man went to see his charge. She is a little girl. He took her on his knee, planned with approbation about the quaint old farm kitchen and said: "And do you find the country very beautiful, my dear?" "Oh, beautiful!" the youngster answered. "And what have you seen during the week's sojourn here?" "I've seen eighteen-eyed turkeys killed and a man's nose broken in a pumpkin roller."

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Cripple Creek District Maintains Its Stupendous Production

Greatest Gold Camp on Earth Continues to Pour Forth an Undiminishing Stream of Yellow Metal

Monthly Production For 1906

Months.	Tons.	Gross Value
January	52,600	$1,838,400
February	17,700	1,450,500
March	48,160	1,527,300
April	45,560	1,359,150
May	52,200	1,638,550
June	49,100	1,606,400
July	46,442	1,665,500
August	47,860	1,583,800
September	42,000	1,570,300
October	42,800	1,570,300
November	45,600	1,536,850
December	50,245	1,621,078
Total	570,267	$18,857,203

Total Production to Date

The total amount of gold produced by years from the "Greatest Gold Camp on Earth" reaches the extravagant total of $221,657,177, as follows:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1891	$ 200,000	1899	$17,500,000
1892	400,000	1900	18,500,000
1893	2,000,000	1901	19,000,000
1894	3,500,000	1902	20,914,980
1895	7,500,000	1903	22,094,022
1896	9,250,000	1904	22,383,020
1897	12,000,000	1905	22,557,952
1898	15,000,000	1906	18,857,203
Total			$221,657,177

THE production of gold, the payment of dividends, the number of strikes in the Cripple Creek district during the year 1906 has been prodigious. The year just closing has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the great camp, and many men who twelve months ago were poor, today find themselves in affluence and numbering their fortune in six figures. The new year starts out under most favorable auspices and many new deals of large proportions undoubtedly will be consummated, which will bring new blood, new capital and new energy into the Cripple Creek district.

The production of gold from the mines and leases of the camp during 1906 has seldom been exceeded. In 1906 the mines responded generously to the energy of the man with the pick, and the large sum of $18,857,203, representing a tonnage for the year of 570,267 tons, has been produced. The total amount of dividends paid by mining companies during the year reaches the enormous sum of $4,423,010.24.

During the life of the camp there has been gold produced to the value of $221,657,177.

During the fifteen years that dividends and profits have been paid the handsome amount of $26,676,882 has been distributed.

DIVIDENDS PAID.

Cripple Creek has ever enjoyed the distinction of being a wonderful dividend camp, and there is no apparent cessation in the distribution of dividends and handsome profits. There has been paid in dividends by incorporated and close corporations, beside profits made by lessees, since the camp was opened up, a total of $26,676,882. There was paid in dividends during 1906, by twelve incorporated companies, not including the Strong, Cresson and several others and exclusive of close corporations and private leasing companies, $1,923,010.24. The total amount distributed by close corporations, including also profits of private concerns and lessees, a sum not less than $2,500,000, which makes a total in dividends and earnings of $4,423,010.24.

AMOUNTS EARNED BY LESSEES.

The year 1906 has been a most profitable one for the lessee and a large number have accumulated fortunes in the mining business. The new year gives promise of even more success to the lessee, to whom the great credit of opening up ore and extending the area of the camp is mostly due. The great success attained and the fortunes made during the last four months of 1906 have acted as a tonic and stimulant to others and companies are being besieged for leases. With but few exceptions the managers of the companies owning vast tracts of undeveloped and virgin ground are willing to lease, and by giving reasonable royalties the lessee is ever ready and willing to put money, time and energy into undeveloped fields, where there is some reasonable show that he will be reimbursed.

There have been many lessees who have made large sums this year, but the greatest amount was taken out by Marsh & Hodges, who opened up such rich ore in the Little Clara claim of the Work Mining and Milling company on Raven hill through the Moffat or Ophelia tunnel. These two lessees have earned in nine months the immense sum of $400,000. The next best showing of profits was made by the Bull Hill Mining and Development company operating on the Cresson company's property on Raven hill. This leasing concern took out and paid in profits $[illegible]. The Western Investment company, operating on the Specimen, Plymouth Rock and John A. Logan claims of the Stratton estate besides three or four others, has divided profits in the last year among its stockholders amounting to $100,000. Lambright, Scott and Husted, operating on the Beacon Hill Ajax claim of the El Paso Consolidated, earned $100,000. The British-American Leasing company, leasing on the [illegible] on Bull hill, paid dividends during October, November and December aggregating $3,500. Becker & [illegible] working a lease on the Christmas claim on Bull hill divided profits during the last ninety days of 1906 amounting to $5,000. Charles Smith, who took hold of the Midget mine early during the year, has earned for himself by ore shipments about $8,000. The Acme Development and Investment company, which has a bond on the Index property on the west slope of Gold hill, has earned in the last six or seven months not less than $25,000. The Vindicator lessees to the number of a score or more, have earned approximately $[illegible]. The lessees on Stratton's Independence, Ltd., on Battle mountain, took out and divided fully $200,000. The Anchoria-Leland on the northwest slope of Gold hill has had on an average of twenty lessees operating throughout the year who have cleaned up $[illegible]. Anaconda lessees, prior to the consolidation in July with the Mary McKinney, earned $20,000; twenty lessees on the Battle Mountain Ajax have taken profits amounting to $6,000. A dozen lessees on the Mary McKinney Consolidated have mined $30,000 for their own use. Smith & Altman and a number of other lessees working on the Doctor-Jack Pot Consolidated company's claims on Raven hill have earned $[illegible]. Twelve lessees operating on the Gold D[illegible] Consolidated's holdings on the east slope of Beacon hill have taken profits amounting to $25,000. A. E. Carlton and associates for ten months took earnings amounting to $20,000 from the Lonaconing claim of the El Paso Consolidated on the west slope of Beacon hill. The Julia V Leasing company, working the Monte Cristo of the Magnet Rock company, and the Julia V Mining company, owning and operating the Henry Adney mine, both on Beacon hill, together have earned $25,000. Edward Chase and associates on the Requa Savage have taken out in profit $8,000. The Columbia Leasing company, leasing the Chickenhawk claim of the Katinka company on Guyot hill, has earned $10,000 with vastly better prospects for 1907. The Colorado State Investment company on the Aileen has earned $50,000. [illegible] company on the Forest Queen on Ironclad hill have in two months earned $10,000. Of the innumerable sets of lessees working over different dumps profits have accrued to them collectively amounting to $[illegible]. The School Section Leasing company, operating on block No. [illegible] of the Cameron school section, has earned $25,000. Hayden's lease on the Gregory, together with the Gregory dump, earned in five months $[illegible]. Messrs. J. H. Waters and J. W. Files on the [illegible] and Last Dollar secured in profits $[illegible]. Harry [illegible] on the Monument [illegible] United Gold Mines company lessees $[illegible], lessees working on the [illegible] lessees on Battle mountain, $25,000. [illegible] credit.

WHAT MILLS EARNED.

This last year was extremely profitable for the mills, smelters and samplers. Combined, these corporations earned an immense sum. The United States Reduction and Refining company, with plants at Colorado City and Florence, paid in dividends, $2,600,000. The Portland mill probably saved, which is equivalent to earning, $250,000. The Ironclad Cyanide mill, $3,500; Home Run, $8,000; Santa Rita, $2,000; Anaconda, $12,000; Wild Horse, $2,000; the three Cripple Creek samplers, the Taylor & Brunton, Black and Eagle Ore company, approximately $150,000. It [illegible] that the treating plants extracting only Cripple Creek ores earned and distributed in profits the sum of $2,125,189.

Seemingly Cripple Creek is on the eve of a boom, if it has not already begun. There have been during the last three months of the closing year several important transactions in mining properties, which indicates clearly that eastern investors, especially those who are far-sighted and not willing to take the gambler's chance, but want good, safe mining investments, have turned toward Cripple Creek, which has been tried and not found wanting.

The biggest cash deal was closed only a few weeks ago, when Messrs. Mearkle, Montgomery and Canning of Philadelphia purchased the Trilby and Ben Harrison lode claims on Bull hill from the Moose Gold Mining company for $[illegible]. The purchase of the Delmonico claim, and a portion of the Maud Helena on Bull hill by L. W. Dunn and associates, of Kansas City, Mo., for $50,000, was also consummated during December. This property was owned by the Union Gold Mining company which was controlled by the executors of the Stratton estate. This sale is really deemed the most important of the year as it is taken to mean by Cripple Creek citizens that the executors are showing a disposition to segregate the vast acreage of the estate and sell it if right parties and prices are presented. When the affairs of the Union Gold Mining company are finally adjusted it is understood that the purchase price will be distributed as dividends to its stockholders thus winding up the affair of the company.

The Dillon Gold Mining company sold its W. C. Dillon and Amazette lode claims to the Granite Gold Mining company. While the consideration has not been made public, it is understood to be about $100,000. The Dillon company's holdings sold are located in the most fashionable neighborhood on Battle mountain and are adjacent to the Granite properties.

There were innumerable transfers recorded during the year [illegible] deals involving $5,000, $10,000 and $20,000.

Among the most important transfers of interests in mining corporations during 1906 was the passing of the control of the United Gold Mines company to John T. Milliken, president of the Golden Cycle and a multimillionaire of St. Louis, the United Gold Mining company owning some of the richest and most desirable property in the camp on Bull hill, Battle mountain and Ironclad hill. The area is more than 400 acres. It is believed the amount involved was $500,000. The principal claims owned by the United Gold Mining company are the celebrated W. P. H. claim from which more than $1,000,000 was taken; the Wild Horse, which has produced $5,000,000; the Deadwood, Silver Tip, Trachyte and Trail and Trail Tunnel. Since Mr. Milliken has taken charge, royalties have been voluntarily reduced and upward of 30 sets of lessees are operating.

Another deal of importance was the transferring by Mrs. Hattie E. Woods of Jo Dandy stock to Chicago capitalists. The amount involved was $10,000. The new Jo Dandy management immediately purchased the Gillett cyanide mill, which is being dismantled and taken to the Dandy claim. The consideration for the mill was approximately $20,000.

The passing of 300,000 shares of Isabella stock at 29½ cents a share, amounting to $[illegible], was recently recorded. Nelson Williams of New York, formerly president of the Isabella, sold his entire interest to A. E. Carlton and George R. Kilbourne of Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs.

The Acme Development and Investment company early in the year secured a five-year lease carrying a bond in the sum of $250,000. During November a fabulously rich strike was made in this property and it is believed that the leasing company can, if it so desires, take up the bond before another year rolls around. Some of the ore found runs $1 to the pound.

The Rocky Mountain property on the west slope of Beacon hill was purchased by the [illegible] Beacon Consolidated Mines company. While the purchase price was not given, it is understood to have been about $35,000. The Independence Consolidated Town and Mines company, owning the Hull City placer and other rich holdings on Bull hill, was acquired by the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining company. Again the amount paid was not given out, but it was generally rumored at the time that it was about $250,000.

GOLDEN CYCLE MINE OWNED BY JOHN T. MILLIKEN, OF COLORADO SPRINGS AND ST. LOUIS.

FINDLEY CONSOLIDATED, ONE OF THE BIGGEST AND RICHEST PRODUCERS IN CAMP.
The Controling Interest in This Bonanza Is Owned by A. E. Carlton, of Cripple Creek, Who, in November, Refused $1,250,000 for the Property.

Treatment Charges Reduced

THE mill and smelter question has ever been a most serious one with the mine owner and lessee in the Cripple Creek camp. The Golden Cycle mill has just been completed and has begun the handling and treatment of Cripple Creek ores about $3 a ton less than the price heretofore asked by the Smelter trust. The Golden Cycle mill has a daily capacity of 500 tons, and besides treating all of its own ore it has contracts for given periods with the Findley, Gold Sovereign and several other large producing mines.

The Smelter trust has met the Golden Cycle figures, which is a saving to the operator of thousands and thousands of dollars per year. To the Findley mine alone it will mean a saving of $100,000 per annum. The Findley, owned principally by A. E. Carlton, was shut down for practically all of the year owing to exorbitant treatment charges. The Findley mine has produced 60,067 tons of a gross value of $1,801,661.31, which does not include the Shurtloff, now owned by the Findley, prior to February, 1903.

The Wild Horse mill, on the property by the same name, is making a success of handling the oxidized rock. The Anaconda mill is daily treating 60 tons of ore that runs from $8 to $12 in value to the ton. The Home Run mill is handling ore successfully, as are the Santa Rita and Ironclad. The Little Giant plant of 150 tons daily capacity, is running at about half capacity. The Beacon Rhyolite, or Old Sioux Falls mill, has been leased by the Stowell Leasing company and a concentrating plant is being installed to handle the ore from the Anna C. on Copper mountain. The old Gillett mill is being dismantled and taken to the Jo Dandy to treat the Jo Dandy ores exclusively. The Blue Flag mill on Raven hill is now in course of construction. The Wishbone mill on Spring creek, just north of Cripple Creek near Mineral hill, has been built during the year and is now treating ore mined from its own property, but is also handling custom ore. This plant has a different process than any of the other plants, and it is a success, too. The Vindicator is having the old Lillie shaft remodeled and is installing cyanide machinery and tanks to treat low-grade ores. The W. P. H. Leasing company, operating on both the W. P. H. and the Teutonic claims, on Ironclad hill, has plans drawn and will begin the erection of a 100-ton daily capacity mill early in the new year. The 1,000-ton Homestake mill on Ironclad will soon resume under new management, although it will be some time before any attempt will be made to run to capacity. The Trilby Mines company, which recently purchased the Trilby and Ben Harrison claims from the Moose company, on Bull hill, will erect a 100-ton plant in the spring. It is reported that Stratton's Independence, Limited, is seriously contemplating the building of a low-grade or cyanide mill. Rumor has it that the Stratton estate executors will also build a mammoth cyanide mill on Globe hill where millions of tons of ore running from $4 to $10 can be gouged from the surface.

Mining Stock Advances

DURING the summer months of 1906 Cripple Creek stocks touched the lowest mark probably in the history of the camp. Many men of money desiring properties bought heavily, thus getting big blocks and in some few instances control of properties and companies that, if control had been negotiated for at the intrinsic value, would have cost them triple the amount.

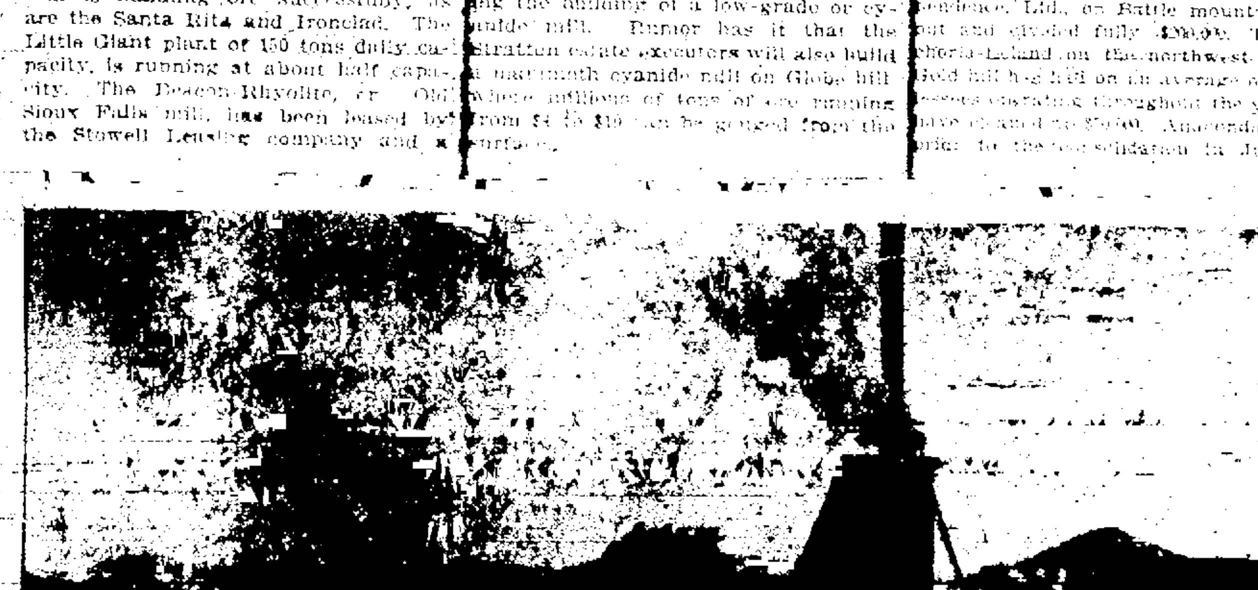
Starting last September the stock market began to show some activity and the market has advanced steadily with a few lapses lasting only for a few days, when the stocks generally would rally and take further upward steps. The advance of stock prices during the last ninety days has been something phenomenal.

While no one is anticipating a big mining stock boom in Cripple Creek securities, there is such a wonderful chance to make big money on small investments at this time that many eastern investors are watching the market with eagle eye, and early in January it is expected that there will be heavy trading in most of the Cripple Creek stocks. The great number of big strikes made, together with large dividends on gilt-edge mining stocks, it will be the exception if there is not heavy trading during the entire year. There never was such an opportunity for those with either large or small means to reap large returns, the security considered, as there is today in Cripple Creek stocks.

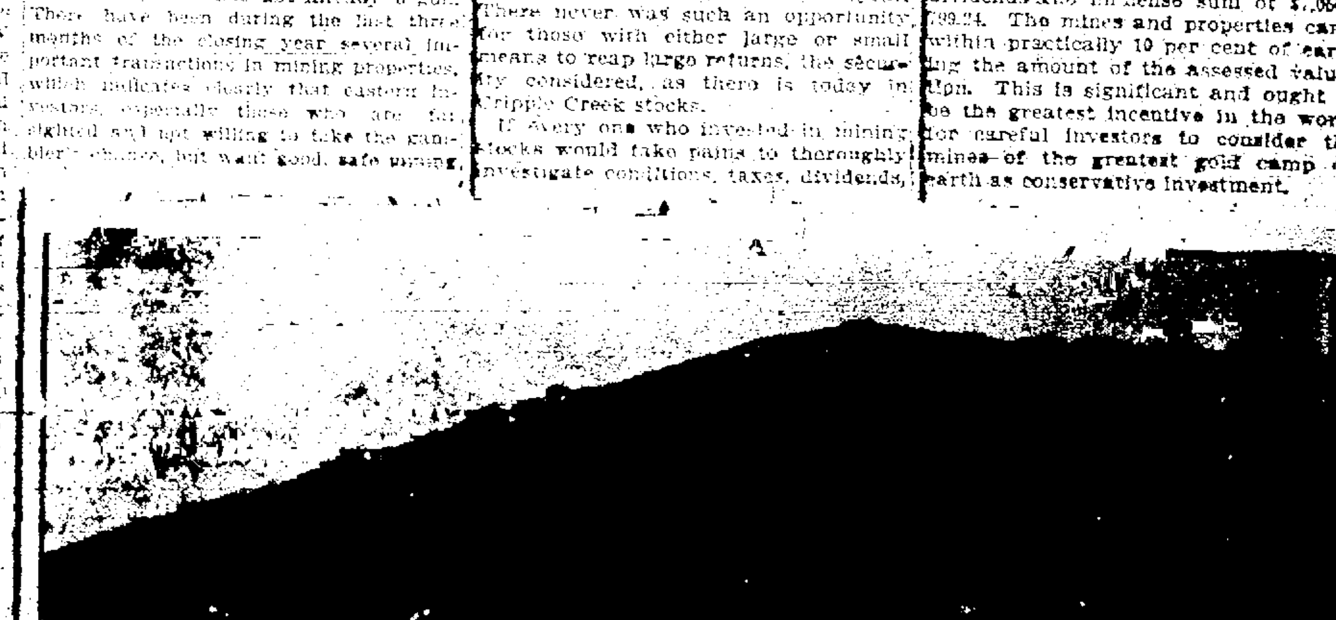
If every one who invested in mining stocks would take pains to thoroughly investigate conditions, taxes, dividends, the immense possibilities of rich strikes, and the fact that only a small portion of the gold-producing area of the Cripple Creek camp has only been partially developed, there would be a boom on in this district the like of which has never been seen.

The assessed valuation in 1906 on productive property, no mine or property being considered that has failed to produce less than $5,000 annually, on which taxes are to be paid in 1907, amounts to $4,510,000. The assessed valuation on nonproductive property was fixed at $2,500,000, while machinery and buildings on all properties, either productive or nonproductive, was $1,250,000. Thus the assessed valuation on which taxes are to be paid this year reached the grand total of $8,260,000.

Twelve dividend-paying mines during the year distributed to their stockholders the immense sum of $1,923,010.24, while close corporations and other dividend-paying concerns, and lessees, earned during the year not less than $2,250,000. The mills, samplers and smelters, treating Cripple Creek ores exclusively, paid in dividends or earned $2,877,699. In other words, the total assessed valuation on Cripple Creek mining property was only $8,260,000, while these properties, together with the treating plants earned or paid out in dividends the immense sum of $7,060,799.24. The mines and properties came within practically 10 per cent of earning the amount of the assessed valuation. This is significant and ought to be the greatest incentive in the world for careful investors to consider the mines of the greatest gold camp on earth as conservative investment.



THE OPHIR MINE ON RAVEN HILL.
One of the Richest Mines in the Cripple Creek District, Owned by Mrs. Anna Cone of Canon City. This Mine Was the Scene of a Very Rich Strike in 1906.



[illegible] This Lease Netted $100,000 in 1906.

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Our stock of 1907 Spring Wash Goods is now complete and is really the most comprehensive showing we have ever made. Every new weave and every accepted style coloring is here. Tomorrow they will be displayed for your inspection and it is to your advantage to see this early exhibit buying now you get first choice of best assortments.

Batiste—New spring creations, in dots, stripes, checks and figures, a beautiful quality, 31-inch goods, per yard, 12c and 15c

Twilled Serges—A new cotton fabric used in place of English and Scotch flannels, a splendid weight material for waists, shirt-waist suits, pajamas and children's dresses........ 18c

Scotch Zephyr ginghams, in beautiful and dainty plaids and checks, 28 inches wide.................. 25c

New French ginghams, slightly heavier than the zephyrs, in splendid range of plaids for waists, suits and children's dresses, thoroughly washable, 27 inches wide.......... 35c

Mousselines, new silk and mercerized, a fine sheer fabric, pretty designs for evening and street dresses, width 27 .... 39c

Mulls—Dainty sheer silk mulls with silk embroidered dots on colored grounds, in new and staple colorings, 28 inches wide.................. 45c

Silk Ginghams—Exquisite collection of new color combinations and tones in plaids and mercerized pongees in shadow plaid effects all new spring goods for waists and suits, per yard.................. 50c

Silk Tissues—Special line of solid colors with self-color dots and fancy figures, 27 inches wide, per yard.................. 25c

Beautiful sheer silk mulls in striped and floral designs, solid color silk pongees, light weight, and solid colored figured crepes, a magnificent collection of the prettiest of the new season's fabrics, yard.................. 50c

"Red Seal" Zephyrs—All the new spring designs, in stripes, checks and plaids, per yard.................. 12½c

"Imperial" Chambrays, linen finished, plain colors, checks and plaids, 30 inches wide, yard.................. 15c

"Agatha" Percales, 36 inches wide, extra fine cloth, in white, navy, grey and garnet grounds with all sizes, dots and stripes of various colors—an immense showing, per yard.................. 12½c

"Manchester" Galatea—28 inches wide, in plain shades and blue, red and white grounds with neat figures, warranted fast color, yard.................. 15c

Linen Finish Madras—Extra quality jacquard effects for ladies' waists—a large variety of neat designs, per yard 25c

Shirting Madra—32-inch white grounds with neat figures of red, blue and black raised effects, per yard.................. 18c

TIMELY SALE OF EMBROIDERIES

Tomorrow we place on sale the smartest lot of embroideries ever brought to this city. As is well known the prices of these fabrics have materially advanced during the last six months, but we are in a position to offer this lot at the old prices, having bought them direct from the manufacturers in St. Gaul before the advance. As this spring and summer promise to be an embroidery season, you will make no mistake in selecting at this sale.

CAMBRIC EDGINGS. 3000 yards in open and solid embroidery, ranging in width from 1 to 3 inches, specially priced for this sale, yard.................. 5c, 7c, 8c and 9c

SWISS, NAINSOOK and cambric edgings, 5000 yards, widths from 2 inches to 5 inches, with insertions, specially priced, yard.......... 10c and 12½c

NAINSOOK and Swiss insertions and edgings, in open, solid and shadow embroidery, 1000 yards, from 2 to 9 inches wide, specially priced at yard.................. 15c and 20c

BLIND, SHADOW and English eyelet work edgings and insertions to match, the newest designs and most desirable patterns for your spring and summer wear. 3 inches to 18 inches wide, specially priced for this sale, yard.................. 25c

SWISS AND NAINSOOK embroidery in great variety of patterns, 18 inches wide, suitable for flouncings, corset covers and shirt waists, also embroidery bands 3 inches to 8 inches wide, specially priced, yard.......... 29c

BEAUTIFUL QUALITY swiss and nainsook edgings and bands in deep embroidered patterns, both open and solid, especially priced for this sale.................. 30c, 35c and 39c

FINEST QUALITY swiss and nainsook embroidery, 17 to 28 inches wide, for flouncings and corset covers. Many of these patterns, suitable for shirt waists, having different widths of insertions to match. Specially priced for this sale, yard.................. 50c

Sensational Selling of Women's and Misses' Suits

Still further reductions in women's and misses' suits. Every suit in stock at Half Price your unrestricted choice of any suit in the house for just one-half the original selling price.

All $7.50 Suits on sale now at	3.75	All $18.50 Suits on sale now at	9.25	All $35.00 Suits on sale now at	17.50
All $10.00 Suits on sale now at	5.00	All $20.00 Suits on sale now at	10.00	All $37.50 Suits on sale now at	18.75
All $12.50 Suits on sale now at	6.25	All $22.50 Suits on sale now at	11.25	All $40.00 Suits on sale now at	20.00
All $13.50 Suits on sale now at	6.75	All $25.00 Suits on sale now at	12.50	All $45.00 Suits on sale now at	22.50
All $15.00 Suits on sale now at	7.50	All $27.50 Suits on sale now at	13.75	All $47.50 Suits on sale now at	23.75
All $16.50 Suits on sale now at	8.25	All $30.00 Suits on sale now at	15.00	All $50.00 Suits on sale now at	25.00
All $17.50 Suits on sale now at	8.75	All $32.50 Suits on sale now at	16.25	All $125.00 Suits on sale now at	62.50

Sale of Women's Dress Skirts.

Broadcloth cheviot, serges, silk and sicilian—one lot at half price.

$7.25	for regular	$14.50 skirts
$6.00	for regular	$12.00 skirts
$5.00	for regular	$10.00 skirts
$4.38	for regular	$ 8.75 skirts
$3.75	for regular	$ 7.50 skirts
$3.00	for regular	$ 6.00 skirts
$2.50	for regular	$ 5.00 skirts
$2.25	for regular	$ 4.50 skirts
$1.50	for regular	$ 3.00 skirts

Sale of New Winter French Flannel and Wool Waists

All $2.25 waists now	$1.50
All $2.50 waists now	$1.68
All $3.00 waists now	$2.00
All $3.50 waists now	$2.33
All $3.98 waists now	$2.65
All $4.50 waists now	$3.00

Sale of Blankets and Comforts

Your choice tomorrow of our entire stock at 1-5 off—a discount of

20%

Sale of Women's Wrappers

50c wrappers now	40c
60c wrappers now	45c
80c wrappers now	60c
$1.00 wrappers now	66c
$1.25 wrappers now	85c
$1.50 wrappers now	$1.00
$1.75 wrappers now	$1.15
$1.98 wrappers now	$1.33
$2.25 wrappers now	$1.50
$2.50 wrappers now	$1.65

Sale of Extra Fine Dress Skirts

Panamas, cheviots, voiles, sicilians, etc.

$12.50	for regular	$18.00 skirt
$10.00	for regular	$15.00 skirt
$ 9.50	for regular	$14.50 skirt
$ 9.00	for regular	$13.50 skirt
$ 8.00	for regular	$12.00 skirt
$ 6.67	for regular	$10.00 skirt
$ 6.00	for regular	$ 9.00 skirt
$ 5.00	for regular	$ 7.50 skirt

TO ENLARGE HOSPITAL

(Continued From Page One)

Eighty-five patients were accommodated at that time.

Gratifying Annual Report.

The annual report of Sister Rose for the year just ended shows a remarkable increase in the number of patients handled over those treated during 1905, and the great necessity for an addition in the immediate future. The report follows:

	1905.	1906.
Tubercular	380	250
Surgical	143	225
Medicinal	100	175
Guests (accompanying patients)	[illegible]	130
	532	784

The sanitarium, which was deeply in debt at the time that Sister Rose took charge, in September, 1900, has been markedly successful under her management. She early recognized the fact that the institution had not paid because its capacity, even when filled, would not permit the treatment of enough patients to make the proposition pay. She inaugurated the present system of tents and cottages, in addition to urging the work of building additions.

Brief History of Institution.

The institution was founded in 1890 by Mrs. Glockner, as a memorial to her husband, Albert Glockner, who died in this city the preceding year. Mrs. Glockner personally superintended the sanitarium, with the assistance of a matron, for two years, after which she gave the work over to the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, O. When the sisters assumed charge of the sanitarium there was an indebtedness of $1,000, and many improvements were needed immediately.

Sister Basilla, who was the first to take charge, remained about two years. Then came Sister Fidelis for one year and Sister Xavier was [illegible] remaining for two years.

Sister Rose Alexius, the present incumbent, arrived in 1900. That she has wisely and efficiently advanced the sanatarium interests, this record will show. When Sister Rose took charge the indebtedness on the property amounted to $12,075. Undismayed at the situation, Sister Rose set out to clear the sanitarium of debt and enlarge its field of usefulness. With consummate tact, most methodically she set about enlisting the citizens generally in this great humanitarian enterprise.

The First Addition.

Prior to building the hospital addition, Sister Rose managed to have erected 28 tents and three cottages, the total cost approximating $5,000. Ground was broken for the hospital addition in 1902, the building being completed and dedicated April 15, 1903. During the interval between her arrival and the building of the hospital addition, Sister Rose and friends of the institution not only paid the indebtedness of $12,075, which was owing on her arrival, but accumulated a fund of $5,000 to pay on the new structure. She was aided in this by the Glockner Relief association, of which Mrs. F. W. Goddard is president. This association not only aided materially in paying the annual interest on borrowed money, but held many successful entertainments for the benefit of the hospital. This addition cost $40,000.

In November, 1906, a bazaar was held in the Temple theater, netting $4,000. The citizens, generally, took part, rich and poor, alike, regardless of sect; heartily united in the grand movement to benefit the Glockner.

One of the most magnificent affairs ever given at the Antlers was the charity ball in aid of Glockner under the auspices of the Relief association, in December, 1901. From the ball $1,300 was netted. Another $500 was realized from a delightful lawn fete held upon the grounds of Louis R. Ehrich in July, 1902.

Many Private Donations.

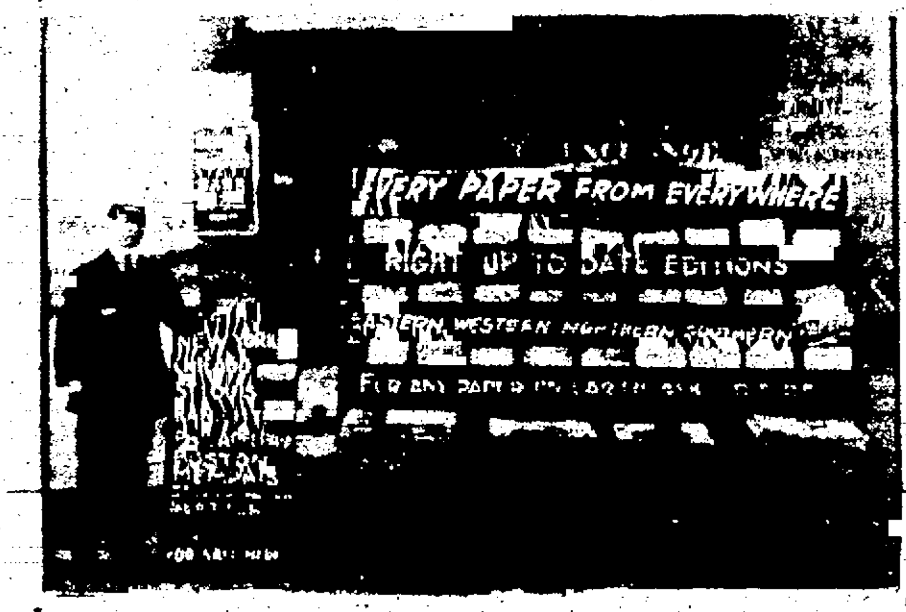
Then, such was the excellent work carried on Glockner, private donations began to come in. General W. J. Palmer sent a check for $1,000; Otto Young, a wealthy citizen of Chicago, became impressed with the worthiness of Glockner and donated $5,000; later, while visiting Colorado Springs, Bellamy Storer, then United States ambassador to Germany, wrote his check in favor of Glockner for $2,000. The latter was intended as a thank-offering as the son of Mr. and Mrs. Storer, Dr. Horatio Storer, was restored to health in Colorado, having been attacked with incipient tuberculosis while connected with the Johns-Hopkins university.

The St. Anthony addition, containing the spacious laundry, boiler house and latest patterns of furnaces, was completed in October, 1905, at a cost of $20,000. This was the latest addition constructed. The original sanitarium erected by Mrs. Glockner cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. This, together with the hospital building, erected at a cost of $40,000, the tents and cottages costing $5,000, and the St. Anthony's addition, costing $20,000, makes a total of $115,000 already expended. The new addition, which will cost approximately $75,000, will thus make a grand total of $190,000 spent in building the various structures which make up the institution.

Some of the Donors.

The list of donors comprises many local and out-of-town philanthropists. Rooms and suites have been fitted up with the most luxurious furnishings, surgical instruments have been donated and entire surgical rooms thoroughly equipped by generous citizens.

Among the many benefactors are included W. J. Palmer, Dr. B. P. Anderson, Mrs. E. W. Giddings, Mrs. William H. Scudder, Mrs. H. T. Lowe, Mrs. Esther Chase Smith, the Misses Kate and Jennie Burns, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Burns, Mrs. F. W. Goddard, Mrs. Frank G. Peck, Mrs. Seth Baker, Mrs. B. C. Allen, Miss Bertha Garahan, Miss Catherine Peters, the Knights of Columbus, Herbert C. Emery of Boston and many others.



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SPRING STYLES

Makers of the kind of clothes gentlemen wear.

108 East Pike's Peak Ave.

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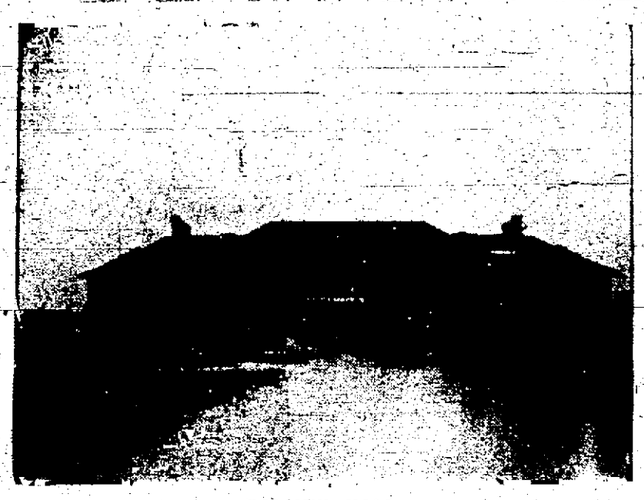
Colorado College

COLORADO COLLEGE is now in its thirty-third year. But, though founded in 1874, its real growth dates from 1887, when President Slocum became its head. In 1888 there were but twenty-five students, and of these only one was of college rank. The rest were in the preparatory course. The graduating classes are now forty, sometimes more, and this year the freshman class, 194 in all, 143 in the liberal arts department, 51 in engineering, is nearly a hundred per cent larger than last year. This extraordinary increase is full of promise for the future, and is a sign of the great work which Colorado college is



PALMER HALL.

for valuable service to the state and the Rocky Mountain region. How much the establishment of engineering and forestry schools enhances this is already clear.

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Nowhere is the rapid growth of Colorado college better shown than in the development of the several departments. In 1888 five instructors taught a handful of students—chiefly in preparatory subjects. The bulletin of 1906 shows a faculty of thirty-nine members, practically all trained in the best eastern colleges and universities, offering an elective list of 145 courses. The entrance requirements are those generally adopted in eastern colleges and universities. Usually certificates of reputable high schools admit the student without examinations, provided the required subjects have been studied.

For the A. B. degree certain basal courses in mathematics, English, German, or French, history, economics, and philosophy are required; the rest may be chosen from a wide range of electives, provided, however, that the student elect work amounting to fifteen hours in some major subject. Any one of the following may be selected as major subject: Philosophy, education, Greek, Latin, English, German, romance languages, economics and political science, history, mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, geology. Altogether the candidate for the A. B. degree must complete the work of the equivilent of 29 3-hour courses.

Students desiring to do so, may anticipate one year's work of medical or

WOLCOTT OBSERVATORY.

law schools, by electing courses in the departments of chemistry, biology or law.

THE MASTER'S DEGREE.

The degree of master of arts is conferred upon advanced students who have received their bachelor's degree from some reputable college or university and have completed a course of study under the direction of the faculty committee.

A charter of the Phi Beta Kappa society was granted to Colorado college in September of 1904. The object of the society is the promotion of scolarship and friendship among students and graduates of American colleges. The members of the society are elected primarily, from the best scholars of the graduating classes of the college, whose post-graduate work entitles them to such honor; and lastly, from any persons distinguished in letters, science, or education. In addition to scholarship, good moral character is required as a qualification of membership.

THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

At the beginning of the college year 1906-7 a school of engineering was opened. In June, 1908, the first class of this new school will graduate.

Colorado Springs is admirably situated for such a school. The Suburban electric railway takes the student to three different plants for the reduction of ore; the mines of Cripple Creek and the metallurgical works of Pueblo are near by; there are in the neighborhood fine examples of mountain railway construction and large electric plants with machinery of modern type. The Helios Electric company has now completed its power plant near Manitou, using the highest head ever developed in hydraulic engineering. By careful study of local engineering problems and by close contact with the engineering establishments of this vicinity, it is possible to secure a thorough blending of theoretical and practical instruction.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND IRRIGATION

The four-year course in civil engineering is planned to equip students to hold responsible executive positions with railroads, bridge companies, irrigation enterprises, and contractors. The instruction is thoroughly practical. Together with study in text book, problems in actual design are required from each student. These are drawn up according to the current practice of railroads, bridge companies, waterworks or irrigation companies, and careful estimates of the cost of executing the projects asigned are made. Visits of inspection are made to structures already existing or in process of erection, and lectures are delivered by experts on their particular branches of engineering.

Laboratory work is carried on in connection with a 100,000-pound Riehle testing machine and a Fairbanks cement-testing machine. Every student makes actual tests on wood, stone, brick, cement, cast-iron and steel, to find out the structural value of each material. The testing laboratory is frequently called upon by railroad companies and individuals to determine for them the actual working value of structural materials. Students may thus observe actual commercial tests.

In civil engineering and irrigation, as well as in the other branches of engineering, Colorado college has great advantages because of its situation at the junction of mountains and plains. Great engineering and irrigation problems and their practical solution can be studied at first hand. The state is developing very fast, the arid plains are being cultivated and made into highly productive agricultural regions. Railroads are constantly building to convey the new products of mountains and plains to other great markets of the country. The various enterprises demand large numbers of highly trained young men, and good students can find, immediately after graduation, profitable and useful employment.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

This course includes the fundamental laws of electricity and magnetism, the theory of the direct current dynamo and motor, and of the alternating rent and transformer, together with the study of electrical and magnetic calculations. To illustrate the principles of design, various types of commercial measuring instruments are studied in the laboratory. The design and construction of standard polyphase alternating current systems in various examples and combinations are studied, supplemented by laboratory work. The design and construction of power plants and a thesis conclude the course.

Excellent electrical power plants, such as the Colorado Springs Electric Light company's, the Hydro-Electric company's and others, furnish opportunities for practical observation.

THE WOOD LABORATORY.

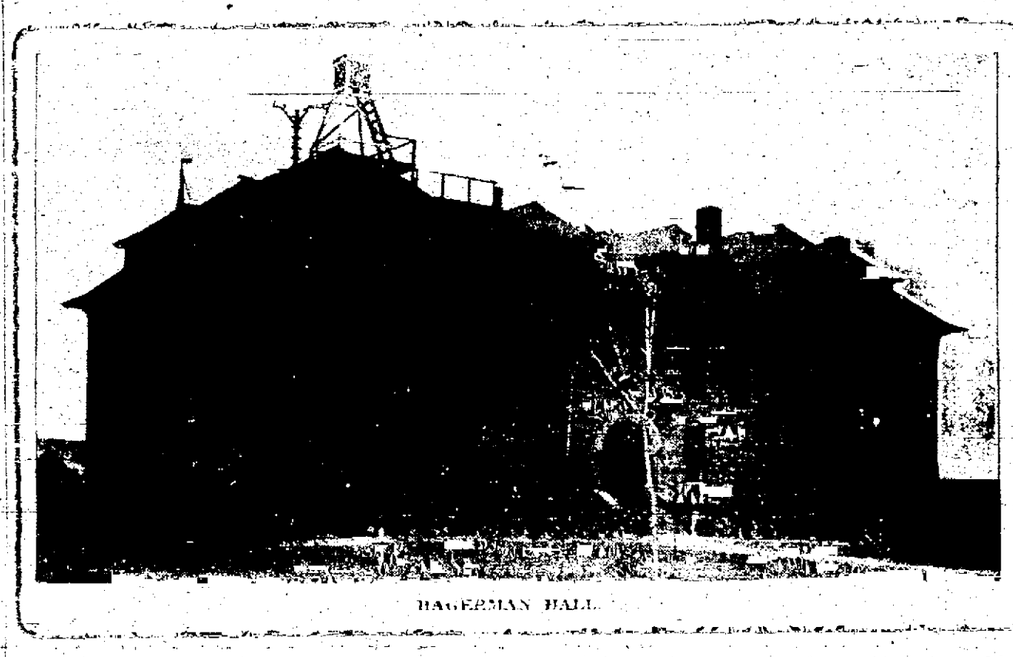
The Wood Laboratory is equipped with heavy maple-top benches, each having a tool cabinet furnished with the best make of tools, comprising Stanley planes, Buck Brothers' chisels, Disston saws, etc. The pattern-making department is equipped with woodturning lathes, also hand saws, planes, table saw, clamps, hand screws, and tool sharpening machinery, etc.

MINING.

The various branches of mining, boring, drilling, timbering, excavating, stoping and other methods of mining minerals, also hauling, hoisting, drainage, ventilation, etc., are studied from text books and technical journals, supplemented by visits to mines, many of which are readily accessible. Especial attention is given to ore-dressing and to methods of concentration and preparing ores for metallurgical treatment. The student acquires practical knowledge in the laboratory and in neighboring mills where many types of concentrating machinery is used.

METALLURGY.

The metallurgy of iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and other metals is taught in lectures, reading, laboratory work, and on visits to various plants, such as the Portland mill, the United States Reduction and Refining Company's Standard plant, gold stamp mills, smelters in Pueblo and Denver, the iron and steel plants of the Colo. Fuel and Iron company at Pueblo, and the new zinc smelter at Pueblo.



HAGERMAN HALL.

THE IRON LABORATORY.

The Iron Laboratory is equipped with machinists benches, bulldog vises, and drawers containing individual sets of tools; also with Bradford engine lathe, a shaper, a drillpress, emery wheels, engine hacksaw, grinding machinery, etc. As need arises, other equipment is added to this and the other mechanical laboratories. The power in the mechanical laboratories is supplied by a 25-H. P. steam engine.

THE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

The Colorado School of Forestry, now in its first year, owes its initiation to the gift to Colorado college, on the part of Gen. William J. Palmer and Dr. W. A. Bell, of the tract of land known as Manitou park. The value of this gift can be appreciated only upon a consideration of what it is in itself and what educational advantages it offers as an adjunct to a School of Forestry. The tract covers an area of three acres and is readily accessible from Colorado Springs. The great portion is covered with a good stand of pine and spruce of which a quantity, estimated at 3,000,000 feet of lumber, can be judiciously removed without damage to the present or future value of the forest. The tract is well watered and provided, but sufficient area of arable land and pasture. Moreover it adjoins one of the Government forest reserves and is in the region chiefly affected by the Government's policy with regard to forest preservation and reforestation. These facts tend to emphasize the value of Manitou park for the purpose which the donors had in mind in deeding the property to the college.

It is a well recognized fact that a school of forestry, in order to be in the highest degree efficient, must own or have access to a forested area on which the theoretical side of forestry, learned in the laboratory and classroom, can be put into immediate practice. What the chemical laboratory is to the college, the forest is to the school of forestry. Here, and here alone, can the student become familiar with the trees indigenous to the region; here he learns the process of judicious selection for cutting, the manner of estimating the amount of timber on a given area and the quantity of lumber which it should yield annually; here he studies every detail of lumbering; learns how to prepare lumber to suit his market and how best to utilize the bye-products of the industry. Areas deforested by fire and other destructive agencies must be brought again into productivity by seeding or transplantation. Hence the student of forestry must have an area where such conditions are found and where he can be taught how and when to gather seed, how to raise seedlings in large quantities and how best to transplant both seedlings and young trees of spontaneous growth. Again the student must learn how to detect and overcome the various agencies detrimental to true growth or damaging to timber. This he can only do to best advantage in the forest itself. Finally a large forested area is the very best school in which to learn surveying, mapping and such other processes as a trained forester is required to know. For these and many other purposes related to forestry, Manitou park is peculiarly adapted.

Practically very little or nothing has been done in the Rocky Mountain region and on the adjacent plains by way of experimentation in the planting of trees, whether indigenous or otherwise, and of stimulating private land owners along this line. It is possible that many kinds of trees can be introduced into this region and the grown to advantage. Experiments, however, are needed on a large scale before such questions can be definitely answered. As an experimental nursery, Manitou park affords every advantage.

The question of cattle-raising too is one which has a very direct bearing on forestry in the west. It cannot be learned out of books, nor can the Eastern schools teach it practically. But at the park it can and will be studied in every detail. The connection between forestry and irrigation is apparent to everyone. The Colorado school is enabled to emphasize and illustrate this connection in a practical way impossible in the east.

Thus it is readily seen that the value of Manitou park as an adjunct to the School of Forestry is inestimable; so much so that, without it or some similar tract of land, the attempt to organize such a school would be practically futile.

But the trained forester must be an expert not only in the practice of his profession but in the theoretical knowledge upon which all intelligent practice is based. Thus his knowledge of botany, especially the physiology of plants, should be thorough; chemistry comes to his assistance when he is called upon to determine the value of wood-products and the quality of soils; a knowledge of geology can alone familiarize him with the origin and nature of soils; he must be trained in civil engineering to enable him to make correct topographical surveys of a given area and to give intelligent advice regarding irrigation; he must be a trained physicist in order to test the mechanical properties of timber and related materials. It follows, therefore, that to found a forest school on the basis of applied forestry alone would be as futile as the attempt to teach forestry apart from an experimental area. Hence Colorado college, in organizing its school of forestry, has provided for entirely adequate instruction in all branches directly and indirectly related to forestry proper.

As at present pursued, the course covers three full years each divided into two parts, one covering the regular college year, the other covering the three summer months. During the first part instruction is given at the college and by the college instructors, in mathematics, civil engineering, graphics, biology, chemistry, physics and geology. At the close of the college year in June, the students are taken to Manitou park. Here they are lodged in cottages belonging to the school and are given a thorough course of training in practical forestry, including the principles of forestry, silviculture, forest botany, mensuration, forest protection and management, and other kindred topics. This summer course is under the direction of Professor J. Fred Baker, M. F., a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural college and of the Yale School of Forestry.

By this arrangement not only are the students of the school given thorough and consecutive training in all branches both preparatory and actual, of forestry, but students from other institutions are thereby enabled to take the summer course in applied forestry while still remaining in connection with their respective institutions.

The school also recognizes the fact that while its chief business is to train professional foresters, it also has a duty to perform toward a large and increasing class of people who have a passing or local interest in forestry, but who lack either the time or the desire for an extensive course. For the benefit of such, the school proposes to offer in the near future, special short courses of study. These courses will be especially adapted to forest-rangers whose duties permit of only brief absences from the reserves.

In conclusion it may be said that in this country forestry already ranks high among the scientific professions. Its future is a bright one. The growing interest in forestry, fostered on the one hand by the alarming decrease in the visible supply and the consequent increase in value of timber, and on the other hand by the tardy realization that our remaining forests can be maintained and made to become a permanent source of income to their fortunate possessors, is leading to an unprecedented demand for trained foresters on the part both of the government and of private landowners. The supply cannot begin to keep pace with the demand, but that there may be more foresters in a region where the greatest forested areas exist, that these foresters may be thoroughly trained, and that public opinion may be educated in the direction of intelligent enthusiasm for the maintenance and increase of our western forests, is the aim and purpose of the Colorado School of Forestry.

N. P. COBURN LIBRARY.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

The work of the School of Music has been arranged with a view to correlate it with the work of the college. The study of music, not some isolated feature of it, is the purpose of the school. To this end theory, praxis, and literature are brought together in the course, and at the same time each phase of the whole subject is treated with the same minuteness and care expended on a specialty.

The lessons are all essentially "private," and given, not at a stated hour, but whenever the student is in need of help.

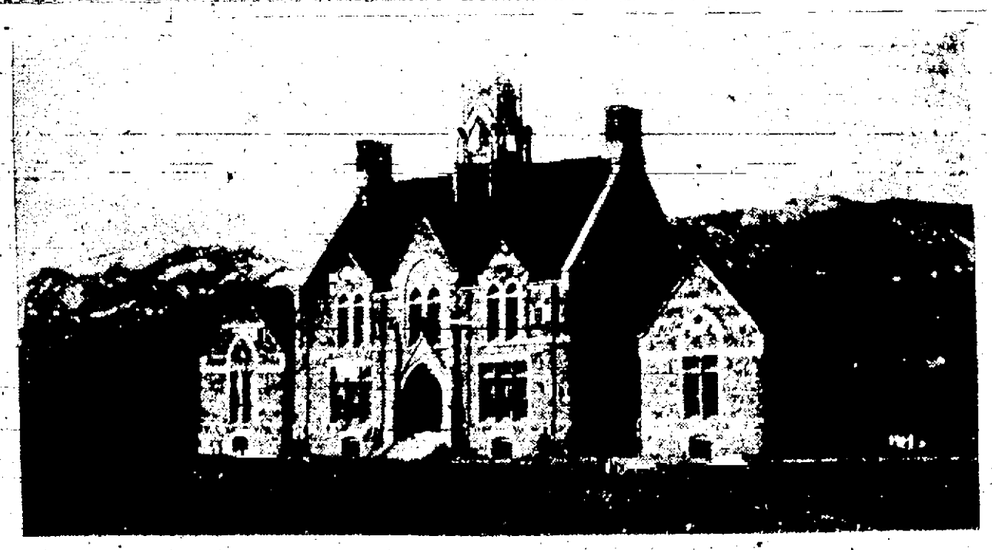
The fact that the school is connected with the college of liberal arts makes it particularly suitable for prospective teachers of music.

IN THE COLLEGE PARK.

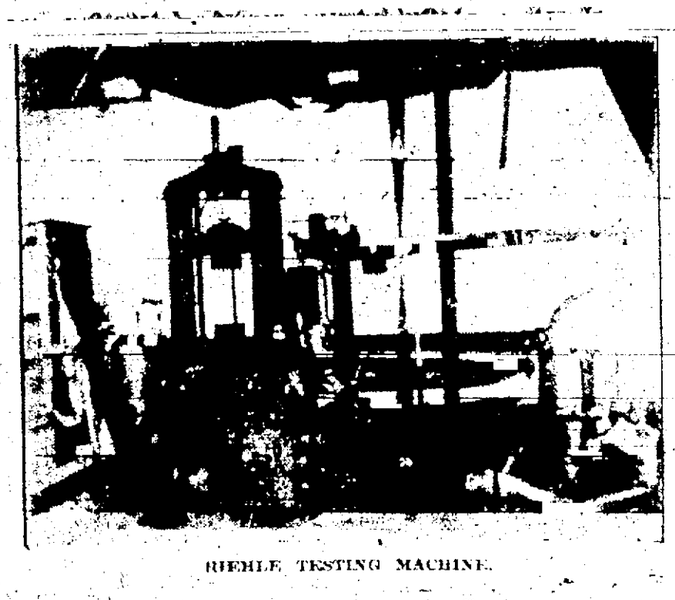
CUTLER ACADEMY.

Associated with Colorado college is a preparatory school, Cutler academy. The school is under the control of the board of trustees of the college. It provides a thorough preparation for any college or university in the United States. While the preparatory training is the principal aim, the plan of study is so arranged as to meet the requirements of students who do not propose entering upon college work. Classical and scientific courses are given, in each of which the work covers four years.

TUTHILL HALL.



CUTLER ACADEMY.



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Colorado the Richest Mineral State

Total Value of Colorado Minerals Produced In 1906

Gold	$29,966,810	Zinc	$3,726,793
Coal	10,654,308	Copper	1,245,835
Silver	9,998,036	Ferro Tungsten	246,500
Lead	5,404,631	Chemicals From	
Iron	5,000,000	Ore	823,000
Total Mineral Production			$67,065,913

Mineral Output for 1906 of Fifteen of the Chief Mining Counties of the State

Lake County	$7,275,000
Pitkin	2,000,000
Summit	1,000,000
San Juan	4,197,540
San Miguel	3,000,650
Park	1,500,000
Mineral	2,500,000
Hinsdale	1,200,000
Gunnison	250,000
Clear Creek	3,550,000
Ouray	2,648,000
Boulder	1,000,000
Gilpin	3,500,000
Eagle	1,500,000
Chaffee	1,000,000
	$37,118,540

THE following record of the mineral output in the various mining counties of the state for the year 1906, exclusive of [illegible] county, has been compiled by experts, and shows accurately the total output from each county. The total for [illegible] is more than 10 per cent over that of the previous year.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

IDAHO SPRINGS, Jan. 2.—Not less than $3,550,000 is the value of the mineral output of Clear Creek county for the last twelve months, which represents a gain of about $400,000 over the output for 1905. In the last two years the progress in mining has been phenomenal and the value of the mineral productions for 1906 is fully double what it was in 1904. The absence of all labor troubles and the high price of silver and other metals are the chief causes contributing to the splendid activity which now characterizes the industry in this county. The tunnel enterprises of the last two years have not only resulted in greatly increasing the output of ore but has also demonstrated the existence of large ore bodies the extent of which is enormous and which will furnish ore for years to come.

The most important work in the county is the Newhouse tunnel which is now in about two and a half miles and in which scores of laterals have been bored during the year disclosing the existence of enormous bodies of ore which justify the vast expenditure. From the showing made in the last twelve months on the veins and lodes it is now confidently predicted by mining men that the enterprise [illegible] will prove one of the most profitable tunnel projects in the United States.

Operations were resumed on the Central tunnel about a year ago and the tunnel is now into the mountain about a mile and a third and a large number of laterals have been driven to prospect the lodes which are showing up well in many cases. Another enterprise that has progressed materially in the last year is the McClelland tunnel which is heading for the rich Lamartine section and the [illegible] Freeland mine with their combined record production in excess of $10,000,000. Beyond doubt this tunnel is the most perfectly constructed, best timbered and most symmetrical tunnel in the state and its equipment [illegible] of modern mining methods. Outside of the vast amount of [illegible] already uncovered the tunnel will [illegible] of immense value for drainage to the Freeland mine and the entire adjoining section.

More than 1,000 feet of new work has been done during the year on the Lucania tunnel and several of the largest veins in Bellevue mountain have been cut. The Two Brothers tunnel in Virginia canon which had been idle for the greater part of 1905 resumed work and reached its objective point the Specie Payment, during the year. The completion of the tunnel has added largely to the ore production of the property. Among the other tunnel enterprises worthy of mention are the Burns, Moore, Honest John, Stanley, Chicago, United States, Rockford, Tolland, Irene, Black Swan, Silver Gem, Big Forty, Peters, Golden Glen, Argo, Sterling, Little Richard and Teller. The mill facilities of Idaho Springs are equal to those of any camp in the state there being twenty fully-equipped concentrating mills with a total daily capacity of about 1,200 tons. In the last two years processes have been perfected in the treatment of ores which have resulted in the saving of a percentage as high as 80, where formerly 60 was considered a good average.

UPPER CLEAR CREEK DISTRICT.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. [illegible].—The district known as Upper Clear Creek, which has its center here, has progressed in the last year possibly more than any other part of the state in respect to mining development. The output from the Georgetown district for 1905 was about $580,000 and for the year just closing this has been augmented fully 30 per cent. Besides the purchases of the Chamberlain-Dillingham Ore company which aggregated about $400,000 in gold, silver, lead and zinc, fully double as much ore as in any previous year has been shipped to the Golden and Denver smelter.

Several properties in the East Argentine district have been active throughout the year, the renewed activity in this quarter having been started about a year ago. Among the properties most promising may be mentioned those of the Waldorf Mining company and the Early Sun group. The building of the Argentine Central railroad has been largely instrumental in putting new life into mining operations in the district. On Democrat mountain are located some of the best producing mines in the county, among them the [illegible] Junction, Rogers, [illegible] Sunburst, Mac [illegible] Mineral, [illegible] and the Smith & [illegible], the latter being one of the properties operated by the Lion Consolidated Mining company. A feature of the mining in this section as in others in Clear Creek county is that the deep mining has shown conclusively that the gold value [illegible] in excess of the silver. Griffith mountain, Republican mountain and Leavenworth mountain districts have also been showing great activity and the prospects for the coming year are better than [illegible] before.

[illegible] HILL, Jan. [illegible].—Prospects for [illegible] tonnage [illegible] the [illegible] mining district of this place during the coming [illegible] are [illegible]. The [illegible] made a shipment of twenty tons which gave a tonnage of $49 per ton and there is four feet of ore of this grade [illegible]

It is the expectation of the owners of this mine to ship an average of one car per week. Leasers on the [illegible] [illegible] carry values ranging from $40 to over $100 per ton. Investors from Denver and Boulder recently secured blocks of ground on the Mayflower. A compressor and boiler are being installed at the mouth of the tunnel which when completed, will be connected by a crosscut with the American-[illegible] on the Chesapeake group. Values as high as $26,000 have been taken from this property which has just been leased and bonded to the M[illegible] company through George Stewart.

The Blanch property, owned by Charles Dow, is producing a good grade of ore, carrying values of 300 ounces of silver with a sprinkling of gold. The Columbine mine, which is also owned by Mr. Dow, is being developed by a tunnel which is now in over 600 feet. Forty tons of ore are now on the dump at this mine the value of which ranges from $20 to $50 per ton.

The Anna Taskera Mining, Milling & Tunnel company, a Colorado Springs enterprise, is located on Grouse mountain, a group of fourteen claims. Eighteen veins are opened up on the group some of which carry values of from $6 to $38 per ton in ten-foot shafts. This group is being developed by a crosscut tunnel now in 120 feet. In the next eighty feet two rich veins already opened on the surface will be cut and the indications at the surface show a strong body of sulphide ore. A drive of 1,700 feet will cut the whole group. A number of the claims will be cut at a depth of 980 feet. M. J. Parrett of Colorado Springs is president of this company.

The Last Hope mine owned by George Joyce, is producing a good [illegible] two weeks ago giving a return of $[illegible] per ton. The Harper tunnel which is under lease and bond to [illegible], is now into the hill 700 feet and there are eighty tons of ore in the bins that give an average value of $40. The ore bodies run from six inches to five feet in width.

The Ninety-Four property owned by Lincoln and Omaha capitalists, is being developed with a tunnel and there are 500 tons of ore in the bins. The company intends to sink a shaft straight down 400 feet early in the coming spring. The Centennial mine owned by Mr. Hobbs, [illegible] is producing a rich grade of ore and with the aid of a small hand mill Mr. Hobbs grinds out $200 a month besides the ore that is piling up in the bins for shipment.

BOULDER COUNTY.

BOULDER, Jan. 2.—More than $1,000,000 worth of ore has been mined in Boulder county during the last twelve months and a great deal of new development work is being done which as yet has not had time to produce results but which will likely increase the output for the coming year. The county is feeling the general prosperity in mining which has come to the state through the increased demand for silver, lead and zinc and money for mining ventures is freely offered, whereas several years ago the men with money to invest showed extreme lack of interest.

The chief values in the county are gold and tungsten, the former being found mostly in connection with tellurium in its various forms.—Gold is still mined in combination with quartz, as in the famous Golden Age mine near Jamestown, and the old Horsfal at Gold Hill. The mines near Jamestown are constant shippers, as are also the ones at Springdale, Rowena, Sunshine, Gold Hill, Salina, Ward, Elders, Crisman, Wall Street and the Sugar Loaf sections.

The construction of the narrow-guage road and the reduced freight rates to Denver has contributed to making the operation of many mines in the district possible on account of cheaper treatment of ores and many miners have been encouraged to develop properties that would otherwise be lying idle. The tungsten deposits in this county which have been exposed are very important, as this is the only place in America from which the mineral is shipped. The tungsten mines are located mainly in the belt southwest of Sugar Loaf and extending from there to Nederland. From there they run west and northwest to the Boulder county and Blue Bird mines.

GILPIN COUNTY.

CENTRAL CITY, Jan. [illegible].—[illegible] mineral lines the building of the Moffatt railroad promises to do more for Gilpin county than anything that has transpired in its history and the year just closing marks the beginning of a new epoch for the miner. The conditions are better and more promising than for many years and the fact that capital is becoming interested and large sums have already been invested shows that the county is on the verge of a new era of prosperity. More than $3,000,000 [illegible] has been produced in the past twelve months and the total value of the output is estimated at about $3,500,000.

One [illegible] of the [illegible] the leasing system whereby the miners work on a royalty basis has been inaugurated and found to be mutually profitable. Much of the work done at a low cost and the leasers have saved more of the ores by closer sorting than by increasing the profits [illegible] and [illegible] More than half [illegible] [illegible] expended [illegible] during the year [illegible] [illegible] of new capital [illegible] Gilpin county [illegible] favorably with [illegible] any part of the state [illegible] the following [illegible] Running Lode [illegible] Rock [illegible] has paid over 150 per cent on its capital stock of $75,000 and has done a large amount of new development work beside. The [illegible] Mining company in the Russell district has paid over $6,000 in dividends and the East Notaway and the Pittsburg have done equally well. Such mines as the Chase, Alps, King Calhoun, East Boston and Two Forty have been paying large returns on the capital stock.

The Adudell group in [illegible] Willis gulch and the Gold Rock Iron and others in Russell district which were started in 1905 have been making good progress during the year and are planning large development for the next twelve months. The same may be said of the Banta Hill property and the Hattie Myrtle, in Elkhorn gulch, the Clay county and Williams in Lake gulch, the Colorado-Carr, Cherry, Belmont, O. K. Dump and Sleepy Hollow in Gregory district, the Modoc, Gold Retort, Ute, Poze and others in the Nevada district and several properties in the Pine Creek district extending from Palinsville [illegible] range.

New machinery was installed in a large number of properties and new mills have been built by the Imperial Mining & Milling company, the Pine creek district, the Josephine Mining & Milling company in Independence district, the Golden Sun company and several others.

EAGLE COUNTY.

RED CLIFF, Jan. 2.—During the [illegible] have been [illegible] five producing mines in the Battle Mountain district along which have shipped about 45,000 tons, worth approximately $900,000, and the total output for the county is conservatively estimated at not less than $1,500,000. The chief producers of the district are, Black Mountain, Iron Mask, Pine, Martin, Champion, Whipsaw, Ground Hog, Little May, Cyanide, Bleak House, Wyoming Valley, Combined (Discovery, Warriors Mark, Beldon, Little Chief, Tip Top, Eighty Four, California, Red Cap, First Chance, Black Tiger and the properties in the East Lake Creek district.

A large part of the tonnage came from the Black Iron and the Iron Mask which are two of the largest producers in point of tonnage in the state, as each has been producing upwards of 90 tons per day throughout the year. A concentrating mill has been erected on the Iron Mask and a great deal of development work has been done on both properties which has resulted in the exposing of large new bodies of ore which are expected to increase the output for the coming year.

The Fulford district which for some years was badly neglected has experienced a revival of enterprise and several rich strikes have been reported among them being a vein with free gold ore on the [illegible]. This has attracted a great deal of interest and a number of prospect tunnels and shafts are being projected on adjoining property.

Another promising district of the county which is coming to the front is the [illegible] Creek [illegible] between Fulford and Holy Cross. This is a fissure vein country of a gold-bearing character which gives every promise of developing into one of the best mining camps in the county.

PARK COUNTY.

ALMA, Jan. 2.—Considerably more than $1,500,000 worth of ore [illegible] to have [illegible] from Park county for the year just closed [illegible] the [illegible] a few days [illegible] [illegible] districts who have [illegible] [illegible] The tonnage from the London [illegible] is increasing and the amount of ore now in sight is larger than at any time in the history of the mine. Most of the ores from this district carry a percentage of lead values and this makes the freight charges very low so that [illegible] of profit from the ore shipped.

The average shipments from the London mines have been at [illegible] 40 tons per day and the value ran [illegible] from three or four ounces in gold to 30 ounces. This property has developed into one of the best paying mines in the state and each new tunnel or shaft shows new bodies [illegible]. In fact the ore bodies seem almost inexhaustible having been as yet but little explored except along the working levels extending from the north to the south openings, a distance of 400 feet. About the center between the two openings an upraise has been made to the top, a distance of 300 feet all the way through ore. The product from the mine is shipped to the mill by team and although ten teams of fours are employed the mine is far behind in shipping capacity.

Among the new companies that have started within the last two years are the Atlantic, the Clipper Consolidated and the Sweet Home the last of which is operating the Clipper, Bundell, Champaign and other properties on the Mosquito range north of the London property. In the South Mosquito mining district are situated the properties of the London Extension Mining company, the Ophir Leasing company, the Butte Gold Mining company and the Pawnee Gold Mining company. These properties all lie along the line of the London fault and the development work done has uncovered promising veins and ore bodies.

In addition to these works is being done on the Carnahan tunnel the London Twist, the Fannie Barrett, the Dolly Varden, the Moose, Russia, Wheeler, Cleveland, War Eagle and several other properties throughout the Alma district. The success attending the London has attracted to the district a large number of prominent mining men and most of the enterprises are being backed by ample capital.

Two tunnel enterprises both new, have been started with the objects of boring clear through the Mosquito range for the purposes of railway transportation and for mining. One is being backed by eastern capital and the other by English money. These form a part of the development planned for the future and to these must be added a large number of smaller enterprises which are either contemplated or are under way. It is safe to predict that the coming year will see the mineral output of this county fully doubled in value.

The placer mines in this vicinity are of well known richness and new territory is constantly being opened up. It is estimated that the total yield from the placers during the year was about $100,000. Several improvements are contemplated whereby the pits now idle can be worked to profit and the yield in dust and nuggets will increase [illegible] proportion.

LAKE COUNTY.

LEADVILLE, Jan. [illegible].—New [illegible] in the [illegible] mining industry have [illegible] conditions [illegible] prosperous [illegible] during the year just closing, in so far as regards the Leadville district [illegible] and Lake county in general. During the last twelve months Lake county has produced in excess of $7,273,000 an increase of about ten per cent over the output for 1905. The situation [illegible] indicates that the coming year will see an even larger increase as [illegible] new and some old [illegible] being [illegible].

Developments in Big Evans gulch [illegible] the [illegible] have been one of the features of the year [illegible] deep mining [illegible] Guggenheim interests. Their camps are draining an area more than two [illegible] in width [illegible] and Carbonate hills down to the western limits of the city and the success of the work will prove encouraging to the developing projects in other camps. Among the properties which have been benefited and that have been working in consequence are the Bohn, the Cloud City, the Homestake, the A. Y.-Valentine and the Maple Street mine.

The development work started in 1905 on the Coronado and Penrose shafts by the Midas company has been continued throughout the year and immense new bodies of ore have been uncovered and the two mines have been connected at the bottom level by a drift. More than $300,000 was spent by the company in 1905 on these two properties and fully as much more has been expended in 1906 and the returns have fully justified the outlay. The output throughout the year has been close to 1,000 tons per day and the ore has varied in value from $15 to $20 per ton.

One of the most attractive fields for the mine hunters during the last twelve months has been the large acreage north and northeast of the city which has been hitherto little developed. A great deal of work entirely new has been done on Little Evans, Canterbury, West Prospect and Poverty Flats hills and many of the properties are showing excellent values. The properties are close to the famous Fryer hill which has produced great quantities of rich ore and the chances are that future work on these hills will result in the addition of a rich section to the Leadville mining district. Very good results have been obtained close to the surface and it is expected with depth that these returns will be greatly augmented.

One of the oldest portions of the Leadville district, Fryer hill, which for some time showed less activity than in the early years has again come to the front and is producing splendid returns. Many of the old properties that had been abandoned have resumed work and new bodies of ore have been uncovered. The rise in the price of silver and other metals has brought a veritable boom to the camp and there are evidences of a bigger increase than ever for the coming year.

The work on the Mammoth placer claims near Evansville which started late last year has been continued and the results have been most encouraging. A great deal of drainage work was necessary but the drill holes have given promise of a fine yield and the promoters are encouraged to make the necessary expenditures for the development of the property. The Mammoth is practically the only large placer mine in the district but its success has revived interest in other placer properties.

The Matchless [illegible] belonging to the Tabor estate were reopened last winter and a new shaft has been sunk on Fryer hill that has uncovered a large body of ore. The advanced methods of concentrating and smelting have enabled miners to [illegible] out low grade ores that a few years ago could not be disposed of at any price.

On the opposite side of Evans gulch several claims on Yankee hill are being worked to good advantage among them being the Tom Sargent, the Denver City and the Forest City lying to the north of the big Wolftone of the Western Mining company.

Farther south beyond Stray Horse on Carbonate hill is one of the business sections of the camp. On the lower portion of the hill near [illegible] are located many small iron mines that have been very prosperous during the year. The big properties such as the Waterloo, Morning, the Evening Star, Catalpa and Crescent for the most part are being worked by individual leasers. A low-grade silver iron ore is being extracted from these mines. The smelters handle the ores [illegible] they use it in fluxing [illegible]

so that the miners [illegible] [illegible] shipments.

[illegible] Mining company [illegible] old mines [illegible] [illegible] Flagstaff and the [illegible] properties [illegible] producers [illegible] the last six months.

In Big Evans [illegible] has [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] holdings extending [illegible] as far as the Silver [illegible] Matchless properties of the [illegible]. The El Paso is shipping about 150 tons per day and is one of the best equipped mines in the district.

In South Evans gulch [illegible] Ella hill [illegible] the Winnie, [illegible] Fortune, Favorite, Silent Friend and Little Ellen mines. The Winnie [illegible] owned by the New Monarch Mining company of which [illegible] who formerly at the head of the Independent smelter at Salida is the manager. It is now the largest producer on the hill. A great deal of work has been done on [illegible] during the year.

On Breece hill [illegible] and Ibex are situated the Big Six and the Pennsylvania No. 3 [illegible] both of which are in good form and sending out a large quantity of ore. The Tucson shaft on the same hill is one of the best producers in that district. It is operated by the Iron Silver Mining company, a corporation that is sending out more than half the zinc of all Lake county. On Iron hill is the Moyer shaft of this company which is employing one of the largest forces of miners in this camp, and is constantly increasing its output. Some rich copper-bearing veins have been encountered and that metal is now forming one of the chief [illegible] of the company.

Near the Moyer in California gulch is the big A. Y. and Minnie property, one of the most valuable of the Guggenheim holdings. There are several shafts that produce large quantities of ore and the company has a mill of its own to concentrate the low grade ores before they are shipped to the smelter.

The famous Yak tunnel, one of the largest propositions in the state owned by the Yak Mining, Milling and Tunnel company, is located in California gulch. Its numerous branches penetrate the workings of several of the big mines of the camp and the ore from these is all brought to the surface through the Yak tunnel. The tunnel is being extended into Big Evans gulch where it will tap other big mines and be able to bring the ore to the mill at much less cost than formerly.

The Reindeer mine on Rock hill one of the feeders of the Yak tunnel still continues to be the biggest producer of high-grade ore in the camp and its lead shipments are far larger than any other mine in the Leadville district. The high prices prevailing for lead the last two years has greatly stimulated the output in this mine as the advance fully pays for the cost of the smelting.

CHAFFEE COUNTY.

SALIDA, Jan. 2.—About $1,000,000 worth of ore has been the output from this county for 1906 which is an increase of more than 25 per cent over that of any year since 1896, the increased production being due largely to the rise in the price of silver and the renewed activity as a consequence within the last twelve months. The actual results of a great deal of the development work being done will not be apparent until the end of the year when it is expected the output will be fully double what it [illegible] for the year just closing.

One of the largest [illegible] made in the county during the year was the sale of the Madonna mine at Monarch which for years was one of the big producers of the state from which the Eilers of Pueblo derived millions of dollars. For the last several years it has been in the possession of various leasers and the output has not been large but recently new bodies of ore have been [illegible] and [illegible] strength of this [illegible] was transferred [illegible] [illegible] It is expected that the [illegible] will proceed [illegible] develop the property [illegible] and there is [illegible] big mine will again [illegible] a scale equal to the [illegible] when 300 men were employed [illegible] output aggregated more than $[illegible] worth of ore annually.

Another property in the Monarch district that is developing [illegible] [illegible] Fairplay, owned by [illegible] and Charles Ank [illegible] large body of ore was [illegible] about [illegible] years ago [illegible] ing. The [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] has [illegible] ascent of prospect [illegible] [illegible] the first [illegible] [illegible] new properties [illegible] both Monarch [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bundles of [illegible] being [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

Another large [illegible] early year [illegible] near Garfield was [illegible] [illegible] eastern capitalists for $[illegible]. This property has been a shipper [illegible] for [illegible] but in the past eight months the output has been greatly increased and the new owners have uncovered large bodies of ore that have convinced them of the immense value of their purchase. A new tramway has been constructed from the mine to [illegible] and a half down to the depot, [illegible] the D. & R. G. narrow gauge [illegible] the ore direct for the [illegible] by [illegible] to Garfield.

[illegible] [illegible] property of [illegible] owned by J. V. O'Connor, chief [illegible] of the D. & R. G. railroad, [illegible] Shawnee tunnel [illegible] Copper company [illegible] [illegible] about 1,000 tons [illegible] Salida [illegible] The Sedalia has [illegible] of workings and has produced [illegible] The old Mary Murphy mine near Romley which like the Madonna was for years one of the large producers of [illegible] new [illegible] built [illegible].

Buena Vista district has also experienced a great revival in mining and shipments are being made from the property on Mt. Princeton owned by the [illegible] Mining, Milling & Tunnel company which has been [illegible] into the mountain over 1,000 feet. This company is backed by unlimited capital and after [illegible] years of development work the fruits of the enterprise are now being [illegible] in the production of valuable ore. Near Hancock the Camilla Gold Mining company and the Buena Vista Mining company are operating fine new plants of machinery and considerable development is being done. In the [illegible] district the Towen Mining company is making a shift on a [illegible] and team drills have lately been [illegible]. A ten stamp mill has been [illegible] on the property of the Stratton-Massachusetts Gold Mining company's property, Pe True, about three miles east of Buena Vista.

The Granite district in the northern part of the county has been developing rapidly in the last twelve months and a 3[illegible] mill is working steadily on the Belle of Granite mine. A number of old properties have resumed shipping and several new prospects have been [illegible] up and are [illegible] hopper.

North and east of this city is the Turret district where several promising gold and silver propositions are being [illegible], among them being the [illegible] Anaconda, Copper King, Golden Island, Abe Lincoln, Independence, Manitou, Prairie, Jasper and Gold Bug. More ore has been shipped from this district during the year than ever before.

PITKIN COUNTY.

ASPEN, Jan. 2.—This camp has enjoyed [illegible] [illegible] history of Pitkin county. During the last twelve months there have been about 1,000 tons of silver ore per month produced representing a total value of not less than $[illegible]. The good times [illegible] this camp [illegible] started in 1905 have continued [illegible] activity during 1906 [illegible] has been [illegible] than was anticipated [illegible] [illegible] Since the rise in silver [illegible] of the old mines that had been closed down ever since the panic of 1893 have reopened and a large number of new prospects have been opened that are showing splendid ore bodies.

As a result of this buoyant feeling the camp has been in a most progressive state and not only the miners but all classes of business men have been experiencing an era of good times. The town now has over 4,000 population and [illegible] has increased fully 30 per cent in the last eighteen months. Along with the activity in mining the farmers have also been enjoying prosperity and the increase in the agricultural [illegible] has been enormous in Pitkin county.

Among the most active mining properties of the camp has been the Bu[illegible] on Aspen mountain which started [illegible] [illegible] activity last year and this year has been reaping the benefit of the [illegible] plant installed about a year ago. The property is located near the famous Aspen [illegible] and the ore shows good values and splendid shipments have been made. The mine is working to its full capacity and shipments are being made regularly.

Some of the finest ore in the camp is being produced by the Homestake, located in the [illegible] of the Cowenhoven tunnel and the [illegible] development work being done shows excellent prospects for large ore bodies of new ore. During the whole year the L[illegible] mine, located about 22 miles from this city, has been working steadily and there are outfits have been engaged hauling out [illegible] the mill.

[illegible] during the [illegible] and a great deal [illegible] work has been carried on with [illegible] several good ore bodies have been uncovered and the [illegible] shipments from the [illegible] coming season will be [illegible] for [illegible] about a year [illegible] new machinery [illegible] have been regularly [illegible] Newman tunnel [illegible] work again [illegible] the [illegible] with new [illegible] property [illegible] and [illegible]

GUNNISON COUNTY.

GUNNISON, [illegible].—While this is [illegible] county a coal [illegible] [illegible] mineral [illegible] [illegible] few years [illegible] a total [illegible] in excess of $[illegible]. This [illegible] but a faint idea of the [illegible] the county for a [illegible] is being spent [illegible] prospects that [illegible] rich and promise well for the [illegible] attained to the [illegible] shippers working on [illegible] Near Ohio City in the Gold Brick [illegible] the Raymond Consolidated [illegible] company has done a great deal of development work and a tunnel [illegible] long has been completed, which [illegible] veins varying in width from [illegible] most of which is of shipping [illegible] A modern 100-ton cyanide mill, [illegible]

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Producing Shafts In THE GREAT Cripple Creek District

CRIPPLE CREEK—the present limits of the district—is so ... with holes ... indicative ... blasted holes ... merely as assessment work for patent ... hundreds of ... wealth and attract ... to hundreds, thousands of others ... The Gazette for the first time, however, presents a list of producing shafts and the hill or mountain on which each is located.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN

The Coriolanus Gold Mining company—Has two shafts and work is also being conducted through the Columbine Victor tunnel. There are several sets of lessees operating. Some ore was shipped of a good grade during the year but the ore appears ... in small but rich bunches.

Ajax Gold Mining company—One deep main shaft and several shallow shafts. There are about a dozen sets of lessees working. Considerable ore is shipped monthly from this well known property and the ore is of a good grade. The company owns 8 acres but does only a little work on its own account.

Dillon Gold Mining company—Has shafts on the W. C. Dillon and Amarette claims. Until the early summer his property was under lease to Price and Waters who threw it up. Recently this property was purchased by the Granite company. The price while not made public is understood to have been about $100,000. It is ... that this purchase price will be distributed in dividends to stockholders in 19..

Granite Gold Mining company—Has deep shafts on the Gold Coin, Granite, Mountain, Dillon and Amarette claims. Practically all work is on company account although some leasing is allowed. This is one of the big ... of the camp. The tonnage per month is about 3,000 tons. The grade is exceptionally high for such an amount of ore shipped, averaging close to two ounces. The Granite has paid $150,000 in dividend.

Mary Cashen Mining company—Has a shaft on the Spicer claim several hundred feet deep. White and company during the year made a strike in this property and shipped out a nice quantity of two-ounce ore.

Mohican Gold Mining company—This is a close corporation. There is a good shaft on the property and it is used under the leasing system. A good tonnage of fair grade ore was mined and shipped during the year.

Ophir Mining and Milling company—There are two shafts, one on the Carbonate Queen, the other on the Dead Pine. Both were under lease. Water has impeded operations and shipments. The company is doing some work on the Dead Pine and making a small production.

Portland Gold Mining company—There are three deep shafts designated Portland Nos. 1, 2 and 3. This company has an approximate area of 200 acres. This is the biggest shipper and the heaviest dividend payer in the camp. All work is on company account with the exception of a few small dumps.

Stratton's Independence, Ltd.—There are two shafts on this well known property. A little work is being done on company account but a score or more of lessees are working principally through the main working shaft. All are shipping as well as dump lessees.

Summit Eclipse Consolidated Gold Mining company—There is one main shaft on the Eclipse claim which is being operated under lease. Occasional shipments only are being maintained.

United Gold Mines company—The control of this company passed during the year from the Woods Investment company to the Golden Cycle or John T. Milliken of St. Louis, Mo. There are two shafts on the Pig Santa(?) on different veins. The leasing system is in vogue. There are also two shafts on the Viola claim.

IRONCLAD HILL

Cameron Mines Land and Tunnel company—Has a shaft on No. 2 of the Cameron. Only worked under lease.

Forest Queen—This property is owned by individuals living principally in Denver. It is under lease to Roach and company of Chicago who are shipping out a heavy tonnage of ... ore. During the last two months two new ore shoots have been found. There is only one shaft which is 600 feet deep.

Jerry Johnson Consolidated Mining company—There are four or more shafts all producing some ore on the Arapahoe and the Jerry Johnson Nos. 1 and 2 claims. The Arapahoe is under lease to Frank Casey and the Johnson's to Henry Dahl. ... shaft house ... machinery ... the Johnson was destroyed by fire ... A good tonnage of splendid ore is being shipped by Dahl.

Pride of Cripple Creek Gold Mining company—Operated by the Pride Leasing company ... most of the work done ... search of well-known veins which traverse this section. One shaft ... leasing only is done.

Teutonic Consolidated Gold Mining company—There are ... shafts, both operated by lessees. It is reported that a new strike has recently been made. The W. P. H. Leasing company proposes this spring to ... oxidized ore.

United Gold Mines company—There are nine shafts on the holdings of this company on this hill as follows: Damon No. 1, Damon Incline and ... Ahlheart(?), Sunburst and P. H. shafts. There is a shaft on the Montrose and two on the Midway, which are controlled ... the ... company.

TENDERFOOT HILL

... Gold Mining company—Has two shafts ... under lease to ... John Hodges who ... during the last month made a big strike ...

White ... Gold Mining company ... Friday and Sleeper claims. Only Little ... under lease to the Friday Leasing company. Has some ore.

CARBONATE HILL

The Kitty Wells Gold Mining company—Has the Kitty Wells shaft. Ore is sent out intermittently.

Buckhorn claim—Owned by an individual who has given a bond and lease on it to F. J. Stingley and Company. Small and uncertain shipments have been made.

... lease—On Hayden Placer Block No. ... Ore recently uncovered at a depth of ... feet. Gave returns ...

GALENA HILL.

Western Star Gold Mining company—This property is under lease and a strike has been reported and ... a good tonnage being mined and shipped.

TUNNEL WORKINGS

While there are ... of tunnels in the camp there are only ... so far as known that are showing ... at this time.

The Ophelia or Moffat tunnel penetrates Gold Hill and a part of Bull Hill. This is by far the most prolific of any of the underground ways.

The Anaconda tunnel cuts Gold Hill, especially the Anaconda property on the south west slope.

The ... Cripple Creek tunnel is about two miles long and cuts ... other portion of Gold Hill. Considerable ore is being taken out through this tunnel this year.

The Gold ... Bull tunnel punctures part of Gold Hill, especially that portion owned by the Stratton estate.

The Columbine Victor tunnel cuts Squaw mountain at considerable depth. Some ... is being mined and shipped ...

The ... tunnel ... Squaw mountain ... north ... Columbine ... being sent out ... Early ...

VINDICATOR MINE, CRIPPLE CREEK

slope of Beacon hill is sending out ore and it is expected that the tonnage will be much heavier in 1907 than in 1906.

The Frail tunnel ... going into a portion of Bull hill is extensively used by the British American Leasing company which is sending out a car of ore a day from the Dante. This tunnel is used more extensively than any other in the ... with the one exception of the Moffat.

The Standard tunnel is not used at the present time. It penetrates Beacon hill and is expected to go into commission early in 19..

The Rave tunnel cuts Raven hill and is used considerably, especially by the lessees operating on the Gregory claim of the Elkton Consolidated company.

BULL HILL

Acacia Gold Mining company—Has three shafts, the Main Burns, the old Wrockloff shaft on the north end and the South Burns shaft under lease to the United Mines and Leasing company. No ... work.

Blue Bird Mining and Milling company—Has ... shaft ... the main ... and ... shaft on ... south ...

Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling company—One shaft 600 feet deep ... under lease to the Bull Hill Mining and Development company. This company is shipping an average of ... tons per month. Both companies are paying dividends.

Dante Gold Mining company—Has ... shaft about 700 ... feet ... under lease to the British American Mining company ... are operating through the Frail tunnel. One of the ... and biggest strikes of the year was made in this property. A good tonnage of ... ore is maintained monthly.

Dexter Gold Mining company—Idle at present. Will be operated on company account in January. It is planned to sink the shaft to a depth of 1,000 feet. Until a few months ago was under the leasing system which has been abandoned. Several good ... veins in the property ... has ... 500 feet or bottom level.

... Gold Mining company—Has two shafts ... the ... which is 140 feet ... the Shurtloff shaft ... were forced down early in the spring on account of excessive treatment charges. Fifty men were put to work December 15 and ... will start January 1. Operated exclusively on company account. There are ... tons of ore in sight or broken down and stored in the stopes.

This mine will ship not less than 3,000 tons per month during the coming year.

Free Coinage Gold Mining company—Has four shafts, one each on the Plute, Wilson, Bison and Pueblo claims. ... property under long time lease to J. ... A. Carpe..., who is sub-leasing to four sets. Regular shipments of splendid-grade ore are being made.

Golden Cycle Consolidated Mining company—Has three shafts, ... parts of property leased, a portion being operated by the Western Investment company. The Cycle company is doing most of the work and is shipping out ... tons a month with ... This company will probably double its tonnage this year.

Gold Sovereign Mining and Tunnel company—Four shafts designated Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 situated on the Gold Sovereign and T. G. Blaine claims. Entirely under leasing system. The company opens up and develops and leases dividing profits.

Independence Consolidated Gold Mining company—Commonly called the Hull City Placer. Two shafts, main working shaft and one on the Glorietta. Under leasing system.

Isabella Consolidated Gold Mining company—Several shafts on different portions of the 180 acres. Operation conducted under leasing system and company account. Company made a magnificent strike at 1,000 feet during December.

Last Dollar Gold Mining company—Two shafts on Last Dollar and Combination claims. Worked under leasing system by Messrs. Waters and Price. About three cars of ore a week shipped.

Modoc Mining and Milling company—Main shaft on Ocean Wave claim. Property operated now under leasing system exclusively. Weekly consignments of ore made.

Mountain Beauty Gold Mining company—Operated by three sets of lessees. All have ore. Carlton and company have some exceptionally fine ore at 800 feet. Shoot is fifteen feet wide and two feet of it will run $500 per ton, the balance $35 and $40. Hodges has opened up at 160 feet seven-ounce ore and Blanchard and Sellars have within the last month found rock that carries values of from two to twenty-seven ounces. One of the most promising properties in the camp.

Mo... Gold Mining company—Has ... Ben Harrison lode claims. Recently sold to Philadelphia capitalists and now called the Trilby Mines company. A very rich strike was made in the Trilby claim during the last month. There are two shafts, one on the Ben Harrison and the other on the Trilby, which is the deepest being ... feet. A new plant of machinery has been ordered and this property has begun the shipment of ore.

Pharmacist Consolidated Mining company—There are two shafts on the property, the main shaft and the one on the south end. Simmons and ... made a good strike in the Pharmacist ground operating through the Wrockloff shaft of the Acacia company. The Pharmacist Leasing company, composed of Colorado Springs men, is ... sinking the main shaft from ... to the 970-foot point. This work will be completed February 1, when a live development work will begin. It is believed that the Shurtloff Burns rich shoot traverses this claim at depth.

Pilgrim Consolidated Gold Mining company—There is a good working shaft on the Maud Helena. Part of this property was recently sold to Kansas City parties in conjunction with the transfer of the Delmonico lying adjacent. It has been under lease. Work has already started in the Delmonico shaft by the new owners.

Stratton's Cripple Creek Mining and Development company (Stratton estate). There are eighteen shafts on the ... holdings of the estate, and the American Eagles shaft is the deepest in the camp, being 1,400 feet below the surface. Included are the Little John, A. Logan, Brooklyn(?), Nightingale, Specimen, Favorite, Plymouth Rock, Garfield-Grouse, Los Angeles, Longfellow Nos. 1 and 2, Sacramento and Buck Gus.

Victor Gold Mining company—Has one deep shaft on the Victor mine, which is under lease to Fred Strong and associates who are also sub-leasing a portion of the property. This mine is producing a car of ore of a two ounce grade every other day.

Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining company—This company has eleven shafts all producing. Work is being done on company account as well as leasing. The company is getting out a tonnage of about 1,200 tons per month of a grade believed to be about two ounces. This is one of the richest and best companies of the camp.

RAVEN HILL

The Advance Gold Mining Bonding and Leasing company—Has one shaft ... deep—on the Golden Wedge claim. Has been leased but at present is idle. It will probably be leased during the early part of the year.

The Bonnie Nell Gold Mining and Milling company—... the Bonnie Nell claim which is operated under the leasing system. Some good ore has been shipped from this property during the past year.

Blue Flag Gold Mining company—Has two working shafts. Some $40 ore has been shipped from this property during the year and immense bodies of low-grade oxidized ore was opened up. The company is now having constructed a cyanide mill which will probably cost $40,000.

Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling company—One deep shaft, 800 feet from surface. This shaft has been deepened 200 feet this year. This mine enjoys the distinction of being the most economically managed property in the camp. Recently new ore houses were built and a tramway erected which will mean additional saving. The mine is under lease to the Bull Hill Mining and Development company. Both concerns are paying regular dividends.

Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling company—There are three shafts on this property, which are the Main, Walter, Gregory and Tornado shafts. Practically all work is done on company account although a lease has recently been granted on the Gregory claim to the Union Leasing company. Some of the richest ore now being shipped from the camp is coming from the Elkton. Recently there have been two splendid strikes made in virgin territory.

Doctor-Jack Pot Consolidated Gold Mining company—There are eleven working shafts on this company's holdings. The Chief, Elizabeth Cooper, Doctor incline, Davenport shaft, Jack Pot incline, Morning Glory, Doctor-Jack Pot Vanderburg, Hummer, two on the Ingham, Mattie D and Tunnel incline. There are a score of lessees working this property and a good tonnage is being made. The company paid two dividends in 1906, and will probably pay regular quarterly dividends this year. Several good strikes were made in Doctor-Jack Pot territory during the latter part of the year.

Jo Dandy Mining company—One shaft 500 feet deep. This company has not worked since last July until recently. It is all company account. The Jo Dandy company recently purchased the Gillett mill which is being dismantled and placed on the Jo Dandy claim. It will begin the treatment of ore about March 1. There is said to be upward of $1,000,000 blocked out in this mine. The ore is of medium grade.

Mary McKinney Consolidated Mining company—During the year the Mary McKinney and Anaconda properties were consolidated. The stock of the company has had a skyrocket ascent. There are three shafts, the Main, Burch and Pressler. Eight sets of lessees are operating besides the company and two on the dump. This company is paying regular quarterly dividends.

Morning Glory Mining and Leasing company—Has six shafts on different holdings. The principal one ... 700 feet deep, is under lease to the Colorado State Investment company which has made $ ... in profits this year.

New Haven Gold Mining company—Has one shaft on the Eclipse No. 1. The property is being operated by lessees.

Ophir—This company is a close corporation. There is one shaft down 500 feet. This company is shipping ... $50,000 per month and has one of the richest ore bodies in the camp. This company is now in litigation, the Jennie Sample company bringing suit on apex right.

The Rattler Gold Mining company—The Rattler claim is being worked through one shaft by lessees. ... work is development ... some ore is being sent out. The property is in a very fashionable neighborhood and is liable to have rich ore at any time.

Central Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling company—Operations are conducted through a tunnel which

HAULING ORE WITH A TRACTION ENGINE.

penetrates the Happy Year and Josephine claims. The leasing system is in vogue on these properties.

Jennie Sample Consolidated Gold Mining company—There are three sets of lessees, each operating through different shafts. Two on the Jennie Sample and the other on the Minnehaha. Some good ore is being shipped from this property. Two good strikes were made during the year.

Red Umbrella Mining company—The Red Umbrella shaft is one part of the Bertha B and Frank S claims. The mine is under lease but only desultory shipments are now being made, most of the work being confined to development.

Rose Maud Gold Mining company—One shaft on the Rose Maud claim. Shipments were made during the year, but water has interfered and work has ceased for the time being.

Treasure Vault Mine and Mill company—Has a shaft on the Treasure Vault claim. Operations are on company account. Shipments are made only occasional...

Twin Sister Mining and Milling company—There are two shafts and both are producing ore. "Moose" Smith made a good strike in this property during the summer. The leasing system only is employed.

Work Mining and Milling company—There are five shafts and all are reported to be shipping some ore. L. G. Henry made a good strike in a shallow shaft a few months ago. This company owns the Little Clara which has been the big bonanza find of the year. It is under lease to Marsh and Hodges who have taken upwards of $400,000 in profits since last March. They are operating through the Umbrella or Moffat tunnel. The Work company is paying regular dividends and has a big surplus.

BEACON HILL

Seven years ago Beacon hill was a potato patch but today it is one of the very richest spots in the richest district on earth.

Banner Gold Mining company—Jackson and associates are operating on the Fountain Valley claim and are getting out some nice ore at a depth of 385 feet. Water has impeded shipments during the year and considerable development work has been done which will greatly increase the tonnage this year.

Black Belle Gold Mining company—There are two shafts, Nos. 1 and 2. The property is under lease. Occasional shipments are made, the ore coming in pockets. Apparently not enough depth has been obtained in this property which is surrounded with producers on every side.

The El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company—There are five shafts, and all are producing a splendid grade of ore. The main shaft has been sunk to a depth of 1,000 feet but water has ... levels below the fifth drowned out. The company continues, however, to ship about 1,200 tons a month of $50 ore. Very rich ore was found at 1,000 feet, but until the deep drainage tunnel gives relief there is no possible chance to get at it. The lessees on the Little Ma... are shipping regularly ore that runs two ounces or better. Carlton and company on the Lonaconing have been shipping three and four cars a week that gives returns of about $35. The biggest find of the year in this ... was made by Lambright, Hussel & Scott who are shipping from ten to twelve cars a week. The ore never runs less than $40 and occasionally a high grade car is sent out. These lessees have made profits of $150,000 during the year.

Gold Dollar Consolidated Mining company—There are fourteen producing blocks on the Gold Dollar, Mable M and Arequa townsite. All the holdings are under lease. This company is getting out a good tonnage and dividends are being paid. The prospects for this property in 1907 were never better.

The C. K. & N.—This property, on account of water, has not been worked for two years until a month ago, when W. M. Bainbridge secured a lease. The rise in price of this stock has been phenomenal. October 1 it was selling at 5 cents and now 20 cents is asked with but little trading.

The Henry Adney Gold Mining company—This property is shipping out ore every week that runs from $60 to $59. It is under operation by the Julia V Mining company which is practically the same as the Henry Adney. This company earned during the year about $ ... It is a close corporation.

Hiawatha Gold Mining company—There is only one shaft and it is under lease. Only occasional shipments are being made.

Mary Nevin Gold Mining company—Has one shaft about 400 feet deep. It is under lease to the Union Leasing company which is making shipments every now and then. Development work is being done on a large scale.

Magnet Rock Gold Mining company—There is but one shaft about 400 feet deep. Several large ore bodies of low grade ore have been uncovered. Occasionally some $30 ore is shipped but the average is about ... ounce. There is a bond on the property which is being operated by the Julia V. Leasing company. Several cars a week are shipped. Bad air has prevented much shipping lately. Just before the bad air was encountered assays running nine ounces were found.

The Prince Albert Mining company—There are two shafts, one now 400 feet deep. Von Tillborg and company are shipping a car weekly that runs two ounces.

Requa Savage Gold Mining company—There is a shaft several hundred feet deep about the center of the Savage and Roman claims. The property is under lease to Edward Chase and associates who are making weekly shipments of a good grade.

Rocky Mountain Gold Mining company—This property was bought during the year by the Beacon Consolidated Mines company, which has shafts in both the Rocky Mountain and North Slope claims. Shipments are being made but development work is the object at present.

The St. Thomas Gold Mining company—Has one shaft several hundred feet deep and is under lease. Shipments are not numerous from this property at the present time although it is surrounded by good producers.

Zoe Gold Mining company—Is under lease to Davis McCuen and company. These lessees recently opened up four feet of ore that is running $60. This company will enjoy more prosperity this year than for four or five years.

Arequa Townsite—There are several sets of lessees operating in shallow shafts. Occasional a shipment is made that runs well up in the ounces. Not enough depth has been secured to find the vein in place.

GOLD HILL

Anaconda Gold Mining and Milling company—This company was merged with the Mary McKinney during the year and is now being worked both on company account and by lessees. There are eight shafts of some depth and a tunnel. Several good strikes were made in this property during the year. It had before merging, 170 acres.

Accident Gold Mining company—This property is under lease to Sharpe, Bell and company. A narrow streak was found at a depth of 270 feet during the summer and the ore shipped is of an extremely high grade. Considerable development work is now in progress.

Anchoria Leland—There are three shafts and about twenty sets of lessees are working. The company furnishes all material and charges 50 per cent royalty. About 500 tons a month of good ore is shipped.

Bonanza King—There are ten or twelve sets of lessees working and nearly all are in ore. There are a number of shallow shafts and two or three deep ones. Operations are also conducted through the tunnel.

Gold Bond Mining company—Has three shafts and a tunnel. A good tonnage of ore is being maintained.

... large amount of development work done. A strike was made in the World's Fair claim of this company during the year.

Cripple Creek Consolidated Mining company. Has two shafts on the Colorado Boss Nos. 1 and 2. The property is operated by lessees.

Ethel Louise Gold Mining company. Owns the Conundrum claim. The property was merged into the Anchoria-Leland.

Index Gold Mining company—Has one shaft 700 feet deep. This property is under bond and lease to the Aetna Development and Investment company. This company has during the last six weeks opened up one of the largest and richest ore bodies ever found in the hill. The stock of the company has risen by leaps and bounds recently.

Lexington Gold Mining company—Has two shafts on the ... and ... on the Jeff Davis. The ... is under lease to the ... Leasing company which is making heavy shipments of low grade ores to the Anaconda mill. The dump ... Austin.

E. Porter Gold King ... lease to Billy Wilson who is exploring the territory. He has ... but little ...

Midget Gold Mining and Milling company—There is a shaft ... 500 feet deep ... Charles ... who is taking ... shipments.

Missouri Gold Mining company—The property is operated through the ... tunnel, although there is a ... shaft ...

Moon-Anchor Consolidated Gold Mining company—Has one shaft worked under the leasing system ... section.

Mary McKinney Consolidated—Has the Howard shaft on the north end of the estate from which ore is shipped regularly.

Nations Mining ... company—This property has one ... 700 feet deep in the Red Bird ... under lease to Sutton and Harrison.

Pointer Gold Mining company—There is some good ore in this property ... owing to the reorganization nothing has been done in it during the ... new arrangement has ... it will ... this month.

Progress Gold Mining company—Has the Gold King shaft which is under operation by lessees.

Peggy Gold Mining company—Has a shaft 500 feet deep and is under lease to the Peggy Leasing company, which is shipping from two to three cars a week, the ore running about $20 to the ton.

Rebecca Gold Mining company, Ltd. Has the C. O. D. shaft which is several hundred feet deep besides one or two shallow shafts. The entire property is under the leasing system.

Stratton's Cripple Creek Mining and Development company—There are four or more shafts, chief of which are the Abe Lincoln which is shipping good ore regularly, the Geneva, ... and several other properties on which are shallow workings.

Work Mining and Milling company. The Little Clara under lease to Marsh and Hodges. (See Raven hill.)

SQUAW MOUNTAIN

United Gold Mines company—There are two shafts and work is being done through the tunnel. There is a shaft on each the ... and the ... lodes. Some very nice ore is shipped from these holdings.

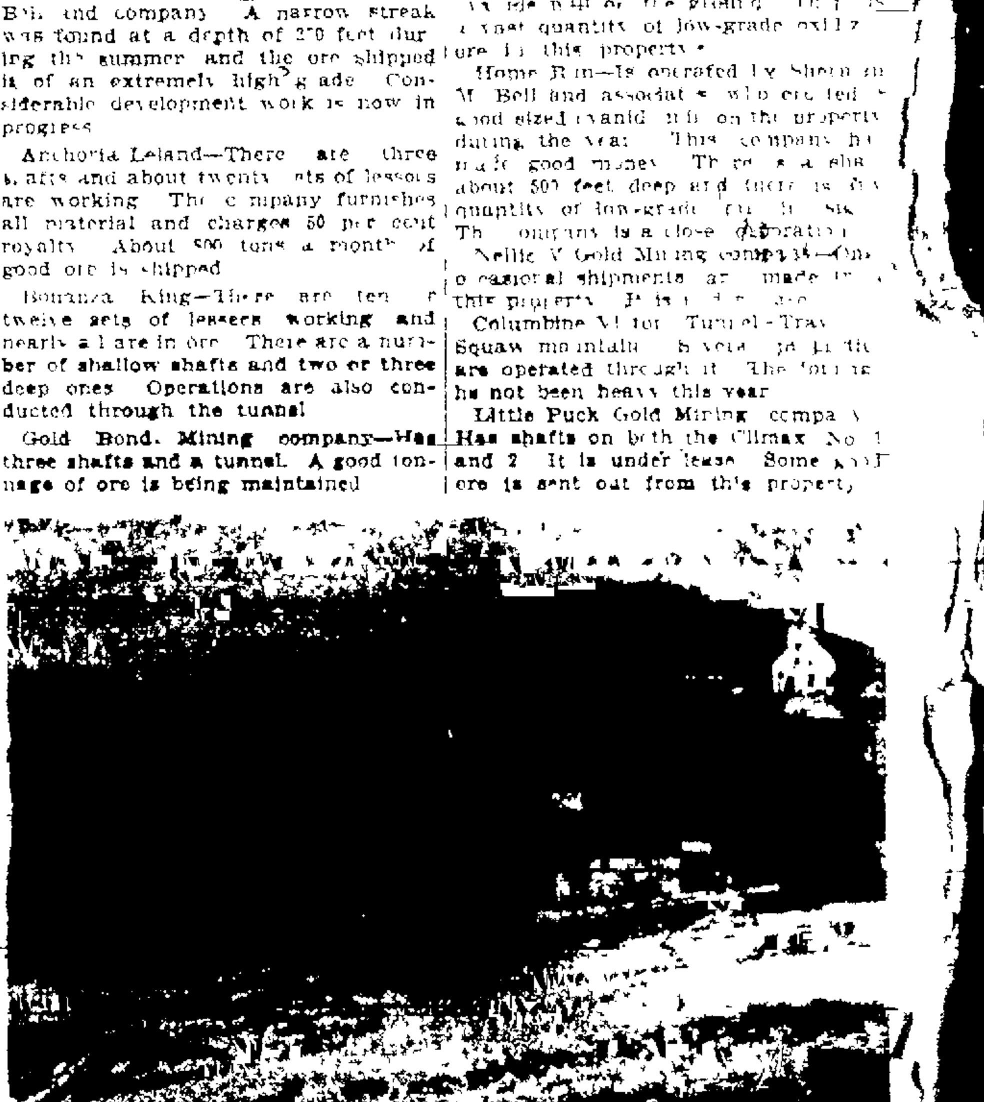
Santa Rita Gold Mining company. This property is under lease and the ore is treated by a small cyanide mill on the ground. There is a vast quantity of low-grade oxidized ore in this property.

Home Run—Is operated by Sherman Bell and associates who erected a good sized cyanide mill on the property during the year. This company has made good money. There is a shaft about 500 feet deep and there is a vast quantity of low-grade ... This company is a close corporation.

Nellie V Gold Mining company—Occasional shipments are made from this property ...

Columbine Victor Tunnel—Traverses Squaw mountain ... several properties are operated through it. The tonnage has not been heavy this year.

Little Puck Gold Mining company—Has shafts on both the Climax No. 1 and 2. It is under lease. Some good ore is sent out from this property.



BULL HILL LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM GOLDFIELD.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

You will be pleased and profit by a visit to our Suit Department during the Half-Price Cloak and Suit Sale.

THE SPRINGS STORE

McCall's Patterns always 10c and 15c, none better. We have a very complete pattern department. New Fashion Plates.

Only four days more of our January Sale. We will make these four days record breakers during the sale. You will be benefited if you take advantage of some of these excellent values. Do not blame us if they are all gone when you come for them. The first here get the choice of all the good things. You will not be disappointed if you investigate some or all of the values offered you below. Wake up to the fact that when we tell you we have a bargain for you that is a genuine bargain. Remember, only four days more of our January Sales.

Dress Goods

FINAL CLEAN-UP SALE.

This is the last week of our Clean-Up Sale when you can buy Dress Goods at genuine reduction prices. The new goods are here and more on the way. We must have room. Read the following specials:

25c to 35c, including all fancies; sale price 19c
35c all Wool tricot cloths 29c
50c to 65c includes every piece of fancy goods; sale price 39c
75c includes all fancy Panamas and shower-proof suitings; sale price 59c
$1.00 includes all fancy suitings, mixtures and Panamas; sale price 79c
$1.25 includes all plain and fancy Panamas and mixture suitings; sale price 95c
$1.50 and $1.75 includes all our fancy suitings, Panamas and homespuns; sale price $1.19

DRESS GOODS REMNANTS.

During this last week of sale all short pieces of wool dress goods, in colored and black to be sold at .... ½ PRICE

SILK SALE.

In order to make a clean sweep this week we have divided all that is left of our fancy silks into three lots. This includes Wash Silks, Taffetas and Moires.

Lot 1—All fancy stripe wash silks selling up to 50c; sale price 25c
Lot 2—All fancy checks, plaids and moires selling from 75c to $1.00; sale price 49c
Lot 3—All fancy checks, plaids and stripes in wash and taffetas, 27 inches wide, selling at $1.00; sale price 59c

Domestic Department

New Scotch zephyr ginghams in the plaids and stripes and figures, such pretty shades and so very nice for summer dresses. For children's wear and the miss and the young lady all alike. Every piece will wash and retain its color. All at one price, 25c yard.

SPECIALS FOR FOUR DAYS.

Regular 10c outing 8 3-4c
Regular 12½ and 15c flannelette; special 9c
Hemstitched huck towels, 18x36, regular 12½c; special 9c
New 36-inch madras waistings, yard 20c
New worsted finish Henley serge, in stripes and plaids, light or dark colors, 29 inches wide, yard 20c
New line 36-inch Dependen percales, good line of patterns, in light colors, the soft cambric finish, yard 15c

Pyrography Outfits

AND NEW BULBS AND POINTS.

New pieces to burn in all the things you could think—clocks, thermometers, calenders, steins, placques, glove and handkerchief boxes, nut bowls, pin trays and tie racks, pipe racks and tabourets; 5c to $15.00

Ready-to-Wear Garments

Half Price Suit Sale
Half Price Cloak Sale

$10.00 for $5.00
$5.00 for $2.50
$30.00 for $15.00
$15.00 for $7.50

Etc., are among the bargains we call unusual. Especially when conducted strictly on the SQUARE. This sale has proven a great inducer and while we haven't got more than half as many garments left as when we started the sale, we may have now just what you want. There are no older styles than fall 1906, and you can't go wrong in any of them. We make alterations without any cost to you.

WAISTS! at 69c, 98c, 1.19, 1.98—WAISTS!

Includes our stock of fall and winter goods, ranging up to $4.00. They are excellent bargains.

Laces and Embroidery

FINAL FOUR DAYS' SALE. Every yard will go. You should take advantage of this money-saving event. 3½c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c for laces and embroidery worth up to 85c yard. True most of them are short lengths of 3 to 6 yards, but then it may be all you will want of each kind. Be sure to look them over.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS DRY GOODS CO.

120-122 South Tejon Street.

Blankets and Comforts

Now is the time to lay in a good supply. You need them now and now is the time to save money on them.

All cotton blankets from 65c to $2.25, at .... 1-5 OFF
All wool blankets from $2.25 to $10.00, at .... 1-5 OFF
All comforts in all sizes from $1.25 to $8.00, at .... 1-5 OFF

What is means to you 1-5 off—20c on every dollar.

House Furnishings

Bargains from our House Furnishing Department for Monday and Tuesday

Regular $1.00 nickel-plated alarm clocks 69c
1-3 off on all Fancy China.
1-4 off on all Cut Glass.
Regular 25c electric light bulbs, 3 for 25c

1-3 off on coal hods.
10c dust pans 5c
No. 2 lamp chimney 7c
All sizes perforated chair seats 9c
Shelf paper, all colors, 10 yards 5c
$1.00 set Malacca plated knives and forks; set 69c
20c popcorn poppers 15c
7 large rolls toilet paper 25c
Jap-a-lac, all colors, quart can 75c
60c decorated dinner plates, set of 6 .... 39c
75c decorated cups and saucers, set of 6 .... 49c
40c decorated pie plates, set of 6 .... 27c
30c decorated sauce dishes, set of 6 .... 19c
75c decorated covered dishes, each 49c
45c decorated platters, each 29c
25c yellow mixing bowls 17c
15c and 20c baking dishes, each 10c
25c water glasses, set of 6 .... 18c

Millinery Clearance Sale

Every trimmed hat in our department must go. We will not let the cost of production stand in the way—all thoughts of profit making are put aside when we make up our mind to clean up. You will need a new hat and can use a winter one for three months yet.

Boys' toques, 35c ones 19c
Boys' toques, 50c ones 38c

CITY AND MINE BELT TO JOIN

Arizona and California Line Will Reach Colorado River Before the Summer Ends.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26.—Within a few months Los Angeles will be in direct rail communication with a vast mining territory contiguous to this city, and the steel rails that will connect this hitherto backwoods country with the outside world may become the trans-continental highway of the Santa Fe system.

Construction work on the new road, known as the Arizona & California, which was begun a year ago, but was interrupted because of lack of material, has been renewed, and last night John Grant, of the firm of Grant Brothers, railway contractors left for Arizona to hurry the work of grading to completion. The new road is known as the Wickenburg cut-off, and the mining section which it penetrates is attracting the attention of eastern and local capitalists, and in fact, royalty itself, for King Oscar of Sweden is said to be interested in a big mining venture in that section.

The new road is being built west from Wickenburg, Ariz., to Amboy, Cal., a distance of about 200 miles. It is controlled by the Prescott & Phoenix, which is in turn controlled by the Santa Fe. The line is acknowledged to be a portion of the Santa Fe system.

Grant Brothers have completed the grading from Wickenburg to a point about twelve miles east of the Colorado river and track laying has progressed to within 20 miles of the end of the grade, or about 10 miles west of Wickenburg.

"We expect to complete the grading to the river within two months, and if the rails can be secured the line should be completed as far as the river before the summer months come on," said Mr. Grant.

"I cannot predict when the line will be completed on the California side to Amboy, where it rejoins the main line of the Santa Fe, but work on this end will also be pushed rapidly. There is a wonderfully rich mining section down there and all that is needed to make it a booming country is transportation."

DENVER, Jan. 26.—Chauncey E. Butter, mining engineer, a graduate of Columbia university, committed suicide today by taking arsenic. His wife recently went to California and domestic troubles are said by relatives to have been the cause of his suicide.

MADE NO FLINT-HEAD ARROWS

Indians Did Little Accredited to Them—"Graves" Are Wind-Made Mounds, Says Dr. Eastman.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The Globe-Democrat says:

That the Indian mounds throughout the western part of the central states were not made by Indians, as believed by many historians and archaeologists, but by the action of the wind, and that no Indian of the last 300 years ever made a flint-head arrow, is the statement of Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, who was educated in the east, and who is now engaged by the government in South Dakota in giving more euphonious and respectable names to the Indians than the wicked ones many of them have been claiming for years.

He advances the theory which goes far toward proving the accuracy of his claim and says that in all the years of his early life, which was lived among the wild tribes of the west, did he ever hear a word used which would indicate a flint-head arrow. Neither has he ever seen or heard of any Indian who ever knew of one of his kind making an arrow from flint rock. The Sioux have no traditions upon the subjects of flint arrow-heads.

Universally among the western tribes, the flint-head arrow was called "mysterious arrow" or "the devil's arrow," and when shot, would not sail well nor would it penetrate the thick, hairy hides of the buffalo or bear. There is a large deposit of flint rock in South Dakota, but the Indians had no tools sufficiently tempered to work the rock. When any of their flints were lost, they procured others from white traders.

As to the origin of the so-called Indian mounds, Dr. Eastman refers to the one at Redfield, S. D., which has been famous over the country for its size and age. He says that, according to Sioux traditions, a mighty battle was fought there or near the present site of Redfield many decades ago, and that the bodies of the dead were left on the spot with a slight covering of earth. Then the wind drifted sand and loose dirt against the slight mounds, and thus, bit by bit, the mighty mound of the present day was formed. But no Indian hand was used to aid in fashioning its grotesque lines and forms.

DIDN'T STEAL MINCE PIE

Girl Is Given Emetic by Father to Disprove Accusation of a Shop Keeper.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—When 15-year-old Ada Victoria Young protested that she had not stolen a mince pie and cried, her father believed her and refused to pay for the delicacy which Mrs. Conrad Schmidt said the child stole from her store.

The father had his doubts, however, and he said that she was either compelled to take a whipping or an emetic. She chose the latter alternative and an analytical chemist was later brought into the muddle. He denied that Ada had eaten anything like mince pie.

A letter, signed by the chemist, who has since died, was produced and offered as evidence in court today when the question of larceny came up. The judge decided, on the chemist's statement, that the child did not steal or eat the pie, evidence to the contrary notwithstanding.

TO OUST THE WEATHER MAN

Kansas Representative Would Do Away With Department

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Representative Campbell of Kansas today sought to do away with the government weather bureau by striking from the agricultural bill all appropriations for the support of the bureau. He was subjected to raillery on account of Kansas cyclones and winds, and Mr. Mann, of Illinois, suggested that the bureau might have been more successful in predicting Kansas winds since Mr. Campbell removed to Washington. After several humorous speeches the appropriation was agreed to and Kansas, as well as other parts of the country, will continue to get predictions concerning the climatic conditions.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Jan. 26.—An earthquake shock lasting almost a minute was felt here at 1 o'clock this morning. Houses were severely shaken and people jumped from their beds in fright. No serious damage resulted, however.

MESSAGE ON CAR SHORTAGE

President Will Urge Legislation of Remedial Character to Meet Present Emergencies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The car shortage question was considered at the White house this afternoon during a conference which was participated in by the president, Secretary Root, Secretary Taft, Postmaster General Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Bacon, Chairman Knapp, of the interstate commerce commission and Commissioner of Corporations Garfield.

The president has announced his intention of sending to congress a special message urging legislation of a remedial character to meet such emergencies as that now existing regarding the car shortage situation.

The interstate commerce commission has submitted certain principles which the members think should form the basis of any legislation to be recommended on that subject to congress, and if these meet the view of the president they will be submitted to that body. The president's decision is one of the results of the recent Chicago reciprocal demurrage convention and of the very general complaint which has been made to the interstate commerce commission of a shortage in the car carrying equipment of the country.

ALT CONFESSES TO MURDER

Acknowledges Having Killed Edward Stilcons.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 26.—Harry Alt, alias John Ryan, an inmate of the Kansas state prison has confessed to having killed Edward Stilcons, railway station agent in Tuscan, Ill., September 20, 1902. He entered the agent's home for the purpose of robbery, was caught by the agent and in the scuffle Alt shot Stilcons. He came to Kansas and in December was sentenced to the state prison for grand larceny.

TO INVESTGATE EXCHANGE

Resolution Offered Affecting New York Cotton Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Representatives Livingston of Georgia and Burleson of Texas, together introduced a resolution directing the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor to make an investigation of the New York Cotton exchange, the scope of the investigation to be "The organization, capitalization, profit, conduct and management of the business of the said New York Cotton exchange and its managing board of said corporation or corporate combinations. The investigation is to be with a view to ascertaining whether the fluctuations and unnatural depression in the price of cotton is due to any combination or conspiracy which interferes with commerce among the several states and as to whether prices have been manipulated upon the New York Cotton exchange.

W. C. T. U. WORKER DEAD

Miss Ellen D. Morris Dies at Hastings, Nebraska.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26.—Miss Ellen D. Morris of this city died today at Hastings, Neb., at the home of her sister, the results of an operation two days ago. Miss Morris was one of the best known W. C. T. U. workers in the country and was an intimate friend and advisor of the late Francis Willard.

APPLICATION IS DENIED

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 26.—Judge Thomas today, in the county court, denied the application for a receiver for the Princess Alice Gold Mining company, the Princess Alice Mining and Milling company, and the Colorado Title and Trust company, of Colorado Springs, applied for by Messrs. Graham & Campbell, who brought suit for $1,500 attorneys' fees.

Two Things are Necessary

For You to do to Get Three Months' Free Treatment from New York Doctors.

The New York Doctors are desirous of treating as many patients as possible in this vicinity this winter and spring and to that end are willing to put in many hours of time and labor.

For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the New York Doctors we wish to say that these doctors are specialists who treat chronic diseases exclusively. Family doctors and general practitioners usually have all they can do to attend bedside calls and acute cases. Therefore, they do not prepare themselves to treat chronic diseases. Doctors who treat chronic diseases are in a class by themselves as exclusively as the eye specialist or the dentist. It takes years of special study and training to become a chronic disease specialist, and it takes thousands of dollars to equip an office with machinery and apparatus necessary to treat these diseases to the best advantage.

The New York Doctors have spent years in special study and training. They have spent thousands of dollars for the most up-to-date equipment that money could buy and they have spent five years right in Colorado Springs curing chronic diseases.

Your friends and neighbors know these doctors and know that they are thorough and scientific. They also know that when they say free treatment they mean free treatment and if you come in answer to this article all you will have to pay will be for the drugs used in your case. This gives you an opportunity to be treated at cost prices.

If you or any member of your family are sick with any kind of stomach, bowel or liver trouble, such as dyspepsia or chronic biliousness, sick headache, kidney or bladder trouble, nervousness, rheumatism, asthma, any disease of nose and throat, heart disease, consumption, catarrh, goiter, tumors or enlarged glands, call and see these doctors, their examinations are free. They also treat diseases peculiar to women, diseases of children and special diseases of men. In fact, all chronic diseases.

All you have to do to entitle you to three months' free treatment is to make application in person before next Saturday night and bring this ad with you.

NEW YORK DOCTORS.
303-9 1/6 Colorado Bldg.
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phone Main 1121.

Dollar Package FREE
Man Medicine Free

You can now obtain a large dollar-size free package of Man Medicine—free on request.

Man Medicine has cured thousands upon thousands of weak men. Man Medicine will cure you; restore you to full strength. Man Medicine cures vital weakness, nervous debility, early decay, discouraged manhood, blood poison, brain fag, backache, prostatitis, kidney and bladder trouble and nervousness.

You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full-size dollar package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, with full directions how to use it. The full-size dollar package free, no payments of any kind, no receipts, no promises, no papers to sign. It is free.

All we want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curiosity, but that you want to be well and become your strong, natural self once more. Man Medicine will do what you want it to do; make you a real man.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged man. Interstate Remedy Co., 1816 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

MILLER & WILSON AUTOMOBILE CO.

—Dealers In—

Automobiles and Supplies

Automobiles to Rent by the hour, day, week or month. Storage, Repair and Charging Station.

Telephone 727. 122 North Cascade Avenue.

High grade side entrance touring cars for rent at all hours

Alamo Hotel

Colorado Springs.

GEO. S. ELSTUN, Proprietor. C. E. STROUD, Manager.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Meals in American dining room 75c.
Business Man's luncheon in cafe 40c.
Meals a la carte in cafe.
Private dinners and banquets served in private dining rooms.

The Alamo

SUNDAY DINNER, 6 P. M.

Blue Points
Celery
Consomme Princess
Mock Turtle aux Quenelles
Queen Olives — Cheese Straws
Baked Filet of Salmon Trout, Parsley Sauce, Pommes Duchess
Tenderloin of Beef with Mushrooms
Turkish Wafers
Salme of Domestic Goose with Olives
Pineapple Fritters, Natural
Imperial Punch
Prime Ribs of Beef, au Jus
Roast Young Turkey with Filling, Cranberry Jelly.
Mashed Potatoes — Stewed Potatoes
Green Peas
Asparagus Tips on Toast
Chicken Salad, Mayonnaise
Macaroni Pudding
Boston Orange Cream Pie
Neapolitan Ice Cream — Assorted Cake
Nuts — Raisins — Fruit — Figs
Roquefort, Edam and American Cheese
Bent's Crackers — Saratoga Flakes
Coffee

SUNDAY
Musical Program
by
Alamo Trio

Soldiers' Chorus from "Faust" .... Gounod
Overture, "Golden Fleece" .... Leoncavallo
Suite .... Pache
Paraphrase, "Nearer My God to Thee" .... Lange

PART TWO.

Overture, "Titus" .... W. Mozart
Ladies' Violin Quartette ....
"Les Carnaval de Venice," Op. 118, Ch. Dancla.
Amy Ahrens, Jean Laing, Mabel Harlan, Grace Cozens.
(Violin pupils of Edwin Dietrich)
Largo .... Handel
Selection, "Bat" .... Strauss
Pianiste, Helen West.
Violin, Edwin Dietrich.
Cello, John Moffett.

IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY
Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-Case
THE OUT ... EST
... and Star Co.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

The First Semi-Annual
SHOVEL 'EM OUT SALE!

This Stupendous Clothing Event

The Most Startling, Daring, Stupefying Sale ever attempted. Think of it! Values in Suits and Overcoats up to $30. The season's best standard manufactures. Every garment guaranteed for fit and service. If not satisfactory, your money back gladly. HERE'S THE LOT:

100 Men's Suits

Odds and ends to be cleared regardless of cost. $10.00 to $12.50 values, shovel 'em out,

6.95

A Mighty Clearance of young men's suits and overcoats

One lot of odds and ends, worth $10.00 to $13.50, shovel 'em out,

6.95

One Lot of Men's Suits & Overcoats

Richer than you can ordinarily expect, $20.00 to $30.00 value, shovel 'em out,

13.95

Suits and Overcoats

Your choice of our $15.00 and $20.00 in all sizes. Best values ever offered to the public. Shovel 'em out,

9.95

Shovel 'em Out Men's and Boys' Furnishings

Shovel 'em Out Stock of

Boys' Knee Pant Suits

FOR LESS THAN COST.

Russian Blouse and Buster Brown Suits.

Formerly $4.50; shovel 'em out $2.95

Formerly $4.00; shovel 'em out $2.75

Formerly $6.00; shovel 'em out $3.75

One lot of Buster Brown, in the newest shades. $5.50 and $7.00 values; shovel 'em out $3.75

200 Boys' suits, some of them double knee and seats, all sizes and patterns. $4.00 and $5.00 values; shovel 'em out 2.95

Special Vest Offer—150 men's nobby wash vests, $4.50 and $2.00 values; shovel 'em out 98c

Tottenham Flannel vests, worth $6.00 and $7.00; shovel 'em out $4.00

Odds and ends in men's and boys' day shirts, $1.50 and $1.75 values; shovel 'em out 95c

Special lot of men's shirts, $1.00 and $1.25 values; shovel 'em out 69c

Boys' Knee Pants

One lot, 50c to 75c values; shovel 'em out 39c

One lot Knickerbocker and regular pants, $1.00 and $1.25 values; shovel 'em out 79c

Men's and Boys' Sweaters

Best bargains in sweaters ever offered in V-neck or roll collar, all sizes, in grays and whites and blues.

One lot, $2.75 value; shovel 'em out $1.95

One lot, $3.50 value; shovel 'em out $2.75

In Boys' gray V-neck, one lot.

Formerly $2.00; shovel 'em out $1.15

Formerly $3.00; shovel 'em out $1.95

Wonderful Glove Values

Most noted makes, best product, dress or driving, silk and fleeced lined.

Men's and boys' long fur gauntlet gloves, $1.25 value; shovel 'em out 89c

$1.50 and $1.75 value; shovel 'em out $1.15

Men's heavy lined and unlined working gloves, 75c value; shovel 'em out 48c

THE MAY

23 North Tejon St.

Boys' Gloves and Mitts

50c value; shovel 'em out 39c

35c and 25c value; shovel 'em out 19c

One lot men's Mocha Gloves, $1.00 value 69c

Close out all leather

Suit Cases and Hand Bags

best bargains ever offered the public at less than cost of manufacturing.

FIGHTING CIGARETTES

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS CONDUCT CAMPAIGN.

Co-operate With Boys of Seattle, Whom They Congratulate for Stand on Evil—Resolutions.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 26.—The girls of Seattle have taken up a crusade against the cigarette. Recently 1,200 of the girls attending the Seattle High school met in the auditorium of that institution and unanimously passed a set of resolutions indorsing the action taken by the boys of the school in declaring for the elimination of the cigarette as a factory to be reckoned with in deciding the careers of the rising generation in this city. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Wallace B. Struble, head of the movement in Seattle, who outlined the purposes of the league.

The decision was unanimous, and the spectacle of the 1,200 girls standing as one on the vote, which indorsed the campaign, following directly on similar action by the boys of the school, attested alike the sincerity of those behind the campaign and the strength of the fight that has been opened in opposition to the cigarette and all that it means to the user.

Girls Are Enthusiastic.

The enthusiasm was not of that sort which is made to order, there was nothing perfunctory about it, and the applause accompanying this, the first organized effort in this city to overthrow the cigarette was of the kind that accompanies determined spirit.

A committee of five was named to co-operate with the boys in carrying on the campaign through precept and example, and its effort will be made to show concrete reason to users and prospective users of cigarettes, telling just why and how the habit is injurious.

The boys' and girls' committees have to hold a meeting this afternoon in the office of Principal Cotner, of the High school, who has tendered it for the purpose. At this meeting, Dr. Struble, the commanding general of the anti-cigarette forces of Seattle, will outline fully a line of attack along the whole front. This attack will contemplate the co-operation of all the divisions and battalions of the army. Dr. Struble is a veteran in the anti-cigarette ranks, and he promises to lay before the committees a plan of concerted effort which will result in the utter rout of the scrufully insignificant-looking tobacco roll, which dyes the fingers that hold it and insidiously dwarfs the body, stunts the mentality and warps the soul of him who fails to take heed of the lesson which the Anti-Cigarette League and its sympathizers are striving to teach.

The following is the text of the resolutions passed:

"Resolved, by the girls of the Seattle High school, in special assembly Tuesday, November 21, 1906, that we approve of the efforts being made by the International Anti-Cigarette League for the discouragement of the cigarette habit among the growing boys of Seattle and the enlistment of a strong junior membership of both boys and girls in the grade schools of the city.

"Resolved, That we extend to our younger brothers and sisters our greetings and Godspeed in the work of this great junior fraternity for the promotion of the pure life among boys.

"Resolved, That we congratulate our colleagues of the male section of this school on the manly, ringing resolutions passed by them in regular assembly November 26, 1906, regarding the work of the Anti-Cigarette League, the sentiments and purports of which we most heartily indorse.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be named by this assembly who are hereby authorized to sign these resolutions on behalf of the girls of Seattle High school; said committee to be also empowered to act in an advisory capacity with the committee named by the male section of this school in assisting the Seattle Anti-Cigarette League in the promotion of its work.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the principals of the grade schools of the city, with the request that the same be read to the pupils, and that a copy be also sent to each of the daily papers of the city for publication.

"Signed for and on behalf of the girls of the Seattle High school.

"BESSIE GRAHAM, '07,
"MAURYCE LACHREY, '08,
"CHARLOTTE DOREN, '07,
"URSULA G. HUGHES, '09."

PREFERRED DEATH TO WORK

Gilded Youth Cut Off by Sister, Tries Suicide.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 26.—Because he preferred death to work, Benjamin R. Beasley, a well-known young man, shot himself through the head while standing at a hotel bar.

Beasley had been drinking with companions and lamenting the fact that he would have to go to work, as his sister had cut off his allowance. Beasley drew a pistol, placed it to his head and, crying, "I would rather be dead any time than work!" pulled the trigger.

Physicians say that Beasley has slight chance for recovery. The young man has never done anything but spend money.

Monday the sister told Beasley that she would furnish him no more money, and that he must go to work. Since then he has been telling companions that work would kill him.

STOOD ON HIS HEAD AND DIED

Boy Eight Years Old Does Stunt To Amuse Father, and Dies Next Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Standing on his head to amuse his father and brother on Sunday morning, caused the death on Monday evening of Walter Higgins, 8 years old, of 1315 East Oxford street. The little fellow, who was in high spirits on Sunday morning capered about the home and stood on his head several times.

Late in the afternoon he complained that his head ached, and the pain continued all night. On Monday a doctor was called in but the pain grew worse instead of better, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he became unconscious, dying three hours later.

Death, according to the physician, was caused by cerebral hemorrhage, brought about by rapid flow of blood to the brain as the boy stood on his head.

CROWDED WITH TOURISTS.

Easterners in Large Numbers Are Visiting California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Winter tourists from the east are spending a large amount of money in California this season. There are not less than 50,000 of them this side of the Sierras, according to computation made by both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe People, and in their opinion this number is larger than ever before.

Ninety per cent of them, the railroad people state, come from east of Kansas City. These easterners pay, all told, $34,000,000 for their winter outing. Of this sum the railroads get in fares $6,000,000 and the Pullman company $1,000,000. The remaining $27,000,000 is spent by the tourists within the confines of this state.

It is also calculated that of the $27,000,000 the tourists expend for their outing here, about $17,000,000 of it is left behind them south of Tehachapi, and the remaining $10,000,000 in the central and northern parts of the state.

There are more men than women among these tourists, and the studies of the railroad officials show that the men spend more than twice as much as the women do.

MUST'N'T KISS PATIENTS.

Nurses Warned Regarding Sufferers From Typhoid.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 26.—Nurses must not kiss typhoid fever patients who may be under their care. Dr. Keller, superintendent of the bureau of health, in his last proclamation to the nurses, has made that decree.

Dr. Keller would not say whether or not any of the nurses had been guilty of such an act. He simply declared that they should not do so, and to be on the safe side he has warned them.

Five new cases of typhoid fever and three deaths were reported today. The total number of cases is now 1,052, while the number of deaths is 93.

There was a decrease today both in

A Wonderful Record.

As made up by improved and exact processes Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. It cures the backache, periodical headaches, the dragging-down distress in the pelvic region, the pain and tenderness over lower abdominal region, dries up the pelvic catarrhal drain, so disagreeable and weakening, and overcomes every form of weakness incident to the organs distinctly feminine.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, the makers of which are not afraid to print their formula on the bottle wrapper, thus taking their patrons into their full confidence. It is the only medicine for women, every ingredient of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the most eminent medical practitioners and writers of our day, recommending it for the diseases for which "Favorite Prescription" is used. It is the only put-up medicine for women sold through druggists, which does not contain a large percentage of alcohol, so harmful in the long run, especially to delicate women. It has more genuine cures to its credit than all other medicines for women combined, having saved thousands of sufferers from the operating table and the surgeon's knife. It has restored delicate, weak women to strong and vigorous health and virility, making motherhood possible where there was barrenness before, thereby brightening and making happy many thousands of homes by the advent of little ones to strengthen the marital bonds and add sunshine where gloom and despondency had reigned before.

Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce. He will send you, good, fatherly, professional advice, in a plain, sealed envelope, absolutely free. Address him at Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do not gripe. They effectually cleanse the system of accumulated impurities.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by Dr. Pierce, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound volume. Address as above.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Cures Colds and

GRIP

It appeals to busy people.

If you will keep "Seventy-seven" handy (it fits the vest pocket) and take it promptly, you will not have to lay up with the Grip, but can keep about your business. Because "Seventy-seven" acts directly and quickly on the SICK parts, without disturbing the rest of the system.

Use it as you would render "first aid to the injured" and save a winter's illness.

At druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo Medicine Co., Cor. William and John streets, New York.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Germany Suffers From Car Shortage the Same as the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Consul J. I. Brittain, United States consul at Kehl, Germany, reports that there has for many months been a serious shortage of cars in Germany. All the railroads there are owned and operated by the government. Mr. Brittain says, in a report to the state department:

"The greatest cause of the scarcity (of cars) is the extraordinary activity in the iron and steel industry. For the first half of 1906 nearly 200 more cars of coal, coke and patent fuel were delivered by the syndicate than during the corresponding period of last year, and the daily dispatch of cars has frequently exceeded 21,000 in number.

"The Prussian State Railway authorities have been severely criticised in consequence of the shortage of railway cars. Thus, during June, although 221,991 more cars were available than in June, 1905, the shortage amounted to nearly 1,000 cars a day. But, on the other hand, it is questioned whether, even with this shortage made good, it would have been possible to satisfy the demand.

"The marked scarcity of cars at this time of the year is all the more disquieting, since the farmers will shortly be drawing heavily upon all available railway rolling stock to move agricultural produce. The result of this deficit in the number of cars supplied has been that in several collieries the miners have been compelled temporarily to stop work, a measure which in these days of high wages is a costly matter."

YOUNGEST CIVIL WAR VETERAN

Long Beach Man Enlisted at Age of 11, Claims the Vet's Record.

LONG BEACH, Jan. 26.—George H. Wheelock, who lives at 121 Gaskell avenue, in this city, makes the claim of being the youngest veteran of the Civil war. He is now 56 years of age and enlisted as drummer boy of Company D, Sixth Michigan heavy artillery, when he was but 11 years old. Mr. Wheelock was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he lived when the war broke out.

This same claim has been asserted by L. D. Howe, of Streator, Ill., but Mr. Wheelock, who has made a careful investigation, insists that he has Mr. Howe beaten by three weeks. The latter was also a drummer boy, having drummed to summon the volunteers to muster at Hiram, Ohio.

Mr. Wheelock has lived in Long Beach for about a year. He is engaged in the real estate business.

There is only one thing to do with a bossy woman. "Cultivate a Thy-will-be-done' spirit."

DANCE OF DEATH FOR BRIDE

Young Woman Partly Paralyzed From Exhaustion, On Her Feet for Twenty-four Hours.

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 26.—Unconscious and partly paralyzed, Mrs. John Cosiboki, a bride of a few days, is dying at Irwin from overexertion at a dance following her wedding. The woman made the remarkable record of dancing almost continuously twenty-four hours, when she fell in a faint.

According to Slavish custom, every young man dancing with a bride contributes a silver coin to the newly wedded pair, which furnishes a nest egg to be used in setting up an establishment.

Many guests were present at the nuptials, and the bride was reluctant to stop the steady flow of money that was dropped into a dish that had been provided for the purpose.

DRINKS AND CIGARS HINDER

May Act as Vote Destroyers, Says Auditor.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—Attorney H. J. Kobe, the auditor to whom was referred the account of Representative W. J. Price, the Democratic member in the legislature from this county, has handed down an opinion completely vindicating Price.

In his opinion, the auditor says that the testimony heard was plainly to the effect that Representative Price took reasonable precaution to obey the provisions of the Corrupt Practices act, and rules that, in cases of this class, there must be no doubt that the law has been violated. The costs of the audit was placed on the half-dozen or more petitioners.

On the question of treating, the auditor says:

"I cannot find from the circumstances attending the few treating acts of the accountant that he aimed thereby to attract voters to his side. It is not shown that the accountant solicited votes on any of the occasions when he paid for drinks and cigars, and may it not be the case that his declared attitude against reciprocating the factor of a vote with so small a thing as the price of a drink or cigar repelled voters from his cause instead of attracting them to it?"

HEIRESS UNMOVED BY RICHES

Woman Participating in Vast Estate, Remains at Washtub.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Viola Saylor Dixon, of Etna, is not worrying over the prospects of participating in a vast estate, and says she really does not care if she never gets the money.

Today she stopped her work at the washtub long enough to explain that she had received word that the estate of 60,000 acres of land in and about St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., left by her great-grandfather is soon to be divided.

"If I do get the money," said Mrs. Dixon, "we'll probably get a better house, but if the Lord wills that I do not get the money it will not make any difference with me. I'll be just the same and keep on working away at something. I have worked hard all my life, and I am not losing any sleep over this prospect, for it will make so little difference to me."

Among the other heirs are William Saylor, a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman, of Philadelphia; Stuart Saylor, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. Carrie Snowden, of New Castle.

NEW DEVICE FOR TORTURE

From the Chicago Chronicle.

The acousticon is the invention of K. N. Turner, of New York. It is a black disk resembling the earpiece of a telephone and about as big around as a tomato can. The instrument is much more sensitive than the telephone and records and multiplies every sound. The sound is delivered through an earpiece something like a telephone earpiece.

If wished, the acousticon will spout out the conversation through a horn in a room clearly audible in a large room; by simply turning a switch, the sound is muffled so that it can only be heard through the earpiece.

Elliott Woods, the architect of the capitol at Washington, will install an acousticon in the house of representatives and connect it with the new office building more than a block distant. By this means members will be able to sit in their offices in the new building and hear all the debates in the house.

Nerve Sick

If weak, worn-out, nervous, cannot sleep; have indigestion, headache, neuralgia or periodic pains, it is because your nerves are weak. It is the lack of nerve force that makes the stomach, heart, lungs, etc., work imperfectly—become sick. Dr. Miles' Nervine cures the sick when it restores nerve strength, and puts the power behind the organs to do their work.

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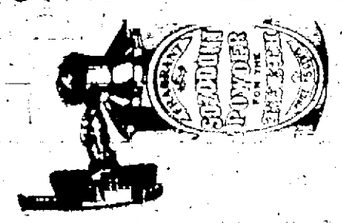

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Colorado the Richest Mineral State

(Continued from Preceding Page)

[illegible] Another tunnel the Gold Link has been driven [illegible] and is now in about 1,500 feet. It is located about one mile above the Raymond and another tunnel the Carter [illegible] the same vein [illegible] the Cortland Granite Mountain, Golden Eagle, Colorado Gold Bug, Teller Revenue, McAllister, Farnhat and Homestake.

The Maple Leaf Gold Mining company is doing extensive development work at Silverton. A 300 foot shaft has been projected [illegible] which has been kept busy treating the ore. The Double Q and other properties in the Cochetopa district have been developed largely in the last twelve months. The Mail of Athens and the Citizens' mine in the Mineral Farm district have been working steadily and have maintained a good production. The new Franklin in the same district is shipping about [illegible] a month.

One of the most promising districts is that of Lake City. Here the Hinsdale Mining and Milling company is erecting [illegible] The Red Hill tunnel has been driven [illegible] to the Jimmy Mack over 1,000 feet and has opened nearly $1,000,000 worth of ore. The West Gold Hill Mining company and the Woods Gold Milling company are both working their mills to full capacity and have large bodies of ore in sight. The East Gold Hill Consolidated Mines company is conducting extensive operations on the Gold Cup and other properties and is driving a 3,000-foot tunnel to cut a number of veins at great depth. The company has large quantities of low grade ore and has completed a 100-ton plant to handle it.

The Vulcan, Spencer, Dubois, Gunnison, Spring Creek, Gotch, Echo, Pittsburg, Irwin and Elk Mountain districts are all being developed and in a great many cases good showings are rewarding the efforts of the miner. The Gold Veins Mining company is operating the Wahl lode on Cross mountain and has a 10-foot vein opened about four feet of which is good milling ore. The Augusta, Black Queen, Continental and North Pole mines are all shipping and are preparing for a greater production for the coming year.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

BRECKENRIDGE, Jan. 2.—More than $1,000,000 worth of ore represents the total shipments from Summit county for the season of 1906, the figures for the various metals being: Gold, $36,000; silver, $46,000; lead, $144,000; zinc, $15,000; copper, $14,000; iron, $2,000; other metals, $33,000.

The output has been in excess of that of 1905 by fully twenty per cent, and the activity in the present time as compared with that of the same period last year gives promise that a much better showing will be made during the coming year. The increased tonnage was largely due to the operation of concentrating mills which have made a marketable production of iron, lead and zinc concentrates from the lower grades of ore. A market for the crude iron ore also has been made by the operation of the Boston ridge branch sampling works of the Chamberlain-Dillingham company.

Many of the placers which are allowed to operate the 130 have been active during the year just closed and the showings have been large both in volume of output and in quality. Several of the placers have been running full time and the chances are that several others will reopen during the 1907 season.

Among the most active mines of the county is the Colorado & Wyoming on Mount Bald, where a good concentrator has been installed, [illegible] of 190[illegible]. A large amount of money has been laid out in improvements and the work outlined for the coming year is even greater than that of the past. Another property that has shown bad greatly is that of the Beaver Creek Gold Mining & Milling company, also located on Mount Bald, where the Lucky Shaft has been sunk nearly 200 feet and a new level driven to the old pay streak which is three feet in width. The Lake Mining & Milling company, which bought out the Little Tommy group on Mount Bald about a year ago, has been doing a large amount of development work and during the year [illegible] ore was shipped to pay for the property, the purchase of which was $20,000.

Among the other active mines of the county are the Gold Bell group on Mount Bald, the Morning Star property, the Puzzle group, the Pacific, the Silver King on Nigger hill, the Laurium, the Abundance, the French Creek properties, the Jesse, the Hoosier Creek properties, the London Wonderful company, Quinn, the Senato, the Carrie and the Pennsylvania, the last in the Snake river district, in the Ten-Mile mining district, in Robinson, Kokomo and Preston camps have been active, among the largest producers being the properties of the Mary Verna and North American Mining companies, the King Solomon company, the Missouri, the Excelsior, the [illegible] Mining company, [illegible] Summit Banner Mining and Milling company. A 800 acres of placer property in Indian gulch, and in the placer properties the most of the gold found is coarse and several large nuggets have been uncovered during the year. Other companies doing work in the district are the Reliance and Dredging company, [illegible] Mining company.

The Salt Lick placers [illegible] active during the year and have produced good results. The gravel deposits are of the high bar variety [illegible] nuggets and gold. The deposits are from [illegible] feet in thickness and the average value has been about [illegible] cents per cubic yard.

The Nekka Gold Mining company completed its 200-foot drain [illegible] and [illegible] has worked out a net profit of more than $2,000 in [illegible]. The property in French gulch [illegible] is considered one of the most valuable places in the county.

Breckenridge has been famous for years for the gold nuggets which have been found in the district and points have been taken on all other exhibits at the various expositions in Chicago, St. Louis and Portland. This has been one of the most potent advertisements in its line that the state has ever had, and a [illegible] question has been made that the [illegible] at the [illegible] of plans to handle the product [illegible] offer of [illegible] could be purchased by the state as a permanent exhibit, rather than have the [illegible] scattered among a number of individual purchasers, as is likely to be the case within a very brief space of time.

HINSDALE COUNTY.

LAKE CITY, Jan. 2.—This county has been one of the best [illegible] of mining development [illegible] in the country [illegible] of our [illegible] estimated at fully [illegible] per cent. Several of the properties have [illegible] of dollars [illegible] total [illegible] Golden Eagle [illegible] have been producing and recent developments [illegible] large bodies of ore for future shipments.

One of the district's [illegible] mines is the Independence, a single mountain at the head waters of Henson creek, [illegible] Pittsburg Mining and Milling company, [illegible] work on the West group with the [illegible] promises to be one of the best properties in the San Juan. A mill in the Wyoming and Pennsylvania company has been operating extensively of what is known as the Kentucky Lee group. This mill was erected from the beginning of the work and there are now several veins being developed but no shipping high grade.

Further down the [illegible] mines take only a large amount of work to bring them into productive properties, with hundreds of veins and in the same neighborhood the Empire and Highland Chief lode have been [illegible] the last year [illegible] proof. The Hinsdale Mining company [illegible] stamp mill during the early part of the year and has been handling a large quantity of low grade ore from the claims operated by the company.

Among the other producers in the district are the Hidden Treasure mine, which is large ore bodies in sight, the St. Cloud mine, which has resumed shipping on a large scale and the Golden Fleece, which about a year ago passed to the control of a new company.

MINERAL COUNTY.

CREEDE, Jan. 2.—More than $[illegible] worth of ore has been shipped from Mineral county during the year just closing, of which lead shipments aggregated almost $1,000,000. The other minerals of highest value were zinc, about $[illegible], silver $400,000, and gold over $300,000. About 100,000 tons of ore were milled by the Humphreys and East Willow concentrating mills, which reduced about 37,000 tons of concentrates.

The Amethyst mine has a 100 ton concentrating plant finished about a year ago and this has been kept busy throughout the year by ore produced from development work of the last 18 months. The Commodore and Creedmore have both been working full time and shipping from 50 to 60 tons of smelting ore per day.

Considerable new work is going on in the district and the prospects for the coming year are brighter than ever before. It is predicted that the output will be increased by fully 20 per cent in the next 12 months owing largely to the high price for silver and lead and the active demand for zinc. There are several properties now idle that local people are trying to get leases upon and with the present favorable conditions it is believed that all of these properties can be worked with profit.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Mineral Output for 1906

Gold	$[illegible]
Lead	[illegible]
Copper	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]
Zinc	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

SILVERTON, Jan. 2.—This county, which has always been noted as one of the most substantial mineral sections of the state, has never enjoyed a more prosperous year than 1906, and the total value of gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc produced is placed at $4,[illegible]. The shipments in this county for the year averaging about [illegible] per month, or about [illegible] per month more than during the previous year. There has never been any sensational excitement in the district, but the steady development has been substantial and the erecting of [illegible] milling ventures has been unusual for a mining district in both parts of the United States. In 1906 there was a total output of $[illegible] in this county, and it is upon the progress made during the year just past somewhat better than the average. The [illegible] has been considerably [illegible] even eighths of [illegible] contracts and [illegible] mining [illegible] mine at being mostly of a milling or concentrating character and this necessitates large capital for the development of the mines. Large sums of money are required for the construction of plants to handle the product [illegible] smuggler-Union about two years ago has been another element tending to increase of production. A large number of the smaller mine owners have followed the example of the Smuggler and have leased their holdings with satisfactory results. A large percentage of the lessers have made small fortunes and others are in a fair way to do so at the present time, so that the conditions all around could be deemed for the future welfare of the mining industry in this county.

The immense strides taken by the Liberty Bell during the season of 1906 placed that property in the front rank of producers in the state, and the development during the last year has been no less remarkable. Starting about [illegible] mental mill [illegible] equipment has been [illegible] operation and a page account of money has been expended in placing the most modern machinery for the treatment of the ores by the cyanide process. Some of the ore was found to be refractory to [illegible] and an exceedingly [illegible] of the values [illegible].

Three years ago the company started the Stillwell tunnel [illegible] ago at a depth of [illegible] feet averaging $9 per ton [illegible] working. During the year [illegible] was driven [illegible] feet and a large body of ore has been exposed. Several claims adjacent to the property have [illegible] the company has [illegible] about [illegible] having been added to the original holdings.

The Tomboy Gold Mines [illegible] enjoyed the most prosperous year in its history, and its new [illegible] mill which was erected in 1905 has been kept running to its full capacity. The [illegible] from this mine, the richest in the district, averaging about $1[illegible] and a total of about [illegible] shipped in the last seven years. The ore is free milling and [illegible] the values is saved [illegible].

The Smuggler Union [illegible] yielded entirely [illegible] and [illegible] being that [illegible] has pierced the Sunset [illegible] a depth of 2,000 feet and has [illegible] ore ever since. With [illegible] that there is sufficient [illegible] mine running for the next [illegible].

There are several [illegible] mines of great [illegible] among them being [illegible] Little Mary, Colo. Bill, Mineral [illegible] properties of the Mayflower Mining & Milling company, [illegible] the Double Eagle Mining & Milling company. The last company has a large body of ore in the Atlanta tunnel which runs from $20 to $[illegible] in value.

A great deal of development work has been done during the last two years on the Silver Pick and the Special Session located on Mt. Wilson by the Gold Development company of Utica. In the Ophir district there is been [illegible] activity and on the Butterfly [illegible] tunnel is being run that is expected to cut important bodies of ore. Ore has been shipped during [illegible] by the Carbonera to the smelter at Durango and the property is looking better than ever in its history. The same company has been doing a large amount of development work on the [illegible] with promising results. In the [illegible] are owned by Colorado Springs parties and the chances for large [illegible] in the future are bright.

OURAY COUNTY.

In Ouray county there are in the neighborhood of 2,000 men employed in the mines and the production of gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc for the year 1906 is as follows:

Gold	$[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]
Lead and Zinc	[illegible]
Copper	[illegible]
Total	$3,648,[illegible]

OURAY, Jan. 2.—The mineral output for the last twelve month has been the largest in the history of the county and had it not been for a fire at the Camp Bird mine the largest in the county the output would have been considerably greater. The peaceable conditions existing in the labor world and the increased demand and higher prices for silver, lead and zinc have contributed to bring results by the part of both individuals and large companies so that the year closes with very flattering prospects.

Electric power and modern machinery have done more for the mining industry in the last two years than any other factor, and the rapid increase in production testifies to the advantages which the modern methods afford for the development of this region. There are more than a dozen mines [illegible] under way at present and the mine owners are awakening to the [illegible] that deep mining in this district pays and that it is cheaper to haul out through tunnels than by shafting. The reduction in railroad rates together with the [illegible] treatment charges at the Grand Junction smelter have contributed [illegible] output from this county.

The mounting of [illegible] of low grade ore and the [illegible] has been running over since its completion several months ago [illegible] low grade ores at a profit [illegible] whereas before the [illegible] of the smelter these ores could not be handled. On a conservative estimate not less than 2,000 men have been employed in the Red Mountain district during the summer and many of the large tunnel projects have been advanced by several hundred feet since this time last year.

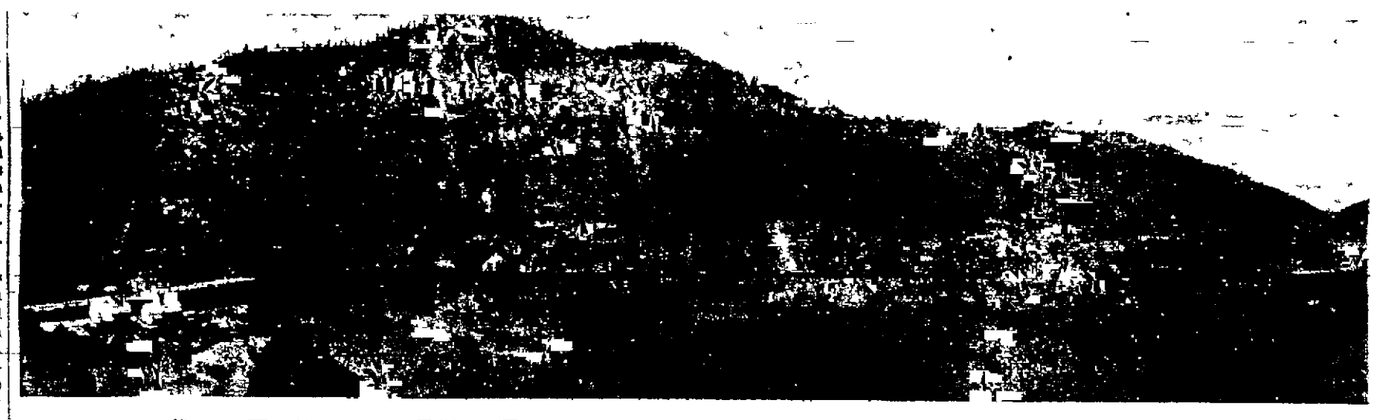
Among the largest and most successful ventures in the county are those of the Revenue Tunnel Mines company, which was formerly the Virginius Mining company, the total output of which for the last 20 years is placed at $[illegible]. The company has done an immense amount of new development work in the last year and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in new buildings and new machinery. Miles of drift have been driven together with thousands of feet of shafts, stopes and upraises.

The Camp Bird mine is so famous as one of the large producers of the state that any account of its past history is superfluous. During the last year it suffered considerable damage through fire but the shafthouse and machinery destroyed are being replaced and the coming year will undoubtedly show a larger output than ever before. The annual profits from this mine run close to $1,750,000.

Another large mining company operating in this district is the Atlas Gold Mining company which has valuable properties in the Sneffels district, one of the richest in the state, comprising both gold and silver-bearing zones. Other large operations are being carried on by the Thistledown Mining company in the Imogene district and the San Pedro tunnel between the Camp Bird and the Revenue is being driven by a strong party of New York capitalists formed into a stock company. The tunnel is now in about 5,000 feet. Another large tunnel nearly completion is that of the Barkers Consolidated Mining company which is boring into Mount Hayden a distance of 8,000 feet with a view of tapping some veins on the south side of the Camp Bird.

The Guston, Vanderbilt, Yankee Girl and Genesee are the four principal properties in the Red Mountain district owned by the Red Mountain Mining & Smelting company and all are being operated on a large scale. Large bodies of ore have been uncovered in all of these properties and during the last year a great tonnage of ore has been shipped to Silverton over the railroad recently purchased by the company.

The output of the Barstow mine, owned by the Sun Joe Oil company, has been greater during 1906 than for any one year in its history and the property is in shape now to increase its production largely during the coming year as recent developments have uncovered bodies of new ore. About 200 men are employed and enough new ground has been blocked out to insure steady operations for some years. Among other large producers of Ouray county are the mines of the Tempest, Apex Mining & Milling company, the Union, Grizzly Bear, News Boy, Bachelor, American Nettie, Ouray Chief and Neodesha.



CENTRAL TUNNEL AT IDAHO SPRINGS.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

TELLURIDE, Jan. 2.—About $3,000,000 worth of ore is the estimated total output of the mines in San Miguel county during the season of 1906, which has extended well into the best mining year in the history of the state and especially so in this district. The three largest mines in the Telluride district, the Smuggler Union, Liberty Bell and Tomboy, have all enjoyed a record year and the prospects are that their output for 1907 will be still larger as the new ground blocked out during the last six months has uncovered immense bodies of high grade ore, the presence of which has long been more than surmised.

The absence of labor troubles has given a great impetus to the mining operations in the last two years and the success of the leasing system which was first generally introduced by the [illegible] development company of Utica. In the Ophir district there is been [illegible] activity and on the Butterfly [illegible] tunnel is being run that is expected to cut important bodies of ore. Ore has been shipped during [illegible] by the Carbonera to the smelter at Durango and the property is looking better than ever in its history. The same company has been doing a large amount of development work on the [illegible] with promising results. In the [illegible] are owned by Colorado Springs parties and the chances for large [illegible] in the future are bright.

The Need of a Department of Mines and Mining at Washington

VICTOR C. ALDERSON, President Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado

NO NATION that hopes to be successful in the race for industrial supremacy and desires to take a front rank among the nations of the world can afford to neglect its duty in providing for careful research and experimentation in the application of science to her industrial interests. The vital question is not whether it is advisable to enter this field, because [illegible] the question is what part of the field naturally belongs to the government and what [illegible] enterprise. Germany in her field, England in her National Laboratory and our own government in our Bureau of Standards have all recognized the need of physical laboratories in which the science standardized instruments of the world are used in the industries and where scientific problems dealing with these subjects can be investigated. In other lines such as the Fish commission, the [illegible] to survey the Geological Survey, the Reclamation Service, our government has invaded the field of applied science and undertaken work years in advance of the individual, and turned it over to the government. Besides, he spends millions of dollars every year in the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Stations. No one begrudges a penny of these expenditures. They return a thousandfold on the investment in enhanced crops, renewed fish supply, safety to navigation, the reclamation of arid lands and in general [illegible] but a portion of this wonderful field should be in a general [illegible] every class, every [illegible] every line of industrial productivity, carefully fostered, is far as it becomes the duty of the government to [illegible].

The leading European countries have not been slow to recognize their opportunity in this line. Germany has in many years been transformed from a weak, struggling agricultural country to a strong manufacturing and commercial nation with her agents in every market on the globe. She has been aided and this because of her strong national support of scientific education and her governmental control of research and experimentation. The government of Germany has done its work so well that her citizens in their particular lines of industry are without equal, with all due respect to the ingenuity of the Yankee and the great [illegible] of the Englishman. Little Switzerland, that has not a seaport nor a navigable river, and mine with only mountain and scenery as an asset, has through careful attention to the need of applied science made her one of rich and prosperous. Much the same is true in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland. The government in each case realizes that it must cover in some way [illegible] in the field of applied science, that its citizens can work to the highest grade of efficiency in the struggle for industrial supremacy. There are expensive experiments and research to be made, model plants to be created, efficient experts to be trained and a long list of necessities to be provided all of which is beyond the reach and out of the province of the individual, which the government should undertake and which should be supplemented by practical application on the part of [illegible].

GOOD RESULTS IN OTHER LINES.

An illustration of the relation of the individual to the government is found in the sea coast. The government, through the Coast and Geodetic Survey, makes accurate charts of the coast line, showing shoals, rocks and dangerous places. It also provides lighthouses to guide the mariner. All of this is prepared the work of the government, but here its work ends. The captain with the ships that give him must pilot his own vessel safely to port, or be to the bottom.

Another recent illustration is the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experimental Stations. These stations, supported entirely by the government, study in detail all general scientific questions relating to agriculture. They have made farming a science so that now when a farmer meets an unfamiliar pest or wishes to learn of a new and better wheat he consults the experimental station instead of the oldest living inhabitant as formerly. If, however, the prospector in the Rocky Mountains finds a new and rare mineral, what shall he do with it? If he has discovered a huge body of low grade refractory ore, who shall tell him how it shall best be treated? He may have a fortune within his reach in a deposit of uranium, molybdenum, or tungsten and never know it. If he were a farmer he would find the government making a careful study of the great underlying principles and problems of his work and could help him. But inasmuch as he is only a miner he has never received any aid and gets none now, but the time has come when the government should, through a Department of Mines and Mining, recognize the great industry of mining at its true value, uphold the dignity of the industry, revise and codify the mining laws and give that scientific aid to the industry that it need in order to keep pace with the growth of the whole country.

Every year and every block of granite, every ounce of gold, every mineral product—silver, lead, tin, zinc or copper, every rare mineral—columbite, tungsten, uranium or vanadium—every gallon of oil, every ton of iron in fact, every product of the earth's surface except what grows thereon is the result of some phase of mining. Consequently the establishment of a Department of Mines and Mining would give the industry that dignity and authority which it justly deserves. It would place properly before the entire nation the importance of developing and sustaining the industry that gives us our great raw material—iron, gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper, and upon which the other industries are dependent. It would crystallize and bring into harmony under one head all the various influences that tend to upbuild and dignify the industry. These influences are many, but are scattered and comparatively futile; combined and active they would be irresistible.

Today the miner gets the title to his claim from the Land Office—a title more or less untrustworthy in consequence of the blunders and inefficiency of the survey, his maps too late for his use, he gets from the Geological Survey his statistics, several years old, from the Division of Mineral Resources of the Geological Survey, except for gold or silver, which he gets from the Director of the Mint. After he has solved all the difficult problems, take all the chances of success or failure, a geologist comes along and proceeds to make a report of the region which may be published in four or five years according to the caprice of congress. Prompt advice, assistance, cooperation or encouragement from the government is not for him. Except for a feeling of sympathy and a desire to help a fellow as it can, on the part of the Geological Survey and its Director, only neglect and rebuff has been the portion meted out to the miner at Washington.

REVISION OF MINING LAWS.

In the second place, a Department could have a great influence upon the revision of our mining laws—now so badly needed—and upon new mining legislation. At the present time the United States laws define a lode as an outcropping of rock in situ that contains valuable mineral. A placer is defined as loose material not in situ, that carries anything of value, speaking simply, whatever is not a lode is a placer. Thousands of dollars were recently expended, scores of witnesses testified and hundreds of pages of testimony taken in a recent law suit in Colorado, in a vain attempt to determine whether a certain claim should be taken up as a lode or as a placer. The law on this point is exceedingly defective, unscientific and needs careful revision.

The classic legal stupidity, however, is the well known apex law. The original lawyer who framed that law knew nothing of geology and thought that all rocks must outcrop, forgetting that rocks may sometimes be horizontal and have no apex whatever. The legal insistence of the apex law is a legalized absurdity. Even Mexico has no such unscientific law as this. A Department of Mines and Mining could speak authoritatively in such matters and to it our congressmen would look for guidance in mining legislation.

The difficulty now presenting itself to anyone who tries to get mining legislation enacted by congress is that there is no official recognition of the mining industry at Washington; there is no commission, no bureau, no department for congress to turn to for expert advice and suggestion. Consequently such legislation is regarded as of a private nature, the sponsors are frowned upon and nothing is done. This condition should no longer be permitted. There should be official recognition of the mining industry of a degree commensurate with its importance.

RESEARCH BY THE GOVERNMENT.

In the third place, a department could urge the organization of experimental stations to do for the mining industry what the agricultural experimental stations are doing for the farmer. No one questions the value of the latter; no one would say, on the other hand, that the great value to the farming industry of experimental stations, stations where the great questions affecting the whole mining industry could be solved by experts in a scientific manner. When the agricultural experimental stations were first organized, how several fold have many new and unthought of problems would be taken up. The work has been [illegible] and the [illegible] country has been the gainer. In the mining industry the first problems to be attacked would probably be the concentration of various ores and the separation of metals, experiments upon the sampling, roasting and smelting of ores, research work in amalgamation, cyanidation, and chlorination, exhaustive tests under varying conditions on all forms of mining machinery, examination of safety appliances, analyses of mine waters and the electrical current in ore separation, the study of flotation and reduction of rare metals, investigation of the black sands of the Pacific coast and above all the study of the best treatment of our huge storehouse of low grade refractory ores.

NEED FOR ENGINEERING CORPS.

A comparatively new and exceedingly valuable line of work for a Department would also be to have a corps of trained mining engineers in the field to make prompt and daily reports upon new mining camps, upon the various phases of economic geology and upon matters of interest to the mining industry. The daily papers pretend to do this work but it is generally sensational and unreliable. Consular reports from all over the world are sent out every day by our government for the benefit of manufacturers and merchants. Even monthly reports of the mining industry would be a boon to prospectors, investors and mining men generally.

An example of what has been done in the work of the coal testing plant at the St. Louis exposition which has been continued under the direction of the Geological Survey. This work produced invaluable results in regard to the economic use of coal and of the possibilities not thought of before. It has shown to every [illegible] that pay generation by generation paid to him one half the [illegible] he was much could have required by gas. Congress was willing to establish this work and no doubt would go further when the [illegible] facts are properly presented. It would be the duty of a Department of Mines and Mining to give official [illegible] in support to every [illegible] and investigation [illegible] would open new avenues, would reveal fresh opportunities for the investment of capital, would make [illegible] grade ores available and make [illegible] profitable enterprises so outlay.

RELIABLE REPORTS DESIRABLE.

Another field of usefulness for a Department would be to spread broadcast by publication the fundamental and basal principles of the mining industry, to show the difference between mining as a business, gambling and stock promoting schemes, to distinguish between mining in the ground and mining in the pockets of investors, to help to put out of business the promoter rather than who fattens upon the credulity of the public, to show that while lucky individuals occasionally unearth fabulously rich ore just as men in other occupations occasionally hit a jackpot, mining as an industry is subject to the same principles of economy, the same careful business principles, the same necessity for capital, the same incidental risks and fluctuations as other industries, in common with other industries involving a knowledge of science, there is much research and experimental work to be done. While there will always be a necessity for individual effort, yet there is a broad field for a society of importance to the entire industry. This field should be covered by the activities of the general government, controlled and directed by the central government at Washington.

We should be able to discuss a question like this, that it is not one of the mere politician, nor yet for the theorist, but for the statesman. It should not be viewed from the point of view of any particular state, any single branch of the industry, nor from any one mining locality, but from the standpoint of national development. The aim of the government should be to do its part in making its citizens efficient workers. The watchword today in all industrial lines is efficiency. The coolie receives low wages because he is not efficient. The American workman gets high wages because he is efficient.

STRUGGLE FOR INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY.

The great struggle that is now on between nations is not one of armaments or armies, but a struggle for industrial efficiency. It is not a war for extermination nor for increased possessions, but for more trade between markets, more business. Little does it follow the flag, noted authorities to the contrary notwithstanding, that follows brains. The real contest is for brains. One investigator creating a new chemical, cheapening the process of reduction or devising a new method of dyeing, any one of the many retrofits, does more for real good for the nation than a regiment of army men.

This is a scientific, industrial age. The victories of peace, of prosperity, industrial success, and of applied science are the greatest of all victories. These may be won not alone by individual effort, not by government aid, not alone but by a proper cooperation of all the elements that count for success. The individual has his field, the government has its duties, since. The duty of the government is to encourage such experimentation, to give dignity and standing to the industry, to give it official recognition. The Bureau of Mines and Mining would go far to place the whole industry before the people in its proper light, to show the workers in the industry forms of the latest and best methods, to recognize it properly as an industry basal and fundamental in its character, that only the highest official recognition will do it justice—the organization of a Department of Mines and Mining with the head of the department a member of the cabinet.

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Let Us Bid on Your Work

Colorado Springs Health Department Sets Pace for All Others

DR. P. O. HANFORD,
Health Commissioner of Colorado Springs.

BY DR. P. O. HANFORD.

PUBLIC sentiment either advances or retards the work of any department of health. In matters of sanitation the officers of the department can go only as far as the will of the majority of the people allows.

The city of Washington this year completed a $3,000,000 filtration bed for its water system. The plant was perfection so far as engineering could produce. It was claimed that the typhoid in the city would be largely eliminated and that instead of from 65 to 85 deaths per 100,000 the rate would come to the average. But during the summer and the fall, the number of deaths remained up to the old standard and the filter bed was claimed to be faulty. A thorough and exhaustive test was made and it was proven that the supply of water coming from the filtration plant was purer even than had been claimed. After the fruitless expenditure of millions, public sentiment turned at last and greater responsibility was placed upon the health department, with more ample provisions for its work.

In our city, because the surroundings are different and the demands are greater, it has been somewhat easier to bring the work of the department up to a higher plane within a few years. Yet there are large fields uncovered and much scientific work to be undertaken in the laboratories. The department of public health should enter into the work of every other department of the city in an advisory capacity at least. It should be a law of our city that the health department be consulted in the matter of extensions to our water system, our sewer system, changes of grade in our city, the arrangement of public places, the safety of our people in times of fire. This law should provide that the department be required to give a report on plans and specifications judged from a sanitary standpoint. This would eliminate to a large degree, changes that are often made to conform with health permits.

EXTREMELY LOW DEATH RATE.

Perhaps the work of the department is associated in the public mind with work in contagious diseases. While this is an important branch, it is but a small part of the daily work. It has been computed that in the city of New York tuberculosis claims a victim every 28 minutes. These figures have been placed before the public for years, but in the hurry and rush of our commercial life they have made no impression. Recently we have taken to computing the value of the lives thus lost in order to get some tangible facts for the masses to grasp. To put a man's entire productiveness at $1,000 would be ridiculously low, and yet what city exists that can afford to have $1,000 wiped off its assets every 28 minutes.

Locally we meet this disease in a different form. Our tuberculosis patients do not become infected here, but come to be cured, yet we do not suffer from a greatly increased death rate. We stand low in total rate and away to the bottom of the list when the imported cases are excluded. From scarlet fever, smallpox, chickenpox and all other communicable diseases no deaths are recorded, and from whooping cough only three deaths; from typhoid fever two deaths, all from local infection, and five deaths from outside infection sent here for treatment. To the credit of the department then must stand the fact that but a minimum of deaths have occurred from preventable diseases.

During 1906 not a quarantine was established nor was there a case of diphtheria.

One-fourth of our local cases of typhoid resulted from one infected case coming from a distance into a family here, and had the department had knowledge of its presence in the city early enough the successive cases directly infected might have been prevented.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

Over 800 fumigations stand to the credit of preventive work for the year, with about 22,577 inspections of property, over 800 written and 200 verbal notices served. These, with some 300 special investigations in the sanitary bureau, are responsible for a great part of the good showing of the city for the year.

But the department has to do with other equally important factors in the every-day life of the individual. The market or food inspection bureau looks after all foodstuffs sold within our city. Over 7,000 inspections of commission houses, etc., over 6,000 carcasses alive and locally killed, over 78,000 pounds of poultry, fish, vegetables, etc., 4,000 inspection of dairies, hucksters, etc., 600 samples of milk and cream taken for analysis and over 20,572 pounds taken off the market as unfit for food, is but a small part of the work done by the department in 1906.

In direct connection with this comes the branch of chemistry and bacteriology. Since the papers have agitated the "pure food" subject the people are becoming familiar with its different phases. However there are but few of our people who realize that for five years Colorado Springs has been on the list of places requiring analysis of food articles. The health department has been in communication with many cities in answer to queries as to how it is possible to do this work single handed, and our department has acquired a reputation, not only locally, but throughout the country, because of the investigations it has made into suspected foodstuffs. It has only been because of the enthusiastic support of our people that we have been able to enforce rules and regulations in the absence of government or state laws. It is only by saying that we would appeal to our people if corrections were not made that it was possible to keep certain adulterated stuffs off our markets and the merchants shared our belief that the people of Colorado Springs would not knowingly purchase goods condemned by the department though the work was a year or two ahead of the government requirements.

ALL EYES ON THIS CITY.

The laboratory facilities have been increased from year to year and now we are to the point where we can take up the wider branch of physiological chemistry in connection without routine work. We are only hampered by the necessity of keeping our appropriation to our needs, but hope that in some manner, means may be provided for original and experimental work, and as the eyes of the country are turned to Colorado, to furnish new ideas on the great question of tuberculosis. Colorado Springs may be the first city to establish a scientific laboratory investigation of this all-interesting topic. It might be added that commercially this would bring greater returns than any venture the city might take. Years ago Colorado Springs was well known because of its climatic advantages and then it was the objective of the invalid, but in recent years California has advertised her advantages through scientific journals and now the Adirondacks have, in conjunction with the laboratory work done in the great cities of the east, occupied the first position in the minds of both professional and laymen to the exclusion of our claims.

OUR WATER SYSTEM.

The work of the department that comes in direct touch with every citizen of our city and with every visitor, is the inspection of our water system. It has been noted many times that our people are unaware of the magnitude of our water system and the possibilities of its development. The health commissioner must have an intimate knowledge of every stream whose waters are taken into our water supply. He must have knowledge of the water shed, its formation, the character of its soil, its vegetation and the timber on its slopes. He must make systematic inspection of the entire extent, sampling each reservoir and creek, noting the condition of the soil and the vegetable matter, when the snows are melting, when the rains are falling and when the storage supply is drawn upon in the dry season.

Our water comes from an immense watershed divided by hills and ridges into many parts, and each basin has its distinctive characteristics. Starting with the stream above reservoir No. 7, the water is impounded and held there as strictly storage. From there it flows to No. 5 and is mingled with its waters and again in an open stream to the west portals of the Strickler tunnel. Through this it flows to reservoir No. 2 at the head of the Beaver valley. Here is added the supply of two or three other streams as it flows down to the intake of the Beaver pipe line. This takes a portion of the water over Dead Lake divide to Lake Moraine. The other portion flows down the valley, is joined by Sackett creek and is impounded in either No. 4 or No. 5 or is taken through Dead Lake divide to Lake Moraine by way of the St. John tunnel. No. 5 has its own watershed from Mt. Baldy. From Lake Moraine the water flows some two miles in an open stream to the main Ruxton intake, where it enters the water mains of the city. In this main mountain system the distance from the stream above No. 7 to the intake is a matter of something over ten miles. Lion creek, draining the east slope of Pike's Peak, is taken at the main intake, but may be excluded at will. South Ruxton, Sheep creek and Cañon creek, all with separate watersheds and separate intakes, are taken in below the main intake and may also be segregated at will. The water then flows either by way of the Hydro pipe line or the city's old Ruxton line to Manitou and then to the city mains to the high line, or reservoirs 1 and 2 on the mesa west of the city. These are distributing reservoirs only and are not large enough to be used for storage.

On its way through Colorado City at Eighth street, the water taken from Bear creek enters the mains, this watershed being the Jones park country.

MEANS MUCH HARD WORK.

It will be readily seen that a watershed comprising 11,000 acres exclusive of Bear creek, with water storage to the amount of 2,699,410,968 gallons impounded in six storage reservoirs, receiving the flow from a dozen different streams, draining a rough mountainous country, demands much hard work in checking the purity of its surface water. The main portion of the shed has been fenced at the suggestion of the department, keeping out the hundreds of head of cattle that grazed in the parks and necessitated the burning of many carcasses each year. Camping has also been forbidden, and each year the lines have been drawn tighter for the protection of the people. During 1906, the cleaning of No. 5 was completed and No. 5 and No. 4 were segregated. The siphon connection that was built between the two reservoirs, which would necessitate the contamination of both should anything happen to one, was utilized as a supply pipe. The water has been turned into No. 5 and it is now as full as can be carried safely. The cleaning of No. 4 has been carried on during the summer and will be completed when it is possible to store water in this reservoir. These two will then be the only storage reservoirs cleaned and gravelled before use in the system. The cleaning of Lake Morraine has progressed during the summer and when the Beaver storage is available, Moraine will have to be drained and thoroughly cleaned.

THE SEWER DEPARTMENT.

The sewer department also demands from the health department some special work. The value of the sewer extensions has often been diminished because they were not taken up from a health standpoint. In some sections of our city there is an underflow that depends upon the sewer mains for its outlet and these mains act as subsoil drains. The great portion of our city being sandy, these underground water courses have been overlooked and should be taken into consideration in the extensions for 1907. The city is well sewered now and but few houses in the more recent additions are waiting an opportunity to connect, but the time has come to plan trunk lines and to start their construction. This has been urged before, but the turn of the municipal wheel has not yet been in this direction. Our present mains are taxed to their capacity, because, for a city of the size of Colorado Springs the flow of the sewage amounts to something over 6,000,000 gallons daily.

The plumbing inspector and superintendent of sewers being combined in one office, the health department is forced to depend upon the personal feeling of that officer for its knowledge of plumbing conditions. Protest has been made showing the incongruity of this condition. The plumbing inspector can rule on new plumbing, but has no power to condemn. Under the laws the health department only can condemn, and yet can have at its command no knowledge of plumbing except as may be voluntarily offered. The last two incumbents have affiliated with the health department and have reported regularly. During 1906 over 700 inspections were made, over 350 permits issued, and 48 miles of sewer cleaned.

MUCH FOOD EXAMINED.

In the department work in the bureau of chemistry and bacteriology, about 1,000 chemical examinations, 2,200 bacteriological examinations, toxicological examinations to the number of 441, in checking up the purity of our foodstuffs, were made in 1906.

The garbage is handled by contract and would be taken care of in a satisfactory manner, as the contractors are under heavy bonds, except for the fact that the people dispose of their garbage in various ways and when these means fail do not get the contractor's services because they are not on the regular route lists. With the completion of our ordinances this matter will be entirely in the hands of the city and all unauthorized persons collecting garbage will be arrested and fined under the ordinance.

The care of the dead animals has been very satisfactory and has been by contract. All told, 1,043 carcasses have been removed during the year.

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HOLBROOK AND PERKINS.

ELY COMES TO FRONT

CAMP IS SHOWING UNTOLD WEALTH IN COPPER.

J. O. McClain Starts Test Drilling on the Nevada Ely—Guggenheims Heavily Interested.

J. O. McClain of the firm of Yates & McClain and Fred Little of McKesson & Little left yesterday for Ely, Nev., where they will commence arrangements for drilling on the mining property recently acquired by the firm, known on the mining stock market as the Nevada Ely property. Mr. McClain will superintend the drilling operations with a view of as [illegible] shaft, and as soon as this is decided active operations will be started on a large scale.

"There is every likelihood that the price of the Nevada Ely stock will be increased in the near future," said a member of the firm yesterday. "At the unusually low rate at which the stock was opened there has been a great demand and hundreds of thousands of shares have been sold in the last two weeks. Property in the immediate neighborhood has been selling on the Salt Lake, Boston and New York markets at prices all the way from $1 to $30 per share, and the Nevada Ely is the one exception to the general rule of opening the stock at less than 50 cents, and in most cases at $1 per share."

By Leaps and Bounds.

Reliable reports from the Ely district confirm the opinion that the camp is destined to be the Cripple Creek of the copper world, and the most conservative mining men are becoming convinced of its tremendous possibilities from the huge strikes that are being made daily. Miners and speculators are flocking to Ely by the trainload and, although it is only three months since the first big strike was made, the town has now a population of several thousand. In many places the ore bodies have been found to be over 1,000 feet deep, and the blanket formation, which is something new in the annals of copper mining, shows that practically the whole district is underlaid with valuable ore deposits. This is shown by the fact that wherever the drills have been sunk over a very large area the same results have been encountered. The ore is in the form of sulphides, running from 2 to 5 and 6 per cent copper. The formation resembles the vast iron deposits of the Mesaba range, in northern Minnesota, where the steel trust has thousands of acres of iron ore in blanket formation.

Guggenheims Heavily Interested.

That the district is bearing out the highest expectations of its most enthusiastic promoters is shown by the fact that the Guggenheims are steadily increasing their holdings and have lately taken over the active management of the Nevada Consolidated Copper company, according to the New York Commercial. This property lies close to the Cumberland Ely, also controlled by the Guggenheims, and the management of the two companies has lately been placed under Pope Yeatman, an engineer of the Guggenheim staff. The combined market price of these two properties is $27,000,000.

In Choice Location.

One of the strong points in favor of the Nevada Ely, the property owned by Yates & McClain, is that it lies within one-eighth of a mile of the Guggenheim property, and is surrounded by other large properties on which valuable strikes have been made. When the blanket formation of the whole district is considered, it is reasonable to suppose that equally large deposits will be found on the Nevada Ely as have been located on the surrounding properties. Near to the Nevada Ely, on the north, is the property lately bought by A. D. Meyers, who made $1,000,000 out of the Mohawk at Goldfield, for which $50,000 was paid. Mr. Meyers, who is an experienced mining man, has made the statement that he intends to sink his shafts without waiting for test drilling, as he is convinced from what has already been done that the whole district where his property is located is underlaid with ore and it matters little where the shaft is sunk. The following from A. J. Nichols, a miner recently returned from the district, is a good illustration of the situation:

"The fact is," said Mr. Nichols, "that every company operating in the district has encountered ore with development. The ore seems to be everywhere and rich strikes are of daily occurrence. Property located within the district, or close to it, though far removed from actual operations, is commanding a high price, and many sales are being made, with more purchasers in evidence than sellers."

Everything considered, it looks as if Ely will soon be in the copper world what Goldfield and Cripple Creek are in the gold business, and the big money will be made by those who get in on the ground floor.

TOURISTS COMING SOON

1,500 EASTERN VISITORS WILL BE HERE IN MAY.

Delegates to National Convention of Sons of American Revolution to "Do" Pike's Peak Region.

The national meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, to be held in Denver, April 30 and May 1, will open the tourist season in Colorado Springs, with probably 1,500 representatives from all parts of the United States.

After the convention the visitors will leave that city at [illegible] o'clock on the morning of May 2 and come to Colorado [illegible] o'clock on the evening of May [illegible].

A program [illegible] for their entertainment [illegible] City of Sunshine. Among other things planned are trips to Cripple Creek and a ride through the Garden [illegible] special trains from New York, Boston and Chicago, will bring [illegible] delegates to Colorado. Besides hundreds will come from other points in the country.

J. G. GUERIN IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Says Ely, Nevada, Is Destined to Become the Greatest Copper Camp in the World.

That Ely has the largest copper deposits in the world is the statement made by John G. Guerin, formerly a newspaper man in this city but now interested in the promotion of one of the best propositions in the now famous copper camp. Mr. Guerin visited Ely as the special mining correspondent of the Salt Lake Tribune and has examined the whole district in company with three of the best mining experts of the west.

"I think that Ely is going to be the greatest copper camp in the world," said Mr. Guerin, "and the most conservative of investors are beginning to realize the fact. This is shown by the fact that the Guggenheims are expending about $2,000,000 in getting control of the Nevada Consolidated and the Cumberland Ely mines, two of the largest propositions in the district. In regard to these properties J. Parke Channing, the eminent mining engineer, is authority for the statement that the two properties have $100,000,000 in ore reserves and he figures that within five years they will pay $15,000,000 in dividends. The Guggenheims are now erecting a 10,000-ton smelter about 14 miles north of the mines. This will be the largest smelter for copper ore in the world and will give employment to 3,000 men. The cost of the plant will be $10,000,000 and a railroad is being constructed to connect the mines with the smelter."

Mr. Guerin is also enthusiastic about the future of the town of Ely where he says an enormous amount of new building is being done and the greatest activity exists in real estate. He thinks that the town will have a population of 30,000 within three years and has decided to return to Ely this week and locate.

GOLDFIELD ORE EXHIBITED

Sack of Rich Rock From Claim Owned by Springs Men.

A sack of ore which gave assays of $242 per ton is on exhibit in the window of Ward's drug store. The ore was received in this city Friday, from the Mineral Farm claim, which is situated one mile west of Goldfield. The company owning the property is composed of A. J. Ward, W. H. Metz, J. T. Moynahan, A. Day, E. Blum and Ralph Daniels. While sinking a shaft the ore which has just been assayed in this city was encountered at a depth of 60 feet.

COME QUICK!

Granville Stock—Goods must be sold; everything half price; lace curtains, rugs; $15.00 silk skirts, $4.98; clothing, men's and boys'. Come quick. 105 N. Tejon street. Money saved.

Personal Mention

Mrs. F. Roscoe has just returned to this city from New York.

Mrs. N. M. Chandler has returned from a brief visit to friends in the east.

Miss Pauline Wolbrach of Denver is visiting her sister, Mrs. Daniel Thatcher, and Mrs. Lula Bernard.

The Misses Olive and Bertha Smith of this city have gone on a visit to Denver and Kansas City.

Mrs. M. Allen and her daughter, Miss Hazel Allen, spent last week in Denver. Miss Allen leaves this week on a southern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Morrell, formerly of Colorado Springs, are the parents of a daughter, born on January 18, at Cripple Creek.

Dan C. Tobin, of Leadville, of the Good Hope-Vulcan mines, at Vulcan, was in this city yesterday looking after business.

Mrs. M. D. Hillner leaves today for Chicago and New York, where she goes to inspect the latest importations of millinery goods. She will visit in Chicago for two weeks before going on to New York city and expects to be away for from four to six weeks.

Winston Churchill, the author of "Richard Carvel," "The Crisis," and a number of other well-known novels, is coming to Colorado Springs next Wednesday or Thursday, to visit William F. Richards, 1325 North Cascade avenue. Mr. Churchill is also a well-known politician, having been a candidate for governor of New Hampshire in the last election.

Word was received in this city from Manager R. P. Bache of the Colorado Springs Light and Power company, of the death of his mother, which occurred at Bound Brook, N. J., on Friday. Mr. Bache left for the east in the early part of the week on receipt of a message announcing the serious illness of his mother and arrived at Bound Brook in time to see her before death. It is expected that Mr. Bache will return here this week.

ENTERTAINED—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunt, Jr., were entertained last night at the home of Mr. Hunt's parents, 130 Kiowa street. Mr. Hunt, Jr., and Miss Willa McFarland were married Friday evening.

MORE STARS BOOKED

TREAT IN STORE FOR LOCAL THEATRE GOERS.

Lillian Russell, Olga Nethersole, Isabel Irving, Amelia Bingham, Henrietta Crosman and Others.

Manager S. N. Nye, of the Opera house, has recently booked a number of star attractions, and theatergoers of Colorado Springs have many treats in store for the remainder of the theatrical season. Lillian Russell, Olga Nethersole, Isabel Irving, Amelia Bingham and Henrietta Crosman, are among the leading lights of the stage who are booked to appear here. Miss Crosman will present her new play, "All-of-a-Sudden-Peggy," which has proven a great success. Miss Bingham will appear in a new play entitled "The Lilac Room." The season will close in May with the local favorite, Bobby Fountain, and his company, in repertoire, at popular prices.

The Opera house will be closed at the end of the Fountain company's engagement and the house will be renovated and remodeled.

The bookings for the balance of the season are as follows:

February 1.—James O'Neil in "Monte Cristo."
February 2.—"Forty-five Minutes from Broadway."
February 5.—"The Virginian."
February 9.—"Sis Hopkins."
February 12.—Creston Clark.
February 16.—Sargent Kitty Opera Co.
February 20.—Amelia Bingham.
February 22.—Olga Nethersole.
February 23.—Primrose Minstrels.
February 28.—Isabel Irving.
March 2.—"Quincy Adams Sawyer."
March 16.—"The White Lie."
March 18.—"The Shop Lifter."
March 22.—Black Patti.
March 23.—"Belle of Japan."
March 27.—Al. G. Field's Minstrels.
April 3.—"The Umpire."
April 5.—"Human Hearts."
April 9.—Lillian Russell.
April 13.—"Alice Sit by the Fire."
April 23.—Henrietta Crosman.
April 27.—Lew Dockstader's Minstrels.
May 6.—Charles B. Hanford.

GIVES FINE PORTRAIT

GEN. PALMER REMEMBERS DEAF AND BLIND.

Presents State School With Fine Oil Painting of Himself—Entertains Children at His Home.

General William J. Palmer has presented to the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, a life-sized oil portrait of himself, painted by Herbert von Herkomer of London, a member of the Royal Academy.

The presentation was made yesterday afternoon during an entertainment given 200 pupils of the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, chaperoned by Superintendent and Mrs. W. K. Argo, at Glen Eyrie. The presentation came as a great surprise to the guests and was deeply appreciated. The portrait will probably be hung in the library of the School for the Deaf and Blind, to which General Palmer gave $10,000 a few years ago. A similar portrait of General Palmer by the same artist was recently given to Colorado college.

Carriages conveyed the guests to Glen Eyrie at 12:30 o'clock. After their arrival the children were taken through the greenhouses, the canons and the entire grounds. General Palmer and Miss Palmer received the guests in the reception hall at 3 o'clock. Entertainment of many different kinds was provided for the children and a lunch was served. There were moving pictures, magic lanterns, and music.

Mrs. Owsley, of Fifth avenue, New York, will have a display at the Antlers on Tuesday and Wednesday next of fine lamp and candle shades, Du Barry hat boxes, old brocade and cretonne novelties, and numerous other novelties to be found only in New York. Special attention is called to a select collection of rare old French prints, copies of famous pictures, by the old masters.

The Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, meet on Monday afternoon at 2:30 in K. of P. hall, the state commander will be present and initiate a large class Monday evening. There will be a public installation of officers in Woodman hall, corner of Wahsatch and Pike's Peak avenues. The state commander will officiate.

SENIORS TO PLAY JUNIORS

High School Upper Classmen Will Play Baseball Game.

The High school seniors and juniors will meet on the baseball diamond next Friday afternoon for the first game of the season. The game will be played on the new High school athletic field, and will be open to the public. Considerable interest is being manifested in the contest. A closely-contested match is anticipated. The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

BRUNO HAS BEEN CHOSEN

Will Direct Associated Charities Work in This City.

The recently-organized Associated Charities of Colorado Springs has selected the Rev. F. J. Bruno, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational church of Pueblo, to direct the work of the organization in this city. Dr. Bruno will assume charge of the office February 1, at the headquarters of the Associated Charities on the second floor of the Hagerman building.

The Rev. Mr. Bruno has made a special study of charitable work at Williams college, of which he is a graduate, and at Yale Divinity school.

The Henry F. Miller Pianos of over forty years standing exemplify pictorial and musical art in piano building. Freeman Music Co., State Agents, 128 N. Tejon St.

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The season's greatest clearance sale of undermuslins takes place this week. A closing out of all odd lots, samples and soiled or mussed garments at less than materials alone would cost you at the present advancing prices. Scores of fine garments of all kinds included in the offering. Don't fail to attend this sale if you expect to have the slightest need for these goods within the next 12 months.

Remember

That the garments offered in this sale are all full size as marked, correctly cut and perfectly made—in fact made by the AMERICAN UNDERGARMENT CO., acknowledged leaders in the United States in the manufacture of high-grade goods. This is the class of garments offered as long as this table-ful lasts, at

Just Half Price

No Approvals

Ordinarily we are very glad to send our garments on approval for comparison, but in a sale like this there's no comparison to be made with other lines, as a glance will demonstrate. This sale is made simply with a view of clearing odds and ends and therefore we must refuse to send garments on approval, refund money or exchange except for others on sale table. From this rule there'll be

No Deviation

Wise Buyers Will Come Early and Purchase Liberally

10% OFF

1907 Lingerie Waists

MONDAY IS THE LAST DAY on which to buy our new lingerie waists at 10 per cent discount. If you have not inspected this line, do so tomorrow, the last day this offer holds good. Elegant high-class garments ranging $5 to $25.00 less 10 per cent.

$7.50

Fine Silk Petticoats

During our half-price undermuslin sale we offer all remaining $10 and $12.50 silk petticoats in white and light and dark color effect at the very low price of $7.50 each. Heavy taffeta silk like this would alone cost you more.

$2.50

Warm Wool Sweaters

Our entire line of fine wool sweaters in grays, white, black and complete assortment of colors, ranging in price up to $4.50, now selling at $2.50 each. Why run the risk of taking cold when a preventive costs so little?

1/3 OFF

Reliable Furs

Muffs, boas, scarfs and all other pieces included. This offer brings good furs down below the usual price of inferior kinds.

Winter Coats at About Your Own Price | Wilbur's | A Few Suits and Costumes at Half Price or Less

OUR JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Makes it an object to

BUY FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS NOW

We have today added to our bargains

300 yds. Silkaline in Chintz Colors at..........9c per yd.
500 yds. Silk Drapery Fringes at..........9c per yd.
200 yds. Linen Curtain Fringes at..........3c per yd.

Short Lengths in Tapestry Furniture Coverings. Odd Mattresses of high grades, Comforts, etc.

The FRED S TUCKER FURNITURE CO
106-108 N. TEJON ST. COLORADO SPRINGS

FIRST HEARING ON MARCH 7

Test Case to Determine Right of [illegible] School Board [illegible] Starts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The first hearing of the case by which the government will test the right of the local board of education to exclude Japanese from the public schools will be held in the circuit court on March 7. The date was fixed for this morning, when members of the board of education and all the principals in the city were served with summons to appear in court on that day and answer the suit on behalf of the Japanese boy Keikichi Aoki.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Robert J. [illegible] today announced the [illegible] of their daughter, India Belle [illegible] Dr. Don Luis F. Corea, [illegible] Nicaragua. The wedding [illegible] place at [illegible]

Victor Talking Machine!

AN adequate representation of this great entertainer at our store at 226 North Tejon Street.

Do you know how much pleasure can be acquired from one of those wonderful instruments in your home? Come in and you will find our rooms and our time always at your disposal. The greatest artists of the century have performed for the Victor exclusively.

"Pianos with a Reputation."

The Knight-Campbell Music Company

226 N. Tejon St. Opposite North Park

PROFIT OF $251,311.17

VINDICATOR MADE SPLENDID RECORD IN 1906.

Annual Report Sent Out With Dividend Checks—Mine Has a Brilliant Future.

The annual report of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining company for the year ending December 31, 1906, which accompanied the last quarterly dividend, received by stockholders yesterday, shows a net profit of $251,311.17 on mining operations for the year. The dividend, which was at the rate of 3 cents per share, amounted to $45,000 and made a total of $1,580,000 paid in dividends by the company to date.

The company shipped during the year 22,838 tons of an assay value of $750,101.21. The gross proceeds to the company aggregated $556,653.68. The leasers shipped 4,558 tons of an assay value of $145,512.95, the gross proceeds being $103,477.44. The total tonnage was, therefore, 27,396 tons of an assay value of $835,614.16. The total gross proceeds aggregated $660,131.12. Deducting from this amount $50,019.01 paid to leasers and $358,796.95, total mining expenses, a net mining profit of $251,311.17 is left. Of the total mining expenses, $167,813 was spent for labor, $53,235.17 for fuel, $42,638.50 for powder, fuse, caps and supplies, and the remainder for taxes, salary and other minor items.

The receipts from the sale of treasury stock during the year aggregated $400,000. This, together with the mine profits of $251,311.17, rent and interest and other small revenues, as well as the cash balance of $155,558.47 on hand January 1, 1906, made a total of $827,279.98 received from all sources during the year.

There was paid out during the last year $180,000 in dividends, $561,482.03 for the Independence Consolidated property, $20,164.30 for mill experiments, and various amounts for smaller items, leaving a cash balance of $55,197.25 on hand January 1, 1907. Securities aggregating $8,894.45 increases the total cash resources on hand to $64,091.70.

The total amount of development work in the 12 shafts of the property, the Hull City Placer, Glorietta and the Lillie Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 claims, aggregated 11,592.1 feet. The total development to date, including all work ever done on the property, aggregates 122,855.9 feet, or over 23 miles. This is itemized in the annual report, showing the work done in each shaft in drifts, crosscuts, raises and winzes.

The joint report of President F. L. Sigel and General Manager F. J. Campbell shows the prosperous condition of the company and points out that considerable of the operating expense incurred during the last year, especially with regard to improvement on the Hull City Placer shaft, will not be necessary hereafter. The experimental mill has demonstrated that the hundreds of thousands of tons of ore on the dumps can be handled with profit by the new treatment, together with the millions of low grade ore in the mine. The mill can treat ore at a profit which runs less than $4 per ton.

The report of Superintendent F. J. Trevorrow points out that six shoots on the north side of the shaft, and two on the south side, at a depth of 1,100 feet, have been opened up, and that eight more known bodies exist in that section of the property. Much development work was done on the Hull City shaft and in other portions of the large property, with good-sized ore bodies exposed as a result.

A GREAT TEN DAYS' SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

The Fair,

119 S. TEJON STREET

Sale Starts Tomorrow at 9 O'clock

Sale Starts Tomorrow at 9 O'clock

A Startling Price Break.

Phenomenal Values Await You.

The entire stock is readjusted and reticketed. The old prices remain side by side with the new so that you can see at a glance that you are saving.

The Fair, 119 S. Tejon.

Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of ladies and men's furnishing goods, ready-to-wear garments, dry goods, notions, chinaware, crockery, house furnishing goods and toys.

Nothing of an inferior character will take any part in this big sale. It's a great up-to-date stock and must be sold in 10 days. Everything is included in the big sale.

The Fair, 119 S. Tejon.

50c, 66c and 75c ON THE DOLLAR.

The following prices will prevail during this great sale:

1-2 Off on Ladies' Suits.
1-2 Off on Ladies' Coats and Jackets.
1-2 Off on all Millinery.
1-2 Off on Ladies' Furs.
1-3 Off on all Ladies' Waists.
1-3 Off on all Ladies' Skirts.
1-3 Off on Blankets.
1-3 Off on Gloves.

Tomorrow begins the Sale of Sales. A bargain event which has no equal. A bargain distribution of unrivaled magnitude. A bargain opportunity which no one can afford to let pass. A bargain wonder which will be the talk of Colorado Springs.

Sale starts tomorrow at 9 a. m.

The Fair, 119 S. Tejon.

1-4 Off on all Semi-Porcelain English White and Decorated Dinner Ware.
1-4 Off on all White Crockery.
1-4 Off on all Knit Underwear.
1-4 Off on Hosiery.

½, ⅓ and ¼ off on every article except thread and sewing silk.

1-3 Off on Haviland, English, Japanese and Dresden China.
1-3 Off on all House Furnishing Goods.
1-3 Off on Dolls and Toys.
1-3 Off on all Glassware.

The Best Bargains of your life. Sale starts tomorrow at 9 a. m.

THE FAIR, 119 S. TEJON ST.

Newspaper Headquarters.

The National News Stand

on the Robbins Corner.

Papers from all Parts of the United States

Subscriptions taken for any paper or magazine.

Gazette Annual Edition For Sale as Long as They Last.

Pimples Stopped In 5 Days

Every Possible Skin Eruption Cured In Marvelously Quick Time by the New Calcium Treatment.

Send for Free Sample Package Today

Boils have been cured in 3 days, and some of the worst cases of skin diseases have been cured in a week, by the wonderful action of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. These wafers contain as their main ingredient, the most thorough, quick and effective blood-cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Most treatments for the blood and for skin eruptions are miserably slow in their results, and besides, many of them are poisonous. Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain no poison or drug of any kind; they are absolutely harmless, and yet do work which cannot fail to surprise you. They are the most powerful blood purifier and skin clearer ever discovered, and they never derange the system.

No matter what you suffer from, pimples, blackheads, acne, red rash, spots, blotches, rash, tetter or any other skin eruption you can get rid of them long before other treatments can even begin to show results.

Don't go around with a humiliating, disgusting mass of pimples and blackheads on your face. A face covered over with these disgusting things makes people turn away from you, and breeds failure in your life work. Stop it. Read what an Iowa man said when he woke up one morning and found he had a new face:

"By George, I never saw anything like it. There I've been for three years trying to get rid of pimples and blackheads, and guess I used everything under the sun. I used your Calcium Wafers for just seven days. This morning every blessed pimple is gone and I can't find a blackhead. I could write you a volume of thanks, I am so grateful to you."

You can depend upon this treatment being a never-failing cure.

Just send us your name and address in full, today, and we will send you a trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, free to test. After you have tried the sample and been convinced that all we say is true, you will go to your nearest druggist and get a 50c box and be cured of your facial trouble. They are in tablet form, and no trouble whatever to take. You go about your work as usual, and there you are,—cured and happy.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 58 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

WHAT IS THEIR RELATIONSHIP?

Deputy County Clerk Puzzled by Two Marriage Licenses Issued Yesterday.

Deputy County Clerk A. M. Hill is trying to figure the relationship of the four persons named in two marriage licenses which he granted yesterday. According to the applications of the prospective grooms, J. W. Nass and Arthur E. Adams, Nass will marry Miss Cora M. Adams, while Adams will wed Mrs. Olive M. Adams.

According to the understanding of the deputy clerk, Arthur E. Adams is about to marry the widow of his deceased brother, while Miss Cora M. Adams, the fiancee of Nass, is the sister of Arthur E. Adams, the prospective groom in the other case. Miss Adams is therefore the sister-in-law of Mrs. Olive M. Adams, who, in any event, will be her sister-in-law after her marriage to Miss Adams' brother, Arthur E. Adams.

All are residents of Surber, east of this city on the Rock Island road, where the grooms-to-be are prominent ranchmen.

City Briefs

TO WED—Thomas K. Shurtz and Willa A. Thomas, both of this city, yesterday secured a marriage license from Deputy County Clerk A. M. Hill.

COPARTNERSHIP—An affidavit of copartnership was filed with the county clerk yesterday by William E. and R. E. Johnson, who will engage in the real estate and loan business in this city.

STEWART BETTER—Philip B. Stewart of this city is steadily improving in health, according to advices received yesterday from Chicago, where the patient is recovering from a recent operation for appendicitis.

SPECIAL LODGE MEETING—There will be a special communication of Tejon lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M., tomorrow evening for work in the master mason's degree. All visiting brethern are cordially invited to attend.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH—11 a. m., sermon, "Theological Cowardice." 12 m., Sunday school; 6.30 p. m., Sunshine club; 7.30 p. m., lecture, "The Girl in the World." Music—Morning, solo, Mr. McCoom. Evening, orchestra, Franklin Baker.

FANCY HOGS—E. R. Stark and company last week shipped a carload of fancy hogs to the Denver market from their ranch near Kelker, south of Colorado Springs. The hogs averaged more than 300 pounds each, and were sold for $6.52½ per hundred pounds.

TWO CITY LOTS FOR SALE—On easy terms, 50x150 each, on west side; 3 blocks from the trolley line. Only 50 cents weekly payment; no security or interest; no taxes during assessments. Inquire at 327 West Vermijo Ave., Colorado Springs.

FUNERAL—The funeral of Ennis C. Tait, the 5-year-old son of Mrs. J. E. Tait, who died at his home, 217 South Conejos street, yesterday morning, will be held from the undertaking rooms of Hallett & Baker at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

DR. SLOCUM TO PREACH—President W. F. Slocum of Colorado college will preach this morning in the First Presbyterian church of this city, and tonight in the First Presbyterian church of Pueblo. Dr. Slocum will speak on "Higher Education" in both churches.

I handle real and personal property on commission; write insurance, fire, accident, life, etc.—standard companies; represent building company; rent properties. Stenographic and notarial work a specialty. Deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc., drafted. Clyde L. Starrett, 212 Colorado building. Phone 491.

POSTERS STILL IN DEMAND—An order has been received by Secretary Wray of the local Chamber of Commerce from the Art Students league of New York city for a copy of the Pike Centennial poster, which is intended to adorn the rooms of the league and will consequently be a permanent advertisement for this city. Mr. Wray says that there has been a general demand for the poster ever since the Centennial and copies have been sent on request all over the world.

BUYS HALF INTEREST—James Howard has purchased a half interest in the barber business of Clarence Fleming, 101 East Pike's Peak avenue, the consideration being $1,500. Mr. Howard has been with the firm for three years and has been in the barber business in this city for more than 11 years. He is a prominent member of the Elks' club and is well known in Colorado Springs.

The Hillside Mothers' council was entertained Friday at the home of Mrs. Pennington, 915 East Costilla street. Refreshments were served.

CONSERVATIVE TENDENCY

Predictions as to Lower House Elections, St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.—The results of the elections for members of the lower house of parliament among the peasantry in eighteen provinces show a strong conservative tendency, but this is not proof that the final results will not give predominance to the Left party. In fact, this is the opinion held in political circles and it is confirmed by the results of the elections already concluded among the working elements, who almost universally have voted the extreme Left ticket.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—George A. Burnham, Jr., who was convicted of grand larceny from the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, of which he was counsel and a vice president, was sentenced to two years imprisonment and taken to Sing Sing today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Dorothy Russell Einstein, daughter of Lillian Russell the actress, was today granted an absolute divorce from her husband, Abbott L. Einstein. They were married August 7, 1903.

SAMUEL R. HOUSE & SON

GOLD AND COPPER LEAD AND ZINC

MINING INVESTMENTS

FIRST CLASS PROPERTIES

DENVER, COLORADO

IF YOU WANT TO BUY STOCKS:
IF YOU WANT TO SELL STOCKS.
WRITE US.

Send for our complete map of SEARCHLIGHT, "The camp without a failure." Send for our Market Letter. FREE FREE

SPECIALIST.

Diseases of Lungs, Throat and Heart.

DR. W. A. SHEPARD.

Offices, 2 and 3 Barnes Bldg.
Hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.
Residence, 105 Cheyenne Road.

METZ MOTORCYCLES

See the '07 model on display at local agency . . .

Stratton & Roade

110 E. Huerfano St.

3-Horse Power, 5 to 50 miles per hour

Woman And Her Ailments

Volume upon volume has been written upon the subject and still the question is so often asked: "Why is it that you find so many more women in doctors' offices than men?" A laconic answer would be in one word, "neglect." Still we can enlarge on this and say more. A noted physiologist once said that "If we would eat right, drink right, bathe, dress, breathe, exercise and think right, verily this earth would be Utopia." And just because people, and more especially women, do not do this, is why it pays to be a doctor. Then to that dark word neglect we add the darker one, "ignorance."

Woman, besides having most of the ailments her more sturdy brother is heir to, has a multitude of diseases peculiar to none but her own sex. Her nervous system being keyed up to a higher pitch is more easily unbalanced and the demands upon her strength are greater than upon man. "Man, know thyself" would be better written, "Woman, know thyself." Woman is a more complex being mentally and physically than man.

It is easier to prevent a disease than it is to cure it, and young girls should be taught how to conserve their health and strength. The writer would not presume to particularize on any one disease in this short article, but rather would make his remarks of a general character.

Since a disease can not be prevented after it has once been contracted, the next best thing is an attempt to cure and that as soon as possible, because the longer a disease is permitted to run the harder it is to cure and the more suffering there is to be endured. The first symptom that tells a woman that "something is wrong" is backache, although symptoms differ in different women. Constipation and a disturbed digestion are very common symptoms. A constant headache with a "dragged out" feeling, "bearing down" pains, a constant desire at times to evacuate the bowels and bladder, pains in the groins passing up over the hip bones to the small of the back, and a tendency to a melancholy disposition should be a broad hint to any woman that it is time to consult a specialist who understands the diseases of women.

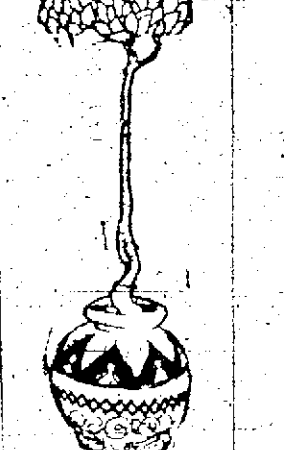
As stated before, symptoms differ in different women. In some the nervous and mental symptoms will be more prominent, in others the physical symptoms. Spells of weakness and trembling (nervous chill) to complete prostration are not uncommon even in not severe cases. Such expressions as "I wish I were dead," or "It seems as though I should go mad," are signs of mental depression and should not go unheeded.

Specialists who treat diseases of women see more nervous women than the specialists who treat any other class of chronic diseases. For a specialist to be successful with the diseases of women he must be a man who has had a broad experience in the treatment of not only women's diseases but of other chronic diseases as well, and besides he must have an office thoroughly equipped with instruments for examination and treatment. The New York Doctors of Colorado Springs have such a specialist on their staff and they have an office thoroughly equipped to treat the diseases of women. The old idea that women must be carved, hewed and unsexed to be healthy is fast losing credit. Operations are not necessary as a rule. The New York Doctors are going to give free examination to all patients the coming week. See their free treatment proposition elsewhere in this paper.

NEW YORK DOCTORS

308-9-10 Colorado Bldg.
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.
Phone 1121 Main.

Printing



Not the common everyday sort, but something bright and distinctive. The kind that will attract the eye and sell your goods. The kind you are looking for.

The Out West Printing & Stationery Co.

9, 11, 13, 15 Pike's Peak Avenue.

A Sign of the Times

P

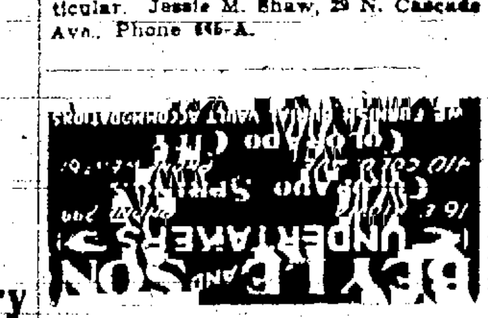
This imprint is the sign of good printing and a square deal. It means the same as "Sterling" on silverware. We are constantly demonstrating this fact with increasing success. Let us demonstrate it to you.

The Prompt Printery

14 East Kiowa Street.
Telephone 886.

SHAW'S TOILET PARLORS

Shampooing, Manicuring, Chiropody, scientific scalp and facial treatments a specialty. Hairdressing in the most approved styles. Our parlors are strictly up-to-date and first class in every particular. Jessie M. Shaw, 29 N. Cascade Ave., Phone 445-A.



READ GAZETTE WANT ADS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ARTISTIC POTTERY MADE BY CLIFF DWELLERS.

Manitou Cliff Dwellers' Ruins

New Scenic Feature for Pike's Peak Region

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS FASHIONED IN CLAY.

Ancient Cliff Dwellers' Ruins to Be Reproduced in Manitou

Scenes of Extinct Races for the Inspection of Summer Visitors

TO RESURRECT all that can be resurrected of a lost race and give to the world a vivid picture of the life and works of one of the most famous primeval races of this continent is the grand aim of a newly incorporated company known as the Manitou Cliff Dwellers Ruins company. To bring within the reach of the general public an exact replica of all the visible remains of possibly the most wonderful of the American aboriginal tribes and to give the whole thing a natural setting which exactly duplicates the scenes among which the Cliff Dwellers lived and thrived is the object for which the company is striving and neither brains nor money are being spared in accomplishing the work.

Possibly none of the American aborigines have attracted such general attention as the picturesque Cliff Dwellers of whom so little is really known but who out of the mysterious past have left so many tangible evidences of their wonderful skill in arts and industry as to command the respect of modern antiquarians to a greater degree than any other of the lost tribes. Thousands of people have traveled at great expense of time, money and labor, to the out of the way corners of the country where the remains of these mysterious people are to be seen and have counted their hardships as nothing when compared with the charm of prying into the secrets of an extinct race.

SPLENDID TOURIST ATTRACTION

The pleasure of viewing ruins and relics possibly more ancient than those of Egypt and Greece have proved strong attractions in the past and the memories of such trips have been cherished as the events of a lifetime. But unfortunately in the past such pleasures were only for the limited few who could afford the time and [illegible] and the hardships [illegible] long horseback ride over [illegible] mountains. When the present [illegible]prise of the Ruins company is completed, however, all this will be changed and thousands of tourists will be able to view the very same thing at the expenditure of a few cents and an hour or two of time with a hundred other attractions thrown in to enhance the pleasures of the trip. In other words, the extinct Cliff Dwellers will be brought before the eyes of the world and transplanted from their obscure retreats into the limelight of publicity.

The locality chosen for the scene of the Cliff Dwellers' ruins is admirably adapted for the purpose. In fact the surrounding cliffs and the whole topography are so exact a duplicate of the original scenes that it would almost seem as though nature had destined the place for the [illegible] of preserving to posterity the traditions of a race that existed in the early morning of creation while yet the earth was new and nature herself was close to man. What was formerly known as Deadman's canon, close to the town of Manitou and opening almost directly off the street car line is the site purchased by the company for its great undertaking. The property includes [illegible] acres and embraces three canons of unusual beauty surrounded by cliffs abounding in the most picturesque formations of rocks to be found in the whole Pikes Peak region. The sinister name of the canon has been changed and it will henceforth be known as the peculiar stamping ground of the ancient Cliff Dwellers and take its name from them. The general incline of the basin is towards the north which gives a magnificent view of the scenery both towards the top of the range over [illegible] peaks and towards the plain including the whole district of Colorado Springs, Colorado City and eastward. This [illegible] vantage during the winter months as the valley receives the full benefit of the [illegible] peculiar [illegible] and free from wind.

RARE SCENIC CHARMS.

To reach the site of the cliff dwellings a winding road of great scenic advantage [illegible] the solid rock along the west side of the canon which gives a magnificent view of the pictured [illegible] variegated hues along the [illegible] and passing on its way many points of great interest in the way of balanced rock, huge crevices in the solid cliffs caused by the [illegible] of pinon trees and peculiar formations of fantastic beauty. Under the reddish sandstone cliffs on the opposite side is the site chosen for the [illegible] of the cliff [illegible] with their [illegible] of artistic pottery, [illegible] and [illegible] curiosities which give the [illegible] beholder an idea of the [illegible] of this [illegible] tribe.

In the erection of the dwellings a [illegible] long and extending back about 50 feet from the face of the cliff has been [illegible] from the [illegible] under the overhanging roof will be built the cottages that are to be exact duplicates of the cliff ruins. For these dwellings [illegible] original [illegible] the Cliff Dwellers will be brought from southern Colorado near Mancos and some idea of the immensity of the undertaking may be conceived when it is stated that more than 40 carloads will be necessary to furnish [illegible].

For the construction of these dwellings the most careful plans are being made by architects so as to insure a perfect reproduction of the original dwellings to be seen in the southern part of the state. When the work is completed even the most critical antiquarian will be unable to find a single flaw. In the dwellings will be found all the ancient tools used by these strange aborigines in their domestic life and a thousand and one products of their labor and skill. Here will be found spoons, knives and forks made out of the bones of animals, and which at one time ages ago, [illegible] table of a Cliff Dwellers home. Here will be seen the tools with which they wove their wonderful patterns of cloth and matting out of the fiber of the yucca plant [illegible] somewhat similar in texture to the ordinary soap weed so common on the mountains of central Colorado though of much larger growth and stronger fiber. Everything will be calculated to bring to mind as nearly as possible the exact conditions under which the Cliff Dwellers [illegible].

In erecting the [illegible] the aim of the management will be to combine the features of the principal cliff ruins known as the Cliff Palace, the Balcony House, the Kodak House and the Spruce Tree House which are the most famous of American ruins. Not only will the original stones be used but the exact design of the dwellings will be followed down to the most minute detail. Great pains have been taken to insure the [illegible] of the work and it is absolutely guaranteed that if the spirits of the original designer and [illegible] dwellings could be brought [illegible] scene they would find [illegible] distinguishing between the new structures and the ones they once claimed as their abode. The ruins have been secured from private parties without trespassing on public domain and by the aid of the [illegible] they will be reconstructed in absolutely correct lines.

THE CLIFF PALACE—A PREHISTORIC DWELLING.

A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING

The collection of relics has been secured under great difficulties and with incredible labor owing to the necessity of having to make a house-to-house canvass and purchase the articles from private parties many of whom have held the relics in their families for the last forty or fifty years, having secured them at a time when perfect samples were to be had, a thing which is now impossible as all the old ruins were despoiled years ago and nothing is now left but the bare walls.

One of the chief attractions in the way of relics will be the pottery collection which the company claims is the best in existence. It consists of over 400 pieces all perfect specimens, besides a large number of other pieces that are not entire but nevertheless include many samples of a unique and exceedingly rare design. The work performed by these prehistoric people in the pottery line shows conclusively that they were of a very artistic nature and exceedingly skillful. Here are to be seen their reproductions of birds, beasts, lizards, snakes, human figures and domestic animals as cleverly designed as are to be seen in the most celebrated collection of ancient Greek or Egyptian [illegible].

INDIANS WILL BE A FEATURE

[illegible] to illustrate the life [illegible] of Indian life in this canon, in connection with the Cliff Ruins. The best Navajo blanket weavers in the country will be employed to weave blankets while pottery, baskets, silverware and other Indian trinkets will be made by Indians direct from the reservation. These Indians will be housed in their native dwelling places constructed by themselves and this feature alone should draw an immense number of tourists and add greatly to the [illegible] of Indian curios. The curio store will be built in imitation of one of the Taos Pueblos under the supervision of a Taos Indian to make it [illegible]. It is the intention of the company to have everything in the [illegible] way of buildings entirely different from any other place in the Pikes Peak region.

The company intends to give Indian dances covering a reproduction of the ancient ceremonial dances that are given by the various tribes and which annually attract thousands of people from all parts of the United States.

In addition to the Indian pueblo building which in itself will be well worth the price of admission, the company intend to add to the scenic effect of the whole canon by the judicious placing of Indian statues on points of rocks at different places commanding a view of the many magnificent stretches of scenery on both sides of the canon. These figures will be of metal and are intended to represent characteristic poses of the Indian as he must have appeared in these very regions when on the war path or in search for game in the ages before the advent of white men. These lifelike statues will be life size and will be strapped to the rocks in such a lifelike attitude as [illegible] startle the beholder who will be instantly carried back to visions of the noble redmen attired in their buckskin hunting suits of the [illegible] and feathers of [illegible].

MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA

Not only will the driveway be one of the most picturesque [illegible] but a [illegible] of trails are being built which will conduct the sightseer by easy grades to a [illegible] beautiful vantage points [illegible] sides of the canon [illegible] numerous natural [illegible] the shade of [illegible] cool inviting retreats [illegible] while resting [illegible] mountain and [illegible] peak and [illegible] stretching [illegible]. From the top of Mt. Manitou [illegible] of the most magnificent [illegible] hill and plain [illegible] be viewed. The sightseer [illegible] into the Cave of [illegible] the mile away [illegible] under his feet, or he may cast his eye for fifty miles to the east and south even to the butte at Castle Rock. Across the canon over the city of Manitou can be [illegible] the winding trail of the ancient [illegible] by General Grant to the top of Pikes Peak, the winding route of the Midland railway, the steep ascent of the cog road up the almost perpendicular [illegible] the Peak. [illegible] the variegated rocks in the [illegible] to the picturesqueness of the [illegible] Table Rock [illegible] the balanced [illegible] in itself an attraction [illegible] the climb up the canon.

One of the most remarkable sights for the lover of nature and especially to those interested in geological formation [illegible] seen at the Glacial Gardens where the glacial formations of the period when the mighty hills were covered with ice can [illegible]. Here is exhibited [illegible] in the state the plain example of how the different [illegible] were cemented together with nature's cement intermixed with rubble stones of varying sizes polished to a nicety by the friction of the grinding glaciers under whose enormous pressure the heat which made such formations possible was produced. Very appropriately has the name of Glacial Gardens been applied to these unusual and startlingly suggestive formations.

THE CLIFF CAFE

An excellent feature of the canon will be the Cliff Cafe which is to be situated in a cave blasted from the solid rock and fitted up with rustic furniture. Here the pursuit of [illegible] will [illegible] as it were [illegible] of the [illegible] and while the visitor may feast on the delicacies of the culinary art, he may also feast his eyes on the most wonderful landscape views ever presented from the dining room of an eating place on earth. The [illegible] lighted entirely by electricity.

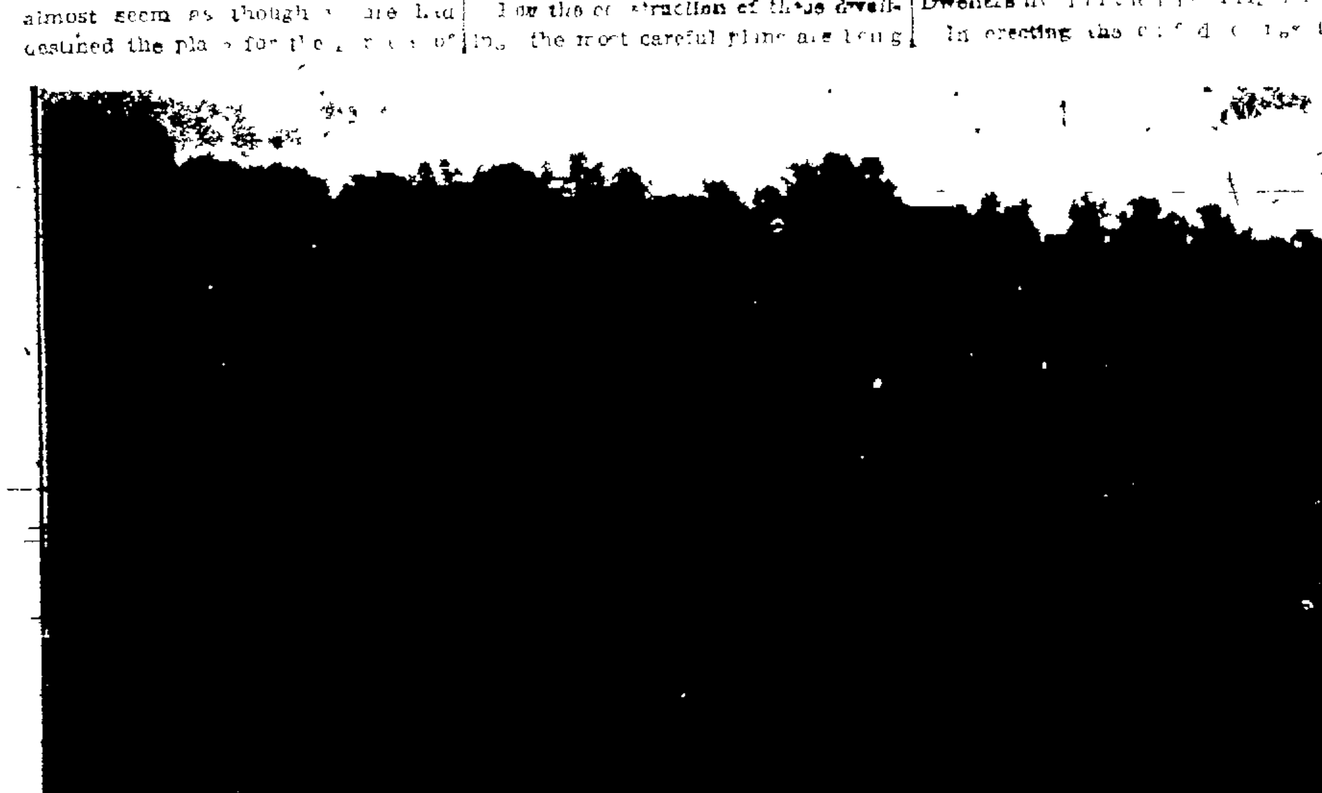
[illegible] the marvels which the Cliff Dwellers Ruins company are aiming to supply for the [illegible] and [illegible] of the tourists to the Pikes Peak region and the result [illegible].

VALUABLE CLAY BEDS

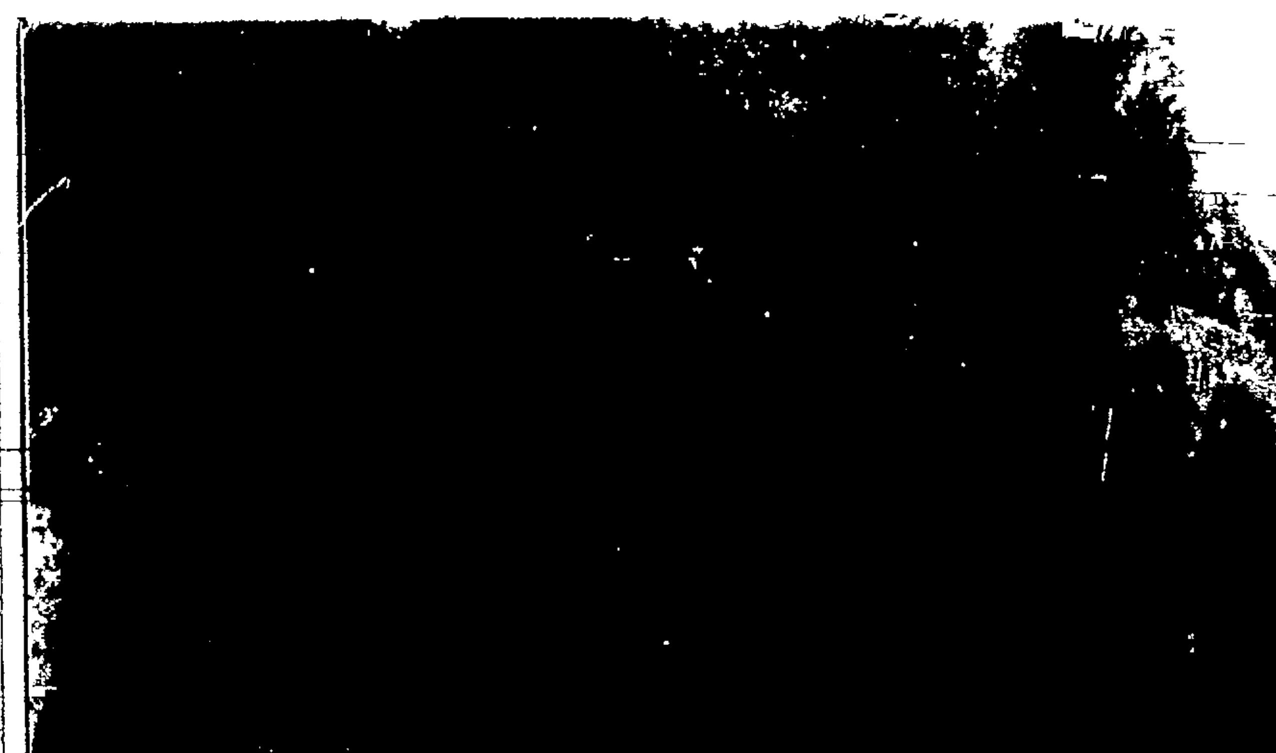
[illegible] discovery of the huge bed of excellent fire clay uncovered by the workmen in the construction of the road and which has been [illegible] of brickmaking.

Various drillings made by the company where the fire clay beds have been exposed and along the line of the road [illegible] that the deposits are very extensive [illegible]. In [illegible] drill have been sunk to a depth of seventy-five feet without [illegible] through the clay beds and [illegible] of the deposits is [illegible] uniform in character [illegible] has been exposed. Its high quality has been admitted by all experts who have examined the article and the result of this discovery on several industries in this city is expected to be most beneficial.

The Cliff Dwellers Ruins company is capitalized at $500,000 and is composed entirely of Colorado Springs men, all of whom are well known in the business world. Following are the officers and directors: President, J. Shumaker; vice president and general manager, W. [illegible]; [illegible] vice president, J. [illegible]; secretary, [illegible]; treasurer, C. H. Weimer; assistant secretary, H. S. Ashenhurst. Directors, H. [illegible], W. McWinter, Martin Weimer and J. K. Alexander.



[illegible] NEAR MANITOU WHERE DWELLERS RUINS ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED.



THE [illegible]—A CELEBRATED CLIFF RUIN.

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Farm and Live Stock Products More Than Double Value of Mineral Output

I N discussing Colorado the average American will say: "Oh, yes—a great mining state." Especially to the farmers of the east and middle west it appears impossible that it should be anything else. To be told that great as the state is in its production of the precious and other metals, it is still greater as an agricultural state, is to invite a smile of dubiety, which is not likely to disappear until the skeptic is convinced from actual figures, which, fortunately, is not a difficult thing to do. Government statistics are all that is necessary. The above table of figures giving the grand total of $128,550,000 as Colorado's agricultural and live stock wealth for the year 1906, shows that it surpasses the immense mineral wealth of the state, including coal, by $68,864,884, or that it is more than double the mineral wealth of the greatest mining state in the Union.

ranching districts known generally as the San Luis valley, the Arkansas valley, Wet Mountain valley, the San Juan, Grand Valley, South park, not to mention the hundreds of lesser valleys which contribute to the wealth in endless flocks of sheep, herds of cattle past counting, droves of horses, trainloads of hogs and literal mountains of farm products that range from peaches and strawberries to pumpkins and potatoes, from the sun-fed grape to the hardiest grains of the northern latitudes. The following figures give some idea of the vastness of the state and the immensity of its agricultural lands:

Number square miles in state	103,925
Population	600,000
Acres under irrigation	2,100,000
State lands open to settlers	1,512,158
Grand prizes at World's fair	16
Gold medals at World's fair	156
Silver and bronze	601
Cost of irrigation systems	$25,000,000

COLORADO FARM PRODUCTS, 1906:

Hay	$17,000,000
Sugar beets	15,000,000
Dairy products	11,000,000
Fruit	11,000,000
Potatoes	4,500,000
Wheat	5,000,000
Vegetables	2,500,000
Oats and corn	4,000,000
Field peas	2,000,000
Barley and rye	550,000
Total plant production	$72,550,000

COLORADO STOCK PRODUCTS, 1906:

Cattle	$22,000,000
Milch cows	5,000,000
Sheep	8,000,000
Hogs	1,000,000
Horses	11,000,000
Mules	3,000,000
Hides	2,000,000
Wool crop	3,000,000
Poultry	1,000,000
Total animal products	$56,000,000

Total agricultural products for 1906 .... $128,550,000

SOME COLORADO AWARDS.

If this is not sufficient proof that "Colorado is the greatest state in the Union," as Opie Read has said, just study for a moment the following table of awards given this state at the Portland exposition in 1905 on her agricultural and fruit exhibits and compare them with the prizes won by the other great western states:

States	Awards	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Honorable Mention
California	25	22	3	1	8
Colorado	506	218	115	90	44
Idaho	67	58	9	0	0
Utah	[illegible]	4	5	0	0
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Wyoming	157	85	12	9	11

To lead the world in mineral production ought to be sufficient for any

THE THIRST FOR GOLD.

Agricultural development in this state has had to compete with the strongest passion inherent in the human brain—the thirst for gold. The first considerable rush to the state was due to the glitter of the yellow metal. Immediate and great wealth was made by hundreds and this added to the fever. Gold and silver were the main objects of search and this blinded the eyes of the world to the other advantages of the state, more tardy in results it may be, but as the years have proved more certain and equally profitable. To a certain extent to the present day the dazzle and glare of the minerals which nature has stored so abundantly in the hills of the state have forced the agricultural opportunities into the back-

pounds. A beet was exhibited at the Colorado building at the St. Louis exposition that weighed forty-three pounds.

FAMED CARNIVAL DAYS.

Some of the interesting features of agricultural life in Colorado are the celebrations held in different parts of the state at harvest time, "Melon day" at Rocky Ford, where 26,000 melons were consumed on the park grounds; "Peach day" at Grand Junction, "Strawberry day" at Glenwood Springs; "Apple day" at Canon City; "Potato day" at Longmont; "Tomato day" has been introduced at Brighton, Adams county. On each of these occasions all comers are fed free of cost with the particular fruit named.

Greeley is the center of the potato trade, which is reaching enormous proportions. This year the value of the crop in that particular locality is expected to exceed $3,000,000.

All the work on the field is done by

vance when the federal government has completed its beneficent plans, and has added $10,000,000 worth of new reservoirs and canals to the $25,000,000 already expended and proposed by private enterprise.

Colorado is amply supplied with water. It has a never-failing source in the melting snows of the mountains, and it is only necessary to construct dams to hold the spring floods until they are needed in summer. This work of water storage has only begun. Thus far about 2,500,000 acres are supplied with water from running streams, at an average cost of $[illegible] per acre, and by well pumps at an average cost of $8.31 per acre. According to the latest enumeration, there are 19,802 irrigated farms supplied by 3,988 different systems, with 16,000 miles of canals.

There were assessed in the state of Colorado for 1906, 2,450,000 head of sheep, valued at $6,000,000. The eastern and southern counties of the state furnish vast ranges for the sheep and the value of the wool crop for 1906 was $3,000,000. During the past year the feeding of lambs upon peas has been so successful that many of the farmers are preparing to devote their lands to this business next year and it is likely that 1,000,000 lambs will be fattened upon Colorado peas next year. The pea crop requires but very little attention, less water than any other crop and no expense for harvesting, as the sheep do the harvesting and the crop yields a handsome net income per acre.

A LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES.

It is a matter of the greatest interest to the inquiring home-seeker to know what opportunities may exist in a given locality for the investment of limited capital in a business or industry which will afford him a living. Colorado, like every other section of the country has a full complement of

apiarist than is true of Colorado. This business requires but a small capital to start, but the instances are numerous in this state where these small beginnings have grown into a business yielding thousands of dollars annually and now representing large accumulations of capital in the business.

The dairy business can always be started in a small way near any town or city affording a market. Milk and all dairy products find a ready market at good prices, the average price of milk in towns being 14 to 16 quarts for a dollar. Alfalfa, the staple feed for cows, is generally cheap, and milk at the prices named yields a good profit and many dairymen who a very few years ago were peddling the product of one or two cows are today doing a very large business, milking in some instances nearly 200 cows, the natural growth of the business.

Garden truck can be raised in many of the larger towns and cities on vacant city lots where water can be obtained from the city hydrants, or on a larger scale on lands adjacent to towns under irrigation systems.

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Garden produce includes in Colorado almost everything that can be raised anywhere. The raising of hogs is an industry which can be begun on a small investment, and if intelligently prosecuted can be made very successful, as there is nothing better upon which to raise and fatten hogs than sugar beets, which are a staple crop of Colorado. It is stated by good authority that hogs can be raised better and cheaper upon sugar beets than upon corn and yield the grower of the beets $5.00 per ton for his crop.

In small manufacturing opportunities a [illegible] industries requiring but small power, as every Colorado town has its electric power plant and

is here as in ts everywhere, at a great disadvantage yet it is doubtful if even he can not with sobriety and industry get a start [illegible] than in most states.

There are opportunities for him to get land at very low rental on the prospects of his crop or to buy without advance payment. The climate is such that he can live comfortably in a tent or a very cheap house till he can build better, and if he has common labor to spare, he can find a market for it anywhere at good cash wages. It is the professional man, the clerk, the teacher, the semi-invalid of any calling that finds Colorado over full of his class and finds it more difficult to obtain a livelihood without capital with which to maintain himself during a waiting period of longer or shorter duration.

Arkansas Valley

I N THE southeastern part of the state, stretching from the eastern boundary line near Holly for 270 miles towards the crest of the continental divide, is the great valley of the Arkansas with its magnificent area of agricultural lands varying in width from five to 25 miles with very few breaks in the continuous chain of irrigated lands. From Holly to Pueblo, a distance of 160 miles, is an unbroken stretch of farm land embracing about 1,000,000 acres, which produced last year more than $20,000,000 worth of agricultural products. Above Pueblo the valley narrows in places so as to preclude the possibility of agriculture, but in the vicinity of Canon City is an area of about 18,000 acres, chiefly fruit land, which, it is safe to say, produces more wealth to the acre than double that amount in any other state of the union, while farther up the valley, between Salida, Poncha Springs and Buena Vista, is another huge stretch of irrigated land of more than 120,000 acres of as good land as there is in the state and producing large quantities of alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, peas and potatoes. The total agricultural area of the Arkansas valley is considerably in excess of 1,120,000 acres.

LANDS IN DEMAND.

Owing to the plentiful supply of water from the Arkansas river and its tributary streams, the Arkansas valley is one of the most attractive regions of the state to the practical farmer. Crop failures are unknown except possibly in very limited areas or in individual cases where the water rights may be uncertain. As a consequence the irrigated farms with good water rights, as most of them have, are at a premium, and prices ranging from $75 to $200 per acre are common. Moreover, the inquiry for homestead lands is active, as the following figures will show:

During the past year there were 1,053 homestead entries involving 162,041.62 acres, and 233 desert land entries involving 46,425.4 acres, a total acreage of 208,40[illegible] acres made in local land offices. There is still 4,331,667 acres subject to entry, enough to give a quarter section to 27,073 families, which of the average size of three persons would mean an addition to the population of 81,219, not counting the people who would congregate in the towns, where they would support themselves by supplying the wants of the non-urban population.

INCREASING IRRIGATION.

With the completion of the large number of new ditches and reservoirs now under construction in different parts of the valley, thousands of acres of new land will be brought under cultivation and it is not unreasonable to expect that within ten years the irrigated land in the valley of the Arkansas will be increased by at least 50 per cent. This is one of [illegible]

a hundred [illegible] $200 to $250. Indeed, some choice lands close to Rocky Ford have sold as high as $500 per acre. The people have improved their homes, their schools, their churches, and, in fact, every department of life has improved. The farmers have paid off mortgages, and accumulated comfortable competencies, and with a few more prosperous years, it looks as though many of them would accumulate very comfortable fortunes.

"As a side issue of the beet business, it might be well to mention that the by-product, known as pulp, has proved a very fine feed for fattening sheep and cattle. It has also proved a very valuable feed for dairymen, it being the best food that can be used for milch cows."

LARGE CROP OF HAY.

One of the staples of the valley is alfalfa hay, and possibly nowhere in the state does the yield exceed that realized in the district between Pueblo and the eastern boundary of the state, where three crops are regularly cut, averaging about one and one-half tons per acre to the cutting, or close to five tons per acre for the season, for the whole valley. As there are about 400,000 acres in crop, the yield is over 2,000,000 tons, worth to the farmers of the valley about $8,000,000 annually. A great deal of this hay is turned into beef, pork and mutton and the surplus is consumed in the cities and mining towns of the state, which makes a good profitable market for all that the farmers have to spare, and one which can be always counted on to pay prices ranging from $4 to $8 per ton in the stack.

GRAINS THRIVE WELL.

Field peas, wheat and barley are the chief crops in the grain line, and the first named is especially growing in favor with the farmers, as its stock feeding properties are better known. Barley is also growing in favor for the production of the very finest bacon and for this reason and the unusually large yield realized, hogs can be fattened more cheaply in the Arkansas valley than in any other state in America. In all these grains the advantages of irrigation are seen as the crops can be given moisture at the proper time, and the yield is consequently much greater than in rain sections where crop failures and crop shortages are common. The following figures from the census bureau of the United States government show the immense advantages of irrigation:

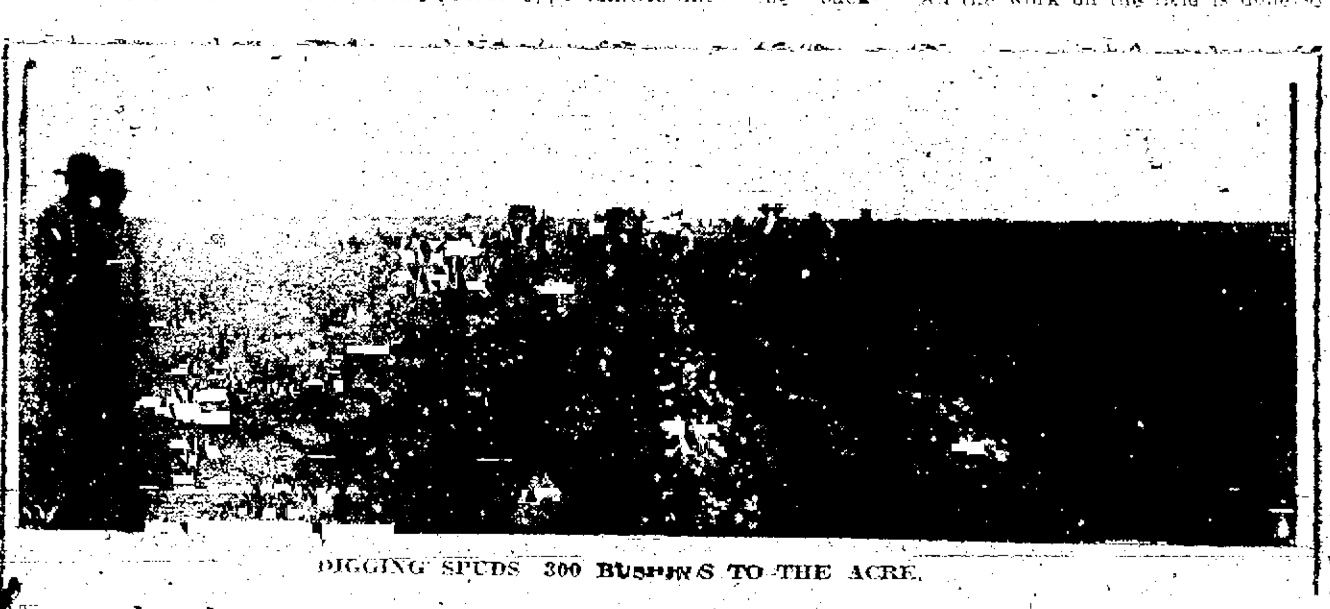
	U. S. [illegible] Lands.	Irrigated Lands.
Barley, bu.	20.4	30.2
Oats, bu.	29.8	31.4
Wheat, bu.	12.3	20.0
Hay, tons	1.28	2.16
Potatoes, bu.	86.8	113.3

POTATOES AND FRUIT.

Potatoes form a very important part of the crops grown in the valley, and nowhere is the yield or the quality surpassed outside of Colorado. The greatest yield of potatoes to the measured acre of ground ever recorded was 734 bushels raised on a farm in the Arkansas valley in 1902 in competition for a prize given by one of the Colorado agricultural magazines. The average yield is about 200 bushels per acre, and the total production of the valley is about 4,000,000 bushels. This crop alone is worth to the farmers of the valley in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

Cantaloupes from Rocky Ford, and other places in the valley are famous the country over for their fine flavor. During the season of 1906 the farmers in the cantaloupe districts received over $350,000 for this fruit. The Canon City district is equally famous for the quality of its apples and the crop in this district last season brought over $500,000 to the fruit growers.

The seedless apple, like the seedless orange, is finally a substantial commercial product, and within but a few years, the world will have adopted it, as did the seedless orange, so will the seedless apple take its place in the markets of the world. [illegible] a novelty but because its use a saving of at least [illegible] is realized. It has [illegible]



DIGGING SPUDS 300 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

one state but, in addition to this, to rival some of the greatest among the exclusively agricultural states of America in wealth of agricultural products is an achievement even greater. All this has been accomplished within the brief space of half the ordinary lifetime. Who dares guess what the next thirty years will bring forth? Other states of the Union, which were decrepit with age before Colorado was born, are being outstripped by this young giant of the west yet hardly out of his swaddling clothes, and that, too, in the very lines which are their only boast. Irrigation has done more in proportion for the Colorado farmer in twenty-five short years than "the gentle rain from heaven" has for the little New Englander in 250.

THE FARMER INDEPENDENT.

Why? Because crop failures are unknown in Colorado, the yield is larger per acre, parched crops and flooded crops are alike impossible, water can be applied just when it is needed and in proper quantities and there is not a foot of land where plow teams have to be pulled out of the bogs in the early spring or late fall. In short, the Colorado farmer commands the situation while the eastern farmer is at the mercy of the elements. While the farmer of the Dakotas or the Mississippi valley is dodging waterspouts or cyclones or else praying for rain the happy rural king of Colorado is going calmly about his business of producing a crop under a [illegible] sky.

In round numbers $56,000,000 is produced by the mines of Colorado in one year; more than double this amount is wrung from the soil and its products by the agriculturist; with [illegible] the 110 odd millions produced by the Colorado manufacturers, this is a showing worthy of a state ten times as old as the Queen of the West. Outsiders remember only the glorious old mountains of Colorado but usually forget that the valleys, though not so picturesque, produce more than double what the hills do in real wealth. What will it be when all of the immense plains of eastern Colorado are brought under the sway of the scientific infant, dry farming, which is yet only ten years old and already counts its wealth in millions?

MINING ONLY A SMALL PART.

To the average tourist visiting Colorado the state gives the impression that it is principally made up of land and rock set up on edge and the idea of farming is hard to conceive as one gazes from the car window. This probably accounts for the prevalent opinion that the state is exclusively devoted to mining. The average tourist is on the lookout for grand mountain scenery and magnificent prospectives such as are to be seen only in this state and therefore is not able to visit much in the hundreds of magnificent valleys with their glorious stretches of farms blooming like the gardens of Solomon. The outside world knows of Rocky Ford, Grand Junction, Montrose, Greeley, Palisade and a few other places world-famous for their special productions in fruit and vegetables, but what idea has the average easterner of the immense

ground. The miner in man has been too much for the farmer.

In no other state in the Union have these conditions prevailed. When the first settlers went into Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Indiana or a score of other states they had no other aim than that of agriculture. They had nothing to distract their attention from the raising of hogs and cattle, wheat and oats, corn and potatoes. They concentrated their efforts on the only resources the state afforded with the result that they lead the world in certain special lines. They are farmers, and always will be—nothing else. While the plodders painfully tilled the soil of the Mississippi valley and counted their profits by the pennies in butter and eggs the big man with his face to the sun straggled across the plains to Colorado and counted his wealth by the ton in gold. "A penny saved is a penny earned" was the motto of one; "A million or bust" was that of the other.

Now all this is changing with the years. The millions are still being made in Colorado, as never before, but the pennies are being piled up as well. The farmer with his patient toil is supplementing the miner and both are working hand in hand for the upbuilding of the state. The miner first placed Colorado at the top of the list of states, the sugar beet man next followed suit and the farmer and stockman are rapidly forging to the front so that it is easy to predict that in the next twenty years Colorado will take her place in the front row of agricultural states.

HUGE FARMING AREA.

The state of Colorado has an area of about 66,000,000 acres, or 103,925 square miles. Of this 35,000 square miles, or 22,400,000 acres are capable of producing crops under irrigation. The area already under cultivation is about 10 per cent of what is possible—about two and a half million of acres. This area has increased from 95,000 acres in 1870, 616,000 acres in 1880, and 1,123,820 acres in 1890. The census figures for 1900 were 1,1784,000 acres, and those who are best qualified to judge, are of the opinion that at least 500,000 acres have been put under the plow during the past five years, and 20 per cent added to the cultivated acreage.

Colorado farms are usually small, most of them having less than fifty acres, although several tracts of a thousand or more acres are under cultivation by the same farmer. The average per farm is 120 acres. Farm values also seem very high. They range from $10 to $1,000 an acre, but that includes perpetual irrigation rights. You can buy a "dry farm" all the way from $1 an acre upward, and there have recently been sales of irrigated orchards at $1,000 an acre.

You have read in the newspapers frequently about the big things that are raised in Colorado. The prodigious size gained by some of the products may be [illegible] twelve neighbors sat down to a meal at which they were served with one chicken that weighed ten pounds, one potato that weighed six and one-half pounds, one fifteen-pound cabbage, one six-pound beet, one two-pound onion, and three pies which were made from a single apple that weighed one and one-half

COLORADO SOIL IS GOOD FOR WHEAT.

machinery except the final job of picking the potatoes off the ground and putting them in sacks. No machine has yet been found capable of performing that function.

From Rocky Ford the farmers of that valley shipped 1,180 cars of cantaloupes, in which there were 415,000 crates, and they brought an average of [illegible] cents per crate. There has been an increase of nearly 1,000 acres in the area planted to melons this year, or about 15 per cent.

Twelve thousand carloads of orchard fruits were shipped from the state, including 25,000 crates of cherries, from a single orchard near Fort Collins. The agricultural officials at the state capitol in Denver estimate that the area in bearing orchards this year will be 20 per cent greater than last year, and they will include about 1,000 varieties of fruits.

The largest orchard in the state, in Weld county, has between 3,000 and 4,000 acres.

The Colorado fruit farmer sells his crop on the trees to commission men, who send out buyers before the fruit is picked and superintend the picking and packing.

LEADS IN IRRIGATION.

The pamphlets and other advertising matter issued by the railroads and boards of trade [illegible] Colorado boast that this state is the best irrigated section of the world, a statement which should be corrected so as to read "of the United States." The writers have overlooked India, Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Turkey and other ancient countries, where every available acre was under irrigation centuries before Colorado was ever heard of. But, nevertheless, it holds the first place among our arid states, and it will be far in ad-

all the ordinary lines of business in the settled communities and in such lines offers no special inducements more than those afforded by any growing community where business experience energy and sufficient capital to do business with will generally bring its fair degree of success.

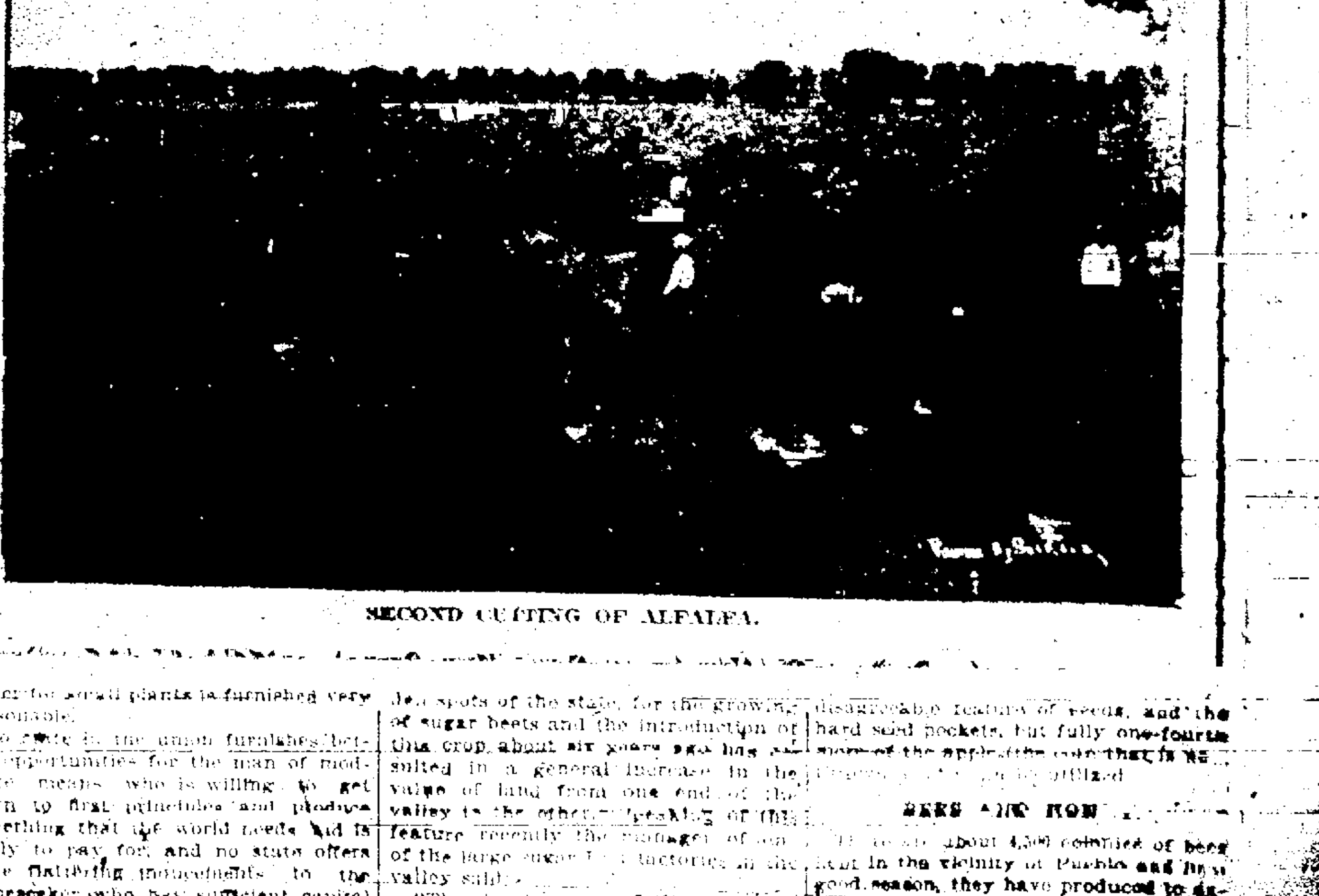
But outside of ordinary commercial lines Colorado offers exceptional opportunities for the man with limited capital who desires to get next to nature and produce something for which there is always a demand at prices which will afford a fair remuneration for his labor and a good return upon the capital invested.

There are opportunities for obtaining small tracts of good land either by purchase or rental, contiguous to all the larger towns and cities, where garden truck, poultry, bee culture and various other [illegible] requiring but small capital for a start are proving very profitable.

There is probably no industry more likely to be a success with the exercise of ordinary good judgment in selection of locality and varieties than is the poultry business. The climate is most favorable, the markets are not excelled either for demand or prices as millions of dollars in value of poultry and eggs are annually shipped into the state, and there is every likelihood of the demand increasing more rapidly than the supply possibly can for many years to come.

HONEY PRODUCTION.

Bee culture has grown to quite an extensive industry, the product of Colorado apiaries last year selling for almost a quarter of a million of dollars. There is no section of our country where the working season is longer or the winter more favorable for the



SECOND CUTTING OF ALFALFA.

power for small plants is furnished very reasonable.

No state in the union furnishes better opportunities for the man of moderate means who is willing to get down to first principles and produce something that the world needs and is ready to pay for, and no state offers more flattering inducements to the homeseeker who has sufficient capital to enable him to get possession of a few acres of Colorado's rich soil, and to maintain himself until he can produce his first crop. While the man with has literally nothing with which to start,

[illegible] spots of the state, for the growing of sugar beets and the introduction of this crop about six years ago has resulted in a general increase in the value of land from one end of the valley to the other. Speaking of this feature recently the manager of one of the large sugar [illegible] factories in the valley said:

"The development of the Arkansas valley has been a very remarkable one within the period of the last six years, when the first beet sugar factory was erected. Lands that were selling for $[illegible] to $[illegible] per acre have

disagreeable feature of seeds, and the hard seed pockets, but fully one-fourth more of the apple [illegible] that is [illegible] utilized.

BEES AND HONEY.

[illegible] about 4,500 colonies of bees kept in the vicinity of Pueblo and in a good season, they have produced to exceed 400,000 pounds of honey. This is shipped mostly to the cities of the middle states, where on account of its being very [illegible] of fine [illegible] commands the highest prices. [illegible] feed mostly upon alfalfa [illegible]

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STOVE FACTORY A GO

ORGANIZATION WILL BE PERFECTED TOMORROW.

$11,000 of the $15,000 Needed Has Been Raised—Will Manufacture Stoves and Furnaces.

For the purpose of subscribing stock and organizing and selecting directors for the proposed Colorado City Stove and Furnace company, a meeting of those who have subscribed stock for said company will be held in the city hall, Colorado City, at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow evening. Not only subscribers of stock but all who are interested in the proposition of locating a stove and furnace factory in the vicinity of Colorado City are invited to attend the meeting. Of the $15,000 necessary to start work in the foundry, $11,000 has already been subscribed. Of this amount, $10,000 was raised in Colorado City.

For several weeks John F. Murray, mayor of Colorado City, and president of the Go-Ahead club, and J. F. Jackson, city attorney, and secretary of the club, have been working on the proposition and the building of the foundry is now practically assured. The remainder of the stock will probably be subscribed in Colorado Springs. A number of business firms of this city have subscribed stock.

It is planned to incorporate the company with a capital stock of $15,000. Each share is to have a par value of $100. At the meeting tomorrow night the company will be formally organized and directors will be elected for the first year. The company will then be incorporated. Work will begin at once on the erection of the building. When the plant is ready for operation, it will employ about 75 skilled mechanics, who will command wages ranging from $3.50 to $6 per day.

TO BOOST FOR GOOD ROADS

Delegation of Colorado Springs Men Will Go to Denver.

The Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs will send a delegation of its members to the state capitol at Denver next Tuesday to assist in the promotion of the good roads bill now before the state legislature.

Henry Russell Wray, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is in receipt of a letter from Secretary Arthur Williams of the Colorado Good Roads association, asking that a delegation of Colorado Springs men be present at a meeting of the Good Roads association next Tuesday evening for the purpose of discussing the proposed bill, which will advance the movement for better highways in this state.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

The seniors have elected James Stovell captain of the baseball and track teams. Several games will be played this year between the different classes in football. The track team will participate in the annual class field meet, which takes place in May. Several of the seniors intend to take part in the annual interscholastic field and track meet in Boulder. It is expected that several games will be played between the different High schools of the state.

John Griffith, who played "King Richard III" at the Opera house, Wednesday evening, lectured to the High school students at the High school Wednesday afternoon after school. He made some very interesting observations about the different ways in which actors read certain lines of Shakespeare and slyly added that the way in which he read them, he considered best. He spoke of the way in which the stage might be elevated by the public refusing to go to the cheaper and trashy shows and patronizing good plays and good actors. He gave interesting selections from several of Shakespeare's works. He spoke of the absurdity of the Baconian theory and in fact of any other theory except that of the Shakespearean theory. Mr. Griffith appears to be a thorough student of the drama. Besides the High school pupils the students from the various grade schools of the seventh and eighth grades heard Mr. Griffith.

The Era Literary society has reelected every officer of their society except that of Lever correspondent. Kathleen Roo was elected to fill this position, owing to the resignation from the position of Lois Smith.

The January issue of the Lever will be out Friday. The Lever will be devoted to the battalion in March. It is probable that the February issue will be made the boys' issue, while the April the girls'. The commencement number will be issued the last of May.

The Wright declamation contest will be held in the near future. The date is not quite positive as yet, owing to the recent departure from the school of Mr. Walker, which occasioned the postponement.

Professor Urdahl entertained several High school senior boys and some college boys at his home last evening by an informal smoker. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

The junior class has chosen a class pin. It is to be of gold without any color, as satisfactory pins in the junior colors not be obtained. Their colors are lavender and white.

Several of the college professors have visited the senior classes during the past two weeks in view to getting students to enter the local institution instead of going away to college.

The junior class is going to give a dance at the Antlers, February 22, Washington's birthday. The committee in charge is composed of Gretchen Fowler, chairman; Edith Stark, Ramona Brady, Robin Sebird and Gerald Seldomridge.

RARE COLLECTION OF RUGS

We have just received a consignment of rare Oriental rugs, about 40 in number. They are the property of a private collector and must be sold at once. Pikes Peak Crockery Co. 120 N. Tejon St.

Ask your grocer for Alpine High Patent Flour. It is the best.

Annual "Must-Go" Clearance Sale

The Final Clean-Up of the Season

(LESS THAN ½ Price)

TOMORROW MORNING AT NINE O'CLOCK we start the greatest Bargain Event of the whole year, the climax of them all, Our Great Annual "Must-Go" Clearance Sale. These Sales are indeed famous and absolutely unequaled in scope, character and value giving propensities. The prices quoted in this advertisement, together with others that will be in effect during this Sale, are most extraordinary, without a parallel.

(LESS THAN ½ Price)

$1.00 will buy as much as $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and even more, this week

To the hundreds who know what HIBBARD Clearance Sales are like, this simple announcement will come as a [illegible] ... until they come tomorrow how vast is the scope of this particular Sale, and how splendid are the values.

Never before were such truly remarkable BARGAINS offered by this or any other Colorado Springs store; however, we have made our profit on the bulk of present stocks, and even though most of the winter is before us, we must have room for new merchandise soon to arrive. All goods of a season must be sold during that season. "PROGRESSION" is the watchword at HIBBARDS.

58c for 85c and $1.00 Silks

$1.00 quality plain and dotted silk crepes, in black, white, pink, gray, light blue, navy, porcelain and brown; also a lot of 4 to 20-yard lengths of pretty messalines and taffetas in plain and fancies, checks, plaids and pompadours, were 85c to $1.00 yard, for 58c.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE HIBBARDS 19 SO. TEJON ST. COLORADO SPRINGS

$1.00 and $1.25 Silks for 68c

Brocaded Louisinnes, in pinks, light blues, lavender, Nile, gray, lemon and white; plain colored moire taffetas, Peau-de-chamois, Poplins, and "Bonnet"-changeable silks in good assortment of colors, and other fancy silks that are worth $1.00 to $1.25 per yard; on sale at 68c.

Belt Specials

An odd lot of leather and silk belts, plain colors, Roman stripes and plaids, including all of the newest and best selling styles, were originally sold at 50c, 75c and $1.00; to close the lot, each.......... **29c**

Broken lines of women's and misses' leather and silk belts, in plain, plaid and fancy striped effects, all good styles and sold until now at 35c to 50c; while they last, on sale at.......... **17c**

Ribbon Sale

Dark colored, plaid taffeta ribbons, 4½ to 5½ inches wide, were 60c to 75c per yard; now.......... **37c**

Warp printed taffeta ribbons in floral designs, checks and pretty plaids, 4½ to 5½ inches wide, were 35c to 60c yd.; now.......... **27c**

A few pieces of Roman and Bayadere striped belting ribbons that sold regularly at 50c per yard; now on sale at.......... **27c**

Dress Goods

Several pieces of all wool, double width albatross dress goods, suitable for waists and whole dresses, in Nile, Alice blue and rose colors, our regular 50c quality; on sale at, yd.......... **25c**

Fancy invisible checks, Mohairs, Panamas, Venetian cloths, tufted novelty suitings, fancy broadcloths, Crepe-de-Paris, etc., up to 45 inches wide, former prices were $1 and $1.25 per yard; now.......... **50c**

Denims, Plaids

Yard wide plain, striped and figured art and drapery denims, green, red, tan and other colored grounds with pretty floral designs and fancy stripes, sold in the regular way at 15c and 20c; to close this lot out, yard.......... **6¾c**

Cotton plaid suitings, in red and green combinations, just the thing for children's school and everyday dresses; also one lot of extra heavy flannelettes, in fancy designs, were 15c and 20c per yard; now.......... **6¾c**

Handkerchiefs

10 dozen women's sheer, fine quality all linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, with neat, hand-embroidered initial; these have been ready sellers at 25c each; during this sale we offer them at.......... **17c**

20 doz. men's white, all linen handkerchiefs with neat corded borders—the latest styles; also a line of men's pure all linen handkerchiefs with fancy colored borders, regular 50c values for.......... **32c**

Veiling Sale

Several pieces of delicate all silk Liberty silk, in red, lavender and yellow, full 45 inches wide, sold in the regular way at 75c per yard; on sale while it lasts here this week.......... **35c**

An odd lot of fancy net veilings, all colors with large and small dots—these have been selling at 50c, 60c and 75c a yard; to close the lot out, on sale this week until sold at, yd.......... **15c**

Women's Neckwear

25 doz. women's fancy stock collars and turnovers, made of piques, linens, laces, chiffons and nets, 25c and 35c qualities on sale.......... **12½c**

A good assortment of women's turn-over collars, in open, blind and raised embroidered effects, regular 35c qualities for.......... **19c**

A broken assortment of women's, misses' and boys' Windsor ties, made of plain and plaid silks—extra wide, regular 50c quality for.......... **21c**

Odd lots of women's turn-over collar and cuff sets with dainty lace and embroidered edges, sold regularly at 35c to 50c; on sale at.......... **25c**

A large lot of women's lace, ribbon, silk, chiffon and embroidery stock collars, in plain white and colors, 50c and 75c qualities for.......... **32c**

Glove Specials

Several dozen pairs of women's extra quality, fine, black, suede kid gloves, in sixteen-button lengths, $3.25 quality; on sale at.......... **2.25**

An odd lot of women's suede finished, cashmere gloves—gray, cream and black, regular 75c grade; while they last.......... **42c**

Women's suede finished fur top mittens, in gray only—the famous "Keyser" make, sold regularly at 50c a pair; now on sale at.......... **32c**

Women's silk lined cashmere gloves, in tan, green and navy, the well-known "Keyser" make, warm and serviceable; 50c quality for.......... **29c**

An odd lot of children's knit golf gloves with fur tops, all colors, the grade always sold at 50c a pair; on sale at, pair.......... **29c**

Carpet Specials

Extra heavy ingrain carpets, in good line of patterns, such as you always buy at 55c per yard; on sale at.......... **39c**

15 and 16-yard lengths of all wool ingrain carpets, some excellent patterns to select from; 75c quality for.......... **49c**

Suits, Coats Skirts and Waists

$15. for Women's Suits worth 25.00 to 42.00

This lot includes Eton, Military, Jacket and Pony Suits, in reds, browns, grays, navy and black; trimmed with stitched taffeta silk, Panne velvet, silk pipings, tailor straps and silk braids. The jackets are lined with good quality of taffeta silk, and the skirts are made in the latest styles with broad and narrow tucks that extend to and over the hips.

$6.95 for Women's Coats worth 12.00 to 17.50

Women's gray, tan, brown and black and white mixed and checked Tourist style long coats, in full and semi-fitting backs, with and without patch pockets; some have velvet collar and some have fancy buttons—all are the very latest styles for the present season and could not otherwise be duplicated here or elsewhere for less than $12.00 to $17.50.

Women's Suits, worth 30.00 to 45.00, for $18.

This lot includes mixtures, reds, browns, grays and a large assortment of handsome black tailor made suits—made rather plain, in Eton and Jacket styles that embody many of the newest spring style features; just the kind of a suit that particular women want, at a price that is about half, and less than half of what they have been accustomed to paying.

Women's Coats, were 18.00 to 25.00 for $10.95

A nice line of women's long street and semi-dress coats, in Tourist and Norfolk pleated styles; mixtures, invisible checks, invisible plaids and broken effects; grays, browns, greens, etc., one and two of a kind. Don't put off till it's too late, as there are only a few at this price—it is a most extraordinary opportunity; you can't afford to miss it.

Women's 1.95 to 2.50 Waists for $1.19

Women's waists, in broken lines of sizes; this lot includes fancy plaidsplaids, novelty basket weaves, wool albatross and mercerized white waists—plain and figured, were from $1.95 to $2.50; on sale at.......... $1.19

Women's Flannelette Kimonos for 48c

Broken sizes of women's short kimonos—made of heavy quality English cotton flannelette, with scolloped shell stitched edge, in neat patterns, the colors are pink, red, gray and blue, were $1.00; now.......... 48c

Women's 2.75 and 3.00 Waists $1.50

This lot includes two styles of "Geisha" tailor-made waists, of mercerized white madras and pure white linen, with and without embroidered fronts, some have large pearl buttons, were $2.75 and $3.00; now.......... $1.50

Women's 1.50 Waists, Special for 69c

Two styles of women's waists in this lot, one of mercerized white duck the other of tan and gray bias checked cheviot, made very full with parallel vertical tucks, unequaled for service, were $1.50; now.......... 69c

Women's 5.00 to 7.50 Waists for $2.50

Odd lots and broken sizes, including latest styles, in plain and fancy silk waists and jumpers; fancy checks and Scotch plaids, one and two of a kind, these were sold up to $7.50; on sale at.......... $2.50

Women's 4.50 Blanket Robes for $2.50

All that remains of our women's long, blanket, bath and lounging robes, in tans, blues, grays and reds, with pretty scroll and floral designs; made with fancy cord and patch pockets, were up to $4.50; on sale at.......... $2.50

Women's 6.00 and 7.00 Skirts $3.95

Women's all wool street skirts, made of neat checked and plaid materials, with new style broad and narrow tucks and folds that extend over hips and some with darts and cluster tucks, all colors, $6.00 and $7.00 values.......... $3.95

Women's 9.00 to 12.00 Skirts for $6.75

Women's stylish tailor-made street and dress skirts, in plain blacks, grays, mixtures, checks, invisible blue and brown plaids, and other effects; made with many tucks and much fullness, $9.00 to $12.00 values; now.......... $6.75

Suits. A few women's 10.00 gray mixed suits.......... **$3.95**
Suits. A small lot of women's stylish 25.00 suits for.......... **$10.00**
Coats. Children's bear-cloth coats, were to 7.50 for.......... **$1.95**
Coats. Children's 6.00 to 8.00 cloth and moleskin coats for.......... **$2.95**
Costumes. Brown silk voile costume, 50.00 value for.......... **$18.00**
Costumes. Black radium silk costume, 50.00 value for.......... **$18.00**
Costumes. Black, fancy crepe silk, with taffeta drop skirt 85.00, value **$39.00**

Annual Linen Sale Continues This Week

Laces Reduced

1,000 yards of pretty Torchon laces and insertions to match, from 1 to 2 inches wide, worth 5c to 10c per yard; on sale at.......... **3c**

3,000 yards of Baby Irish laces—neat, desirable patterns, several widths to select from, regular 10c and 15c qualities for, yd.......... **3c**

An odd lot of pretty net-top laces, from 8 to 10 inches wide that sold at 25c to 35c per yard; on sale at.......... **15c**

Valenciennes laces and insertions to match—in good widths, some very pretty patterns to choose from, were 25c and 35c per yard.......... **15c**

Dress trimmings of all kinds, including lace, jet and silk allovers, lace and silk bands, odd lots of Japanese embroideries in matched sets, both bands and edges; on sale at.......... **½ Price**

All our fancy silk dress trimming braids, including embroidered and tinsel effects, in black, white and colors; on sale at.......... **⅓ Off**

Drapery Department

50x108-inch Nottingham lace curtains, in good line of patterns, worth up to $2.50 a pair; while they last, special.......... **75c**

45x108-inch ruffled net or cottage curtains, the usual $1.50 quality; on sale this week at, pair.......... **89c**

Chenille and twisted rope portieres, worth up to $7.50 a pair, for.......... **1.98**

An odd lot slightly soiled, oiled, opaque cloth window shades that were 50c and 60c; 3x7 feet; special.......... **19c**

Several three-fold filled screens, well worth $2.00, for.......... **75c**

Several sizes of [illegible] oak screens that are worth $1.25 each, for.......... **25c**

A good line of couch covers and portieres, the usual $3.50 to $4.50 kinds; on sale at.......... **1.98**

30 to 50 inch velours, burlaps and figured tapestries for drapery and upholstery purposes, worth $1.00 per yard, for.......... **39c**

Slightly soiled sanitary feather bed pillows, regular size, cost $1.00 each; to close the lot out, each.......... **50c**

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THE BIG PIANO STORE

DENVER'S LEADING PIANO HOUSE
AND TALKING MACHINE EMPORIUM

COLORADO SPRINGS STORE
15 East Bijou St.

We Exhibit the Following

PIANOS

Mason & Hamlin, Conover, Kranich & Bach
Cable, Kingsbury, Wellington, Schiller.

SELF PLAYER PIANOS

The Kingsbury Inner-Player Piano.
The Autopiano.
Self-Player or Played in the Usual Way.

Edison, Victor and Columbia

TALKING MACHINES

Records and Supplies.
Records from 25c to $5.00.
Call and hear a $5.00 Grand Opera Record.
THE BIG PIANO STORE—Wholesale and Retail for Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and New Mexico.

THE KNIGHT-LOCKE PIANO CO.
513 TO 521 SIXTEENTH ST. KITTREDGE BLDG.

15 East Bijou Street, Colorado Springs.
513-521 Sixteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
114 West Main Street, Trinidad, Colo.

Every visitor at our Store during January will receive BOOK OF 50 SONGS, WORDS AND MUSIC, FREE.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT MAY CLOTHING CO.

Without a doubt, the most stupendous clothing sale of the season is that of the May Clothing company, which is advertised in today's Gazette. The people of Colorado Springs and vicinity are realizing more and more that the values offered at this store are hard to duplicate, even in the largest cities. The complete line of men's clothing and haberdashery are always new, clean and up-to-date, and the honest methods of this firm have won the confidence of good buyers. Aside from getting good, sound, honest value for your money, when you step into the May store you are promptly cared for by competent, courteous salesmen, thus making this store an ideal place to trade. If you are looking for clothing [illegible] the May this week.

SCENE FROM "PAINTING THE TOWN," at the Opera House Tomorrow Evening.

A NEW SERIES OF TALKS.

Miss Comstock, Soloist, at First Congregational Tonight.

Dr. J. P. Gregg, pastor, will commence a new series of Sunday evening talks entitled "Ways of Pleasantness and Paths of Peace," at the First Congregational church tonight. The first subject will be "The Blessings of a Merry Heart."

The usual good musical program will be given, with Miss Comstock as soloist, and several favorite numbers by the quartet. Following is the program:

Prelude ..... Mendelssohn
Response ..... Kendall
Anthem, "Arise, Shine, for Thy Light Is Come" ..... Maker
Solo, "Fear Ye Not, O, Israel" ..... Buck
Miss Comstock.
Quartet, "Art Thou Weary" .. Chadwick
Postlude ..... Chopin

REUNITED AFTER EIGHT YEARS

Brothers Accidentally Meet in This City After Long Seperation—Will Return to England Together.

An incident which illustrates the cosmopolitan character of that type of traveller commonly known as "the globe-trotting Englishman" was witnessed in the Alamo hotel yesterday, when James H. Barbrook of Newcastle-on-Tyne accidentally ran across his brother, Harry whom he had not seen or heard of for eight years, during which time the latter has been in Alaska.

"Hello, Jim," were the words with which the Alaskan startled his tourist brother as he turned from registering at the hotel desk and for a minute or so there was a scene of real human interest. Harry Barbrook had been a guest at the hotel for several days and had not the slightest idea when he sat down in the lobby ten minutes before that his brother's name would be the next on the register. He recognized the tall, handsome Britisher as soon as he entered the room and had the pleasure of having the latter at some disadvantage, as the rigors of the northern winters had considerably changed his own appearance and he had developed from a youth of eighteen into a bearded man of twenty-six.

"Aw, I beg your pardon, sir," was the expression with which the elder brother turned to survey the other in response to the familiar salutation and if Harry had been able to keep a straight face he might have succeeded in bearing out the character of, what his brother evidently thought him to be, a gold-brick American, a "come on" or "sure thing" man of some sort bent on making "a touch." But with the hearty laugh of the Alaskan came recognition and the handshake he got showed that the pleasure was mutual.

"Let me see," said brother James, "it's about eight years since you left the old town and we didn't know whether you were dead or alive but I must admit that you look very much alive just now. So much for a calf love affair. Wasn't that it Harry that made you take such a sudden break? How about it old man—gotten over it yet?" and the big brother laughed joshingly.

"Not by a darn sight," exclaimed the other, a little nettled at being kidded by his swell relative." I'm going back and I'll have that girl if I have to steal her. Say isn't married is she?"

He was assured that the young lady was still figuring in the ranks of the unelected and he appeared to have less trouble with his breathing apparatus. The conversation then drifted into general channels and each heard all that the other had to tell. The Alaskan told of his trials in the far north which happily had resulted in the accumulation of a few thousands and of his determination to make America his home after he had seen the old home and "fixed it up with the little girl across the ocean." America, he said, was good enough for him and since leaving Alaska he had been just looking around in Colorado, Nevada and California with a view to locating in the mining business, he had not yet decided where. The elder brother, who has been on a tour of America, was on his way back to New York and the remainder of his trip will be brightened by the companionship of his long-lost brother, who had, as he expressed it, made up his mind "just to pop in" on the old folks in his native town without the formality of sending his card ahead.

SPRINGS DOGS IN SHOW

Local Fanciers Have Many Entries in Denver Event.

The dog owners and fanciers of Colorado Springs will be well represented in the fifth annual Colorado bench show at Denver, February 26, 27, and 28, as about 100 canines from here have been entered for that event.

The City of Sunshine has many blue ribbon winners and it is expected that many of the prizes will be brought back here. The chief judge of the events will be James Mortimer of New York, one of the foremost authorities on pedigreed canines in this country.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Costs Nothing to Try.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal; and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Send your name and address today for a free trial package and see for yourself. F. A. Stuart Co., 151 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

EVERY MAN'S WINTER SUIT and Overcoat in the House $14.50

The Free Choice of our Entire Stock and blue and black suits all included; Suits and Overcoats that sold for $20, $25, $30. They all go now at .....

MEN'S SUITS
WORTH UP TO $15 ABOUT 175 SUITS IN THIS LOT. WE PLACE THEM ON SALE AT 8.85
MONDAY AND TUESDAY SPECIAL

Men's $5.00 and $6.00 Stetson Shoes, now..... 3.85

THE HUB
MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS
18-20 So. Teton St.

If The Climate Fails, Then What?

In these little write ups we have called attention to the fact that a great many cases will improve very rapidly when they come to this climate. They will perhaps remain quite well for a year or two, and then all at once they notice a little loss of flesh, or a little increase in the cough, a little increase in the expectoration, perhaps a little loss of strength, and the general feeling that they are not quite as well.

They can not understand why these symptoms should return and think it must be due to cold, or some error in digestion, or perhaps they think they have over done in some way. At any rate the fact remains that they are not as well. As a general rule the reason for this condition of things is that at first the climate controlled the disease so that its progress was checked but not arrested, but the disease perhaps was not encapsulated or covered over. All the time they were feeling so well, there was a slight increase in the diseased area, and as the disease was not covered over it was only a question of time when it would increase enough so that the old symptoms experienced before they came to this climate would return. Of course, the climate would still check the spread of the disease so that the symptoms would not become as serious as they were in the east, but still serious enough to be noticeable.

When this condition of things occurs if the patient adopts the Shepard Treatment, the progress of the disease is usually quickly arrested. Instead of losing a little flesh each month, they begin to gain. The food is more perfectly assimilated, the strength returns again, and in a little time they feel as well as they did at their best after coming here.

We have in mind now a gentleman of this class, who, during the first two months of his treatment, gained fourteen pounds. The disease is so well controlled that we have advised him to go to his home notwithstanding the time of year, on account of the fact that his heart would bear this altitude no longer. There is no doubt in our minds, but that he will get entirely well in his home in the east.

Another class of cases that are very greatly aided by our treatment are those who feel their heart beat particularly hard and realize that they do not improve in this climate. Where there is a sufficient capacity left in their lungs so that there is any hope whatever of controlling the disease in the lung, if the heart were working easily, we advise these cases to go into a low altitude, where they make rapid and satisfactory improvement. Even if the lung has become so badly diseased as there is no hope of recovering, they can take the treatment to their homes and live a great deal longer and more comfortable than they can here.

It is very interesting for those who are having this experience to come to the office and investigate cases of this class.

The offices are in the Barnes Bldg., where examination and consultation will be given free. Office Hours are from 10 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m. Sundays excepted.

DR. W. A. SHEPARD

DEFEAT LAID TO HIS AUTO.

Candidate for Office in France Loses Suit Against Manufacturer.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

A case which has recently been decided in the French courts is that of M. Laurencon, who at the time of the last general election was running for office in the Briancon district.

For the purpose of the campaign he hired a motor car to take him about, but encountered no little difficulty in his travels owing to the hilly nature of the roads and the frequency with which the machine was put out of business. After the result of the issue was made known, and his defeat published, M. Laurencon promptly brought suit against the company from which he had hired the machine, claiming that, but for its inefficiency he would have been successful.

The numerous breakdowns had prevented him from visiting all of his electors, in other words, and he argued that the fault lay entirely with the machine, and with its management. After a long and heated trial, however, he was nonsuited.

EL PASO NATIONAL BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Capital $200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, ... $150,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS—William S. Jackson, Pres.; C. C. Hemming, Vice Pres.; C. L. Hemming, Cashier; O. L. Godfrey, Assistant Cashier; Gen. William J. Palmer, Ass. T. Jones, E. P. Shove, Frank C. Smith, C. H. White, E. J. Eaton, Thos. J. Fisher, O. L. Hemenway, Geo. S. Elston, Henry Tamm, Cecile Jacobelt, Colorado Springs, Colo.; B. F. Edwards, W. H. Thompson, J. C. Van Blarcom, St. Louis, Mo.

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For Sale--Price $12,500 Title Guaranteed
Good Claim in Wonder, Nevada

30-acre claim adjoining "Billy the Kid" and "Maria" group. Best location in Wonder. Purchaser will double or treble his money if he holds it until March or April, or can incorporate into a company and dispose of stock very readily. Reason for selling—Present owner pressed for immediate funds and must make sacrifice. Apply in person or by mail at once. J. E. W., Room 55, Postoffice Building, City. Telephone 211.

THE COLORADO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY
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PAYS INTEREST ON SAVINGS AND TRUST ACCOUNTS.

THE COLORADO SAVINGS BANK
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Capital ..... $50,000 Surplus and Undivided Profits $17,000
General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Savings Account.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS E. J. EATON, Pres.; P. D. McCRACKEN, Vice-Pres.; F. P. EVANS, Cashier; W. S. NICHOLS, O. H. SHOUP, JOHN CURR, F. F. CASTELLO, B. F. LOWELL, WM. STRACHAN.

READ GAZETTE WANTS

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

San Luis Valley A Typical Agricultural and Stock Raising District

NO STORY on Colorado agriculture would be complete without [illegible] the vast region known as the San Luis valley, larger than the whole state [illegible] varying in altitude from [illegible] to 7,000 feet at times, an unbroken [illegible] of agriculture [illegible] which for fertility is unsurpassed in [illegible]. [illegible] from one end to the other there are still vast areas open for agriculture and though its present population is not over [illegible] it is [illegible] to be capable [illegible] not less than [illegible] people in agricultural pursuits alone.

[illegible] and includes within its borders the towns of [illegible] San Luis, [illegible] Monte Vista, Alamosa, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

the stock, which, for the most part, was [illegible] in the fields or around the [illegible].

Wheat and small grains generally form the staple product of the valley and when it is stated that her fertile soil produces from 30 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre and 60 to [illegible] bushels of oats, barley and rye in proportion, it will be seen that the [illegible] a fairly substantial one. [illegible] wonderful crops are due to a combination of excess of sunshine, an abundance of water and a soil which is [illegible] of the sediment washed down from the mountains into the great inland sea which until comparatively recent periods occupied the present valley.

[illegible] on a big scale [illegible]. It is nothing [illegible] for [illegible] man to have from 1,000 to [illegible] acres of wheat in a season [illegible] [illegible] is done with the [illegible] plow drawn by a traction engine which turns over [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the latest [illegible] farm machinery of the [illegible] designs and labor saving devices are used to such an extent that farming can be [illegible] on a most extensive scale. Owing to the dry climate and [illegible] snow or rain, the [illegible] saved the expense of building [illegible]. The grain is left in sacks [illegible] field where it is threshed until the farmer is ready to haul it to market, thus saving much labor in handling the grain a number of times before [illegible] market. In 1904 many San Luis valley farmers realized more than [illegible] from a crop off of a quarter [illegible] while some realized nearly twice that amount.

PEAS ARE PROFITABLE

[illegible] has not been realized but a few year[s]

DITCHING 1000 FEET A DAY.

[illegible] to the land in [illegible] either by irrigating canals which take the water from the [illegible] river and distribute it over the [illegible] lands of the valley, [illegible] artesian wells which release the [illegible] waters which has found its way by subterranean [illegible] the [illegible] strata [illegible] floor of the [illegible] San Luis valley [illegible] thousand [illegible] unlimited [illegible] farm [illegible]

In [illegible] when thoroughly wet irrigates itself by drawing the [illegible] This method [illegible].

A dry atmosphere [illegible] which [illegible] of this wonderful valley [illegible] absolutely free from all kinds of malarial diseases so common in the states of the Mississippi valley and south [illegible]. It is [illegible] of the most healthy parts [illegible] and [illegible] farmer delights [illegible] summer [illegible] delightfully [illegible] the tired laborer always has a chance for a good night's rest [illegible] sweltering farms of the eastern state [illegible] does not have to go to his work [illegible] the labors of the previous day [illegible] conditions [illegible] agriculturist [illegible] east [illegible] the eternal [illegible] Luis valley [illegible]

ver many very considerable for [illegible] have been made in the [illegible] and the [illegible] of the San Luis valley [illegible] fed lambs has spread not only throughout the United States but Europe as well where they are considered a luxury fit for a king. The Canadian pea grows to perfection in the soil and climate of this valley [illegible] feet and heavily laden with pods. [illegible] easily grown requiring less [illegible] than any other crop and is [illegible] in the ground for the sheep and hogs to harvest. Lambs turned upon the peas during the month of [illegible] ready for market during [illegible] the average [illegible] being [illegible] three month [illegible] which time they will have gained [illegible] of about [illegible] pounds in weight. The average [illegible] flocks numbering [illegible] lambs [illegible] between October [illegible] and November [illegible] and marketed between January 1 and February [illegible]. These twenty-[illegible] flocks represented an [illegible] of [illegible] brought $10,[illegible] total gain [illegible] profit of a little over [illegible] lambs [illegible] less than three months. About [illegible] lambs are being fed in the valley this winter and from present indications equally large returns will be realized.

PARADISE FOR HOGS

[illegible] feeding of hogs upon peas has [illegible] conducted upon any large scale [illegible] but the experiments along that [illegible] that it will prove [illegible] profitable [illegible] the question of summer pasturing [illegible]

[illegible]

Hogs cannot be bought in the vast numbers as can lambs, therefore, it is necessary to raise them from [illegible] stock upon the ground.

It has [illegible] that no food exceeds in value the [illegible] for fattening and attaining [illegible] hogs [illegible] can be produced [illegible] it will seem [illegible] combining the [illegible] and pea crops [illegible] the [illegible] summer pasture and the [illegible] better food and fattening.

LUSCIOUS BEEF CATTLE

Cattle ranges are not all on the [illegible] the [illegible] the finest ranges in the world for the simple reason that as long as the eternal hills [illegible] the grasses on a million hills and in a multitude of small valleys [illegible] which nature has specially adapted for the fattening of live stock. While this is true of Colorado in general it [illegible] especially applicable to the San Luis valley [illegible] numbered [illegible] large herds of cattle feeding on the grasses of the mountain throughout the summer months. As the stock all bears the brand of the owner and seldom strays far from the [illegible] locality in which the herd [illegible] little cost of labor [illegible] free herd and strays [illegible] sorted out in the general roundup in the fall when the cattle are brought down to pasture in the valley or to be fattened for the market in the pea fields. Thousands of beef are annually shipped to the eastern markets where they command the highest price. And the industry is still only [illegible]

OTHER RESOURCES

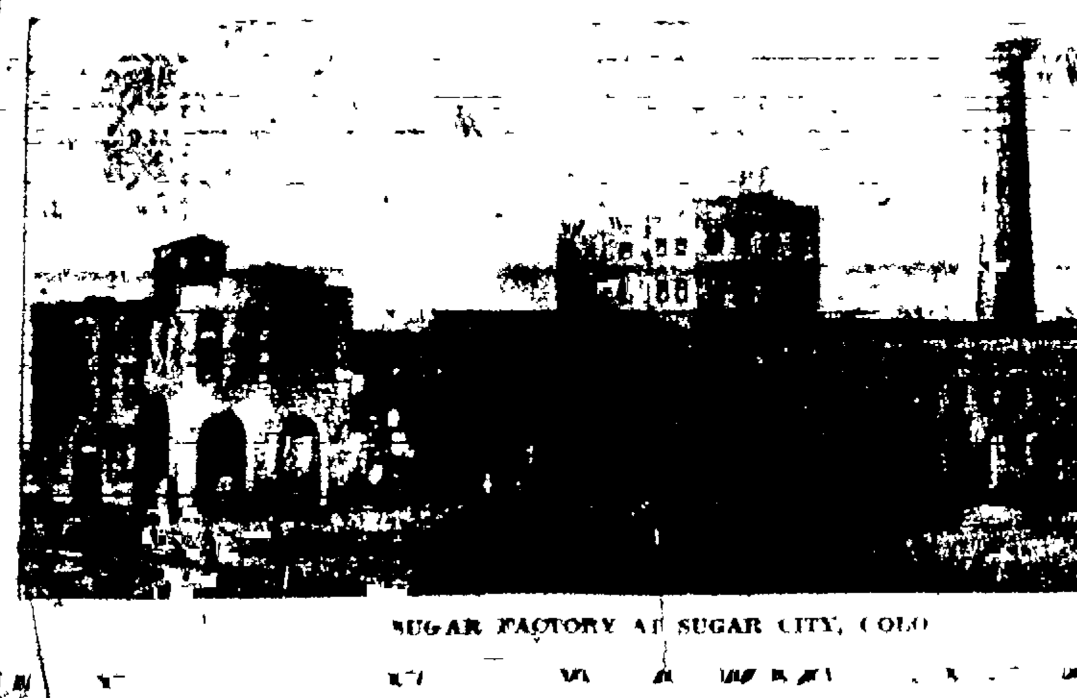
[illegible] fruit also [illegible] products of [illegible] the soil [illegible] [illegible] potatoes [illegible] [illegible] this valley [illegible] [illegible]

STILL CHEAP LANDS

There are thousands of acres of [illegible] best land under the various canals in the valley for sale at prices and on [illegible] which bring them within the reach of men of very moderate means [illegible] are the instances of men who have come here within the past [illegible] years with practically nothing who are now well along the road to fortune.

One seeking land in this valley should be [illegible] acquainted with its peculiarities [illegible] all that glitters is not gold so all the land in the great San Luis valley is not desirable for farming purposes. There are sections where the sub water is [illegible] the surface [illegible] has [illegible] the alkali of the soil to [illegible] render [illegible] the land can be [illegible] the land seeker [illegible] reclaim the land.

There are thousands of acres of good lands for sale unimproved at from $[illegible] per acre upwards with good water rights [illegible] improved farms with [illegible] buildings [illegible] from $[illegible] per acre up [illegible] [illegible]

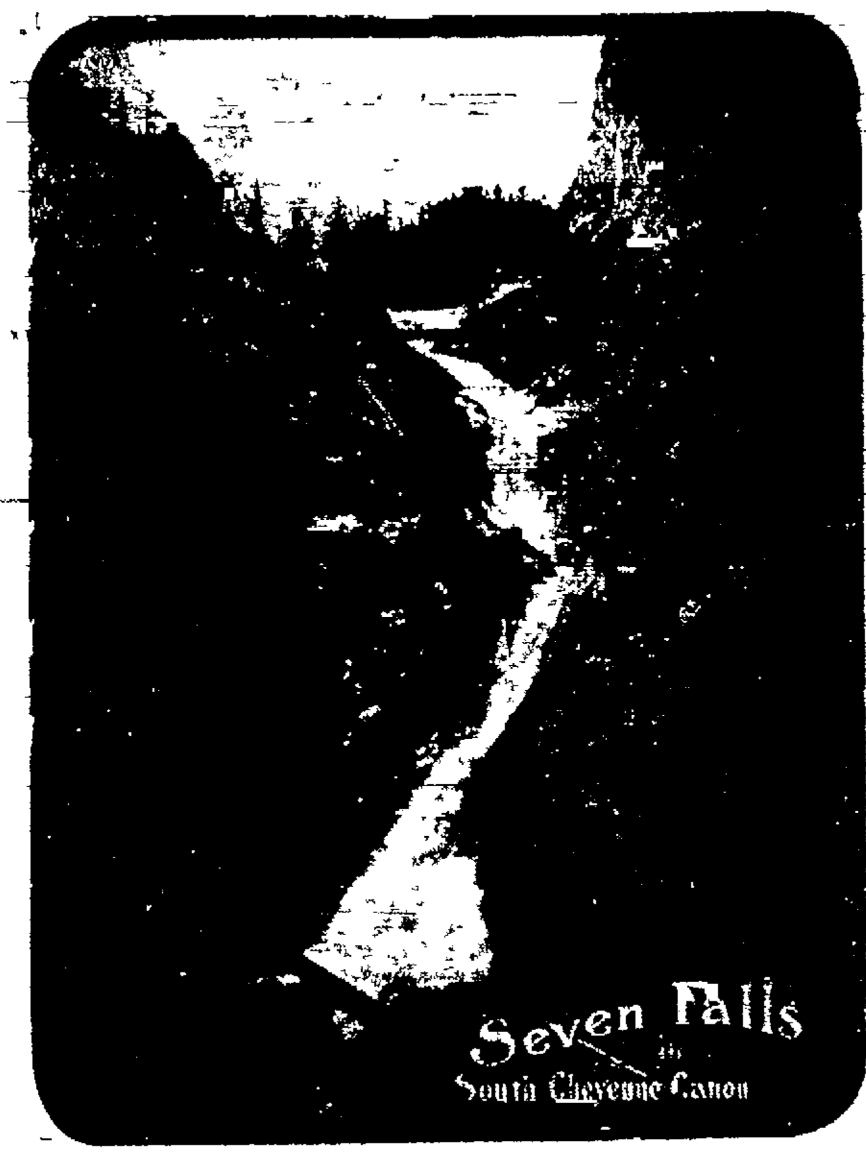


SUGAR FACTORY AT SUGAR CITY, COLO.

One Mile of the Grandest Scenery in the Entire Pike's Peak Region.

BUT one of the scores of points of interest in this famous Colorado [illegible] spot. Two hours from Colorado Springs and [illegible] hours from Manitou [illegible]

Seven Falls in South Cheyenne Canon



HELEN HUNT JACKSON'S GRAVE in South Cheyenne Canon. [illegible] Easily reached [illegible] interesting trip

Send for a copy of our Souvenir Book of Views in South Cheyenne Canon

15,000 ACRES

of the Best Farming Land in Eastern Colorado For Sale on Easy Payments

We have recently secured control of 15,000 acres of land adjoining Resolis, a railroad station on the Rock Island, north east of Colorado Springs. This land is all fine farming land. Three thousand acres is especially adapted to the growing of alfalfa, being underlaid with sheet water at a shallow depth.

We will sell this land in tracts of 160 acres up, at from $7.50 to $15.00 per acre

This land will double in value [illegible] years time as it is the most convenient [illegible] in eastern Colorado and at the lowest [illegible]. This land will grow [illegible] crops of all kinds of small grains and vegetables [illegible] water for domestic and stock [illegible] feet.

We are also wholesale dealers in land and can furnish tracts of from 1,000 to 100,000 acres at the lowest prices

[illegible] lands such as we are handling. The [illegible] to all land we handle is perfect.

For further information write or see

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The Hustling Land Firm

15, 16, 17, 18, 18½ El Paso Building
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Colorado Springs, Colo.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Centennial State Produces Finest Fruit in the World

FRUIT yielding more than $11,000,000 to the producer in the State of Colorado during the past year. Such is the showing in horticulture for a state which less than forty years ago was pronounced by an eminent explorer as good only for the buffalo and the Indian. Only a brief ago Colorado was practically unknown ... during state ... Now ... from ... East ... Canon City ... Mountains ... household phrase from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and ... plums, apricots and small fruits have invaded the markets of America and more than hold their own in competition with the best fruits of Florida ... California.

... has been the advance in the fruit culture of the state that the attention of the nation has been drawn to the industry and the high quality of the product ripened under the strong ... of the almost unbroken Colorado ... has commanded for the state's ... very high ... prices in the markets of the world. In view of the ... growth of the industry in the ... following state ... horticultural society by J. W. Work, president of the Fremont ... horticultural society, is not too optimistic:

"I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet I predict that in the ... five years the newspapers in ... the year ... the report on apples grown in Colorado will be something like the following: Value of apples ... $100,000. Shall I say ten millions. This prediction is made without any hesitation or reservation.

RECORD TO BE PROUD OF

... which the Colorado apple grower is ... written with a big I and ... The ... great and common enemy up to ... Colorado has been the ... but we have demonstrated ... our ability to successfully combat the codling moth until today the up-to-date and practical apple grower ... concern on that score. With ... and soil adapted to apple culture ... bright sunshiny days ... other spot on earth, why ... not all boost Colorado as the ... growers paradise? The com... make his vocation ... must grow a fancy ... He will find that there is a ready ... for fancy ... We must grow an apple that ... to ship it and sell it in ... at double ... New York or Penn... south ... the Missouri or ... apples. I just want to refer ... I noticed only a few ... from a report from Mr. J. W. ... apples which he sold at New ... sold at $1 to ... of New York ... $3 a barrel, I ... instances where our apples ... as high as $3 per box ... south.

... president in 1905 of ... board of horticulture, pays tribute to the future of fruit growing in this state, which is not only ... on fact from past experiences ... inspiration for the young men ... to what may be accomplished by a little forethought and energy ...

LUSCIOUS COLORADO APPLES

Twenty years ago there was comparatively ... market ... and ... that time we have learned by experience (which is a dear lesson) all ... know today and the most of us ... little yet of what there is ... or are able to realize the full compensation of our exertions. For the first few years we were free from all ... diseases and insect pests ... did appear ... it was some time before we were able to hold our ... with them, but we ... have ... crops of fine fruit for which Colorado is famed throughout the world. We can justly feel a pride in being so successful ... for all the first class winter apples produced, and bids fair to continue. Our apples are known to be the most perfect and longest keepers in ... in any section of America ... limited that there is no possibility of our ever being able to overstock the market.

"A word to the young men of Colorado. The tendency of land values is to advance, which they are doing very rapidly, and my advice to young men is to get 40 acres of land as soon as possible and plant an orchard of good winter apples, and in ten years ... will be ... independent with ... annual income that will supply all ... sensible require... as long as you ... leave ... for ... generations."

Reports from a few of the various counties in the state that may be designated as standing at the head of the industry give some idea of the vast proportions to which fruit growing has ... this state has attained. The reports are made by the various county ... inspectors and cover the conditions for the season of 1905.

PART OF ORCHARD ON MODEL COLORADO FRUIT FARM

... about ... per tree in the county ... varieties of cherries for ... Early Richmond ... English Morello. Plums and Prunes ... Moore's ... Wolf ... Damson ... Plum

FREMONT COUNTY.

In Fremont ... fruits ... bearing ... plums ... cherries ... strawberries ...

Average yield ... of apples ...

... for ... this year. The average ... price of apples was about ... per box ... $1 ... peaches $1 ... per crate ... $1 ... grapes ... per ...

The ... in this ... of ... The ... estimated ...

... orchard ...

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

... county ... orchards ... fruit ... apples ...

COLORADO HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

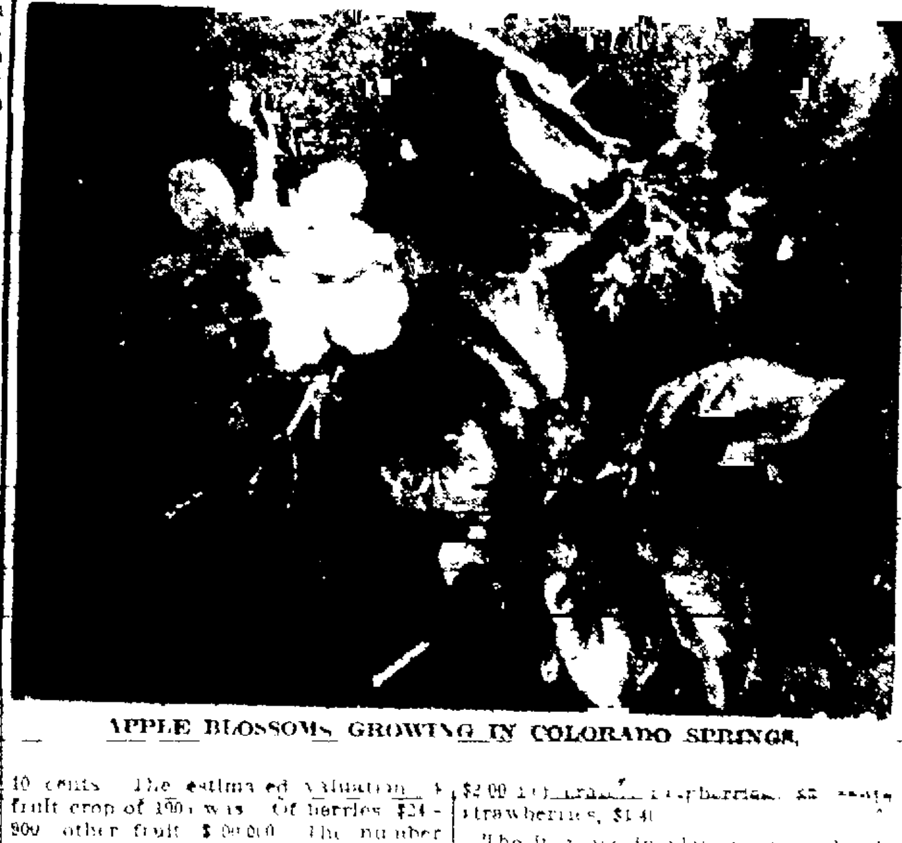
LARIMER COUNTY.

In this county we have ... orchards bearing fruit ... acres. There are ... many small patches of berries and fruit in this county that ... can be given ... The ... apples per box ... $1 ... ies $1.15 a crate ... cents for ... berries were ... red raspberries ...

... year ... plums ... cherries ... blackberries ... grapes ... gooseberries ... currants ... raspberries ... strawberries 1,800.

The ... yielded ... about ... boxes per acre (crop destroyed by hail) ... berries ... crates ...

... blackberries ... raspberries ... quarts ...



APPLE BLOSSOMS GROWING IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

10 cents. The estimated valuation of fruit crop of 1905 was ... Of berries $24,900, other fruit $ ... The number of trees planted in 1905 about ... largest ... The county 56 acres. The varieties of apples that are planted for commercial use that ... considered most profitable are as follows: Yellow Transparent, ... Wealthy, Wolf River, Duchess, White Winter Pearmain and Rome Beauty ... peaches Crosby and Elberta ... The blight has ... $2.00 ... raspberries ... strawberries, $1.40.

The increase in planting ... orchards ... last year was ...

The estimated valuation of the fruit crop of 1905 was $ ...

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

At the present time we have ... orchards bearing fruit, 1,710 acres, acres ... bearing fruit ... pears 1,250 ... peaches ... plums ... cherries ... blackberries ... grapes 70, gooseberries 38, currants 20, raspberries ... strawberries 12.

Apples yielded about ... boxes per acre, but of years ... very light yield. Cherries, 300 crates ... currants $170, plums $100, blackberries ... quarts per acre, raspberries 4,000 quarts per acre ... berries 4,800 quarts ... pounds to the acre.

Apples sold at an average ... of $1.2 per box, cherries per crate $1 ... currants $1 ... plums $1.00 ... blackberries 18 cents per quart, raspberries ... cents, strawberries ... grapes ... cents per pound.

The increase in planting of ... in the year 1905 was about ... per ... the county ...

... Crawford, Triumph ... Pears—Bartlett, ... Keiffer ... Cherries—... One, Early Richmond, Napoleon, English Morello.

MESA COUNTY.

The ... report ... as Horticultural Inspector for Mesa county, Colorado—

The number of fruit trees planted 4,4 ... The number of pounds of fruit shipped ... The yield of fruit was ... but brought better prices.

Peaches ... per box ... $1 ... per ...

COLORADO WILD FLOWERS

... 1905 was $100,000. The number of trees planted ... The largest orchard in the county ... 35 acres.

DELTA COUNTY.

In Delta county we have in orchards bearing fruit, 14,400 acres and not bearing ...

The average yield of apples was 450 boxes per acre, pears ... boxes, peaches ... boxes, blackberries 2,400 quarts ... strawberries ... grapes ...

The average selling price of apples was $1.2 per box, pears $1.75 a crate and grapes ... cents a pound.

The estimated valuation of the fruit crop of 1905 was $ ...

For commercial use we select the Jonathan, ... Rome Beauty, Winesap, White Winter Pearmain, Orange Winter, Gano and Ben Davis. Peaches—

The pear crop was very heavy. We ... to ... the blight ... few ...

The value of the fruit crop ... was $1,000,000.

GRAND JUNCTION.

Our ... of fruit for the ... 4,723 packages ... 14,475 pounds. Equal to ... cars of 2,000 pounds each. Seven hundred ... cars by freight and the balance equal to ... cars by express ... freight.

Of the carload shipments 475 cars were from Grand Junction, 114 cars from Palisade and ... cars from Clifton.

The total paid the growers for this season was $475,762 and the growers have their reports and cash for every package.

In my opinion we have beaten the world ... of apples ... thousand ...

Referring ... states also ... in every instance have proven satisfactory to the trade and we are generally preferred to fruit ... other fruit-growing ...

Let us take the ... California ... Colorado Ben Davis ... is now retailing in Los Angeles at $2.50 per box, as against $1.25 for the best California stock. In New York the dealers have ... $1.50 ... box delivered for ... Ben Davis, where they could buy ... of New York ... $1.50 per barrel, equal to $1.33 per box ... southern states ... stock ... stock from New York, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri ...

We also ... in ... we believe ... for us by the ... the past season our ... sought for largely ... flavor and color ... another and ... and that is ...

HIAWATHA CONCERT GARDEN

Under the new management of Col. C. A. Birtch, formerly of Hot Springs, Ark.

THE highest class family resort of its kind in the Pike's Peak region. Under new management. New equipment, new features. Only refined trade solicited.

An up-to-date Road Garden noted for its excellent service.

Finest Southern Chicken Dinners served. Cuisine ideal from every standpoint.

GARDEN OPEN THE YEAR ROUND

Every day in the year you can enjoy the unmatchable advantages of Hiawatha Concert Garden. Summer or winter the same high standard is maintained.

Conducted Especially for Coaching, Tally-ho, Automobile, Etc., parties.

And all those who appreciate the conveniences of a Modern and Novel Resort.

ROLLER SKATING RINK IN CONNECTION

Rink reserved for parties on short notice. Improved ball-bearing skates ... Rolling taught in few lessons. ... your visit to Hiawatha Garden.

MOST BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED

Located in picturesque Manitou within easy reach from Colorado Springs by railway, street cars, carriage, horseback or automobile. In direct line with roads to Cave of the Winds, Grand Caverns, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, at the mouth of the Cliff Dwellers Canon and all Ute Pass points of interest. You are invited to try this strictly High-class Amusement Park and Family Resort.

The
Park Bakery

... North Park   Phone Main 28-A

214 N. Tejon St.

Colorado Springs, Colorado

BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY

And All Varieties of

BAKERY GOODS

Light Breakfasts and Lunches. Excellent Coffee and Good Service.

Tourists will find this one of the pleasantest places in the city. Lunches put up for travelers. Owing to the immense increase in our business we shall greatly increase our accommodations for 1906.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.   JACOB SCHAEFER, Proprietor.

Telephone Main ...   ... Connection.

Elsamur S. French

Cabinet Making and Finishing

Furniture ... Designs.

REAR ... COLORADO SPRINGS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Artistic Tuning

Our tuning force is the best in the city and we take care of the pianos for the most particular musicians in Colorado.

Repairing of pianos, organs and pipe organs will be done at the right time, at the right price and by the right sort of men.

Second-Hand Pianos

We have an excellent line of second hand pianos and can give you one for $140.00, another for $160.00, another for $175.00.

It is often well to buy a second hand piano and later trade it in on a new one of high grade.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE ANYWAY.

THE PLACE

in the business world, which a man is called upon to fill does not entirely determine what his habit of life is to be.

The main spring of his life, is the home, and what the home is will usually determine his life.

The main thing to consider is not, however, what the effect is to be upon the man of the family, but what it is to be upon the children, for to them the home is what the hot house is to the plant, a place to get the strength to live against odds. A strong plant will grow and flourish after being transplanted, and a strong child will progress after leaving the home.

The home is the center

OF THE

activities of life, and every effort should be made to make it a place of culture and refinement and to make it an interesting place to be.

Reading and games do their part, friendship and visitors do theirs, but the most enduring and the strongest influences of the home are given by the music of that home. The songs of childhood are the most indelibly imprinted of all the mind's impressions.

Music at its best is given by the

PIANO

which can be used for artistic rendering of masterpieces, for accompanying singers, for the dance, and just for solid enjoyment. One doesn't need to be a master to be able to make enjoyment for friends. No instrument has such possibilities for giving happiness to the whole family.

Once a good piano is

IN THE

family it is there for a life time and will be an heirloom to pass on to the next generation.

One thing that may be well mentioned here is the fact that one need not be wealthy or even on a high salary to own a piano. It is possible for a man on a small salary to own a high grade piano.

If you do not wish to get a high priced piano now you can get one of these second hand pianos which will give excellent service. Look for a moment at this list and you will find that it is the part of wisdom to investigate.

A SPLENDID WALNUT CASE PIANO, GOOD TONE AND ACTION	$160.00
A SPLENDID PIANO OF RENOWNED MAKE, EBONY CASE	$140.00
A SMALL SIZE BOUDOIR UPRIGHT ARTISTIC TONE	$175.00
AN OAK CASE LARGE PIANO, EXTRA LONG STRINGS	$195.00
WEBER GRAND, BEAUTIFUL CONDITION, USED EIGHT YEARS	$100.00
PIANO, ALMOST NEW, HIGH GRADE, PERFECT CONDITION	$200.00

WE RECOMMEND PIANOS THAT WILL LAST FOR A LIFE TIME.

WHY NOT HAVE ONE OF THESE IN YOUR

HOME

WE HAVE A LINE OF THE GREATEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE NAMES ARE RECOGNIZED BY THOSE WHO KEEP ABREAST OF THE TRADE AS THE NAMES OF ALMOST ALL OF THE TRULY ARTISTIC INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD.

STEINWAY
EVERETT
FISCHER
KURTZMANN
LUDWIG
KIMBALL
HUNTINGTON
MENDELSSOHN
HENSEL

A. B. CHASE
SOHMER
HARDMAN
HOBART M. CABLE
HALLETT & DAVIS
STERLING
STANDARD
WHITNEY
BINZE

The Knight-Campbell Music Co.

"PIANOS WITH A REPUTATION."

226 N. Tejon St. Opposite North Park

COLLEGE NOTES

Next week will be a turning point in the history of the college Young Men's Christian association. Until the present time the association has had a hard struggle for existence, but with the coming of Secretary Harry E. Ewing last year, the strength of the organization has increased rapidly, and next week Charles D. Hurrey, the well-known Christian worker, will be with the association for three days and add new interest to the work.

Mr. Hurrey graduated from the University of Michigan, and since that

CHARLES D. HURREY.

time has been engaged in association work among the colleges and universities of America. While here he will deliver several addresses, beginning Monday evening and continuing for three days. On Monday evening the Glee club will furnish the music; Tuesday evening the Gustafson Sisters will give several selections, and on Wednesday a sextet from the Mandolin club will play. This is an opportunity that the students of the college should not miss.

It is very encouraging to read of the splendid progress that Philip L. Gillett, C. C. '97, general secretary of the Seoul, Korea, Y. M. C. A., is making. He has enlisted the support and hearty co-operation of many of the leading government officials of Korea. Funds have been raised for the erection of a new building. Under the date of December 5, he writes:

"It is a cause of great satisfaction to have Colorado college intimately and practically concerned in the truly wonderful work the Seoul, Korea, association is doing. I do not know of a city in the world where the association takes up a larger share of the interest and attention than in Seoul." The missionary department of the college association has pledged $100 to the international committee to be used in the support of Mr. Gillett.

Members of the Chi Sigma Gamma club and their lady friends were the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Armstrong at a "fad" party at the club house on [illegible]. In the receiving line were Prof. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. K. L. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Horn and A. E. Middleswarth of the club. The guests were dressed to represent some fad and many of the costumes were strikingly unique. Carl Blackman and Miss Faye Anderson were dressed in colonial style and A. E. Harper and [illegible] represented cowboys. The evening was spent in playing games and guessing proverbs without the use of "I" and "you." Refreshments were served.

Henry E. Ewing headed a large delegation of college men who are attending the state convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Canon City.

Several of the college students are taking interest in the active work among the smaller churches and Sunday schools [illegible]. Last Sunday evening the services at the Papeton church were conducted by Messers. West and Hall, and special music was furnished by the Misses Boll-[illegible] Bergen.

Earl V. Painter writes his college friends that he is making a great success as physical director of the Y. M. C. A. of Knoxville, Tenn.

C. A. Hedblom led the Junior prayer meeting Sunday, taking as his subject, "The Difficulties of Unbelief."

On March 30 the Glee and Mandolin clubs of the University of Nebraska will give a concert in Perkins hall under the auspices of the college Y. M. C. A.

The question for the ninth inter-society debate between the Pearsons and Apollonian clubs is being prepared. The question will be submitted by the Apollonian club and Pearsons will have the choice of sides.

The Boulder Glee club will give a concert in Perkins hall in the near future. The concert will be given under the auspices of the college glee club.

The plans for a spring trip east, have been given up by the glee club. The club is now out of debt and the expense of an eastern trip would be too great a risk to run.

Miss Grace Van Dyke, of the faculty of music, gave an excellent recital in Perkins hall Friday evening. She was assisted by the Misses Ethel C. Oswald and Mary Taylor.

Miss Ella Warner, C. C. '04, has secured a position in the Monte Vista High school.

Miss Muriel Hill is assistant principal in the Las Vegas, N. M., High school.

Miss Emma Montgomery, C. C. ex-'04, has a position in the Rockvale, Colo., schools.

The following are the newly-elected officers of the Contemporary Literary society: Eleanor Pease, president; Hannah Johnson, vice president; Mildred Oaker, secretary; Grace Trowbridge, treasurer; Marguerite Morehouse, factotum. No meeting was held Friday on account of the final examinations.

At the last sophomore prayer meeting Miss Brunner furnished an excellent musical selection. Miss Baer was leader.

Miss Fisher, who has been ill for several weeks, is slowly regaining her health.

Miss Lena Broaddus, of the sophomore class, will leave for her home in Salt Lake City in a few days. Miss Broaddus is a member of the Minerva society and a favorite with the girls.

Henry Leslie has been elected manager of the academy baseball team and P. Coombs manager of track athletics.

Plans are being made to celebrate the founding of the Hesperian society by a banquet at the Alamo hotel the first Friday in February.

President Slocum was a Denver visitor last Wednesday.

The college Tigers will be out for their first baseball practice tomorrow afternoon if the weather will permit. There are nearly forty aspirants for places on the team and the contest will be very close. The new supplies are arriving each day. The new suits are ordered. Coach Falk and Captain Tegtmeyer are determined to have a winning team this year and the prospects are bright.

The Apollonian club was pleasantly entertained at the home of Dr. T. K. Urdahl last night.

The Kappa Sigma fraternity held a chapter dance last night.

Miss Mabel Cole will leave for her home at Oskaloosa, Iowa, Monday. Miss Cole has been taking advanced work in English while here and will take her master's degree at Iowa college.

The Misses Mary and Anna Southerland left last week for Washburn college, Kansas, where they will finish the year's work. They are both members of the Contemporary society and will be greatly missed by their friends.

The Chi Sigma Gamma club will give a dance on February 14. The club is also planning to celebrate Washington's birthday.

Dick Ackley, the star baseball pitcher, has registered for the coming year.

NATURALLY PUZZLED.

From Harper's Weekly.

Among the interested visitors of the marine barracks at Washington on one occasion there was a party of young girls from a Maryland town, friends of one of the officers of the barracks. They proved very much interested in everything pertaining to the life and discipline of the post.

"What do you mean by 'taps'?" asked one young woman.

"Taps are played every night on the bugle," answered the officer. "It means 'lights out.' They play it over the bodies of dead soldiers."

A puzzled look came to the face of the questioner. Then she asked:

"What do you do if you haven't a dead soldier?"

Piles

Cured Quickly and Painlessly--No Risk, No Danger.

A Free Trial Package to Convince Sent by Mail to All Who Write

Common sense is just as necessary (even more so) in medicine as in business or the affairs of every day life. People are getting to know more than they used to. Not so long ago it was the fashion to make all sorts of claims for a medicine and wind up by asking the reader to go to a drug store and buy a bottle. People won't stand for that kind of thing now. They want proof—tangible proof. They want to try the remedy first and if they find it to be what is claimed they will be glad enough to go and buy it.

A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

That is why we say to every person suffering from piles or any form of rectal disease, send us your name and we will gladly send you a free trial package. For we know what the result will be. After using the trial you will hurry to your nearest druggist and get a 50-cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure, now admitted by thousands to be one of the most wonderful reliefs and cures for Piles ever known.

"Please excuse my delay in writing to you sooner in regard to what your Pyramid Pile Cure has done for me. I consider it one of the finest medicines in the world for piles. I suffered untold misery for four months when my wife brought me to [illegible] a 50c box. When it was half gone I knew I was better and it didn't take any begging to get me to send for a second box. I think I am about well now but if I feel any symptoms of a return I will order at once. I order it from the Pyramid Drug Co. to be sure of the cure. Tell all about this fine remedy for piles.

"And if there is anything in this letter you want to use do so. I received your letter a few days ago. Yours for a remedy like Pyramid Pile Cure. J. J. M'ELWEE.

—Honey Grove, Tex., R. A. 3, Box 29.

"P. S. I only used two boxes and don't think I need any more. Piles of seven months' standing."

To get a free trial package send today, to the Pyramid Drug Co., 64 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Michigan. It will come by return mail and the results will both delight and astonish you.

DIAMONDS

The Diamond Has No Peer Among Precious Stones

At this store your choice ranges from the tiniest gems up to the big single stones. We believe that we can convince any person that it is worth their while to buy their diamonds here. We mount the stones in any way desired, thus your ring or pin may have individuality and character, which ordinary mountings lack. Such an ornament as this adds refinement and grace to a person's appearance. Aside from their beauty as ornaments, diamonds are a safe and sure investment, because they are always stable in value. You'll get satisfaction if you purchase one of our stones.

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23 S. Tejon St.

On Furniture Buying

You wouldn't buy a home you could not be proud of nor furniture to furnish it with that would not do the home credit. With this fact in consideration the thing to do is to find the furniture store that sells the kind of furniture you want. The Fairley Store solicits a visit from all interested in house furnishing and does not ask you to buy until you are thoroughly convinced that we can give you more exclusive designs, finer workmanship, better finish and values than are offered elsewhere in the city. You are invited to inspect our stock and compare our values with others.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Catarrh of the Stomach

A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Effectual Cure for It.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing, headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found in all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. R. E. Workman, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I can not find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, Catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

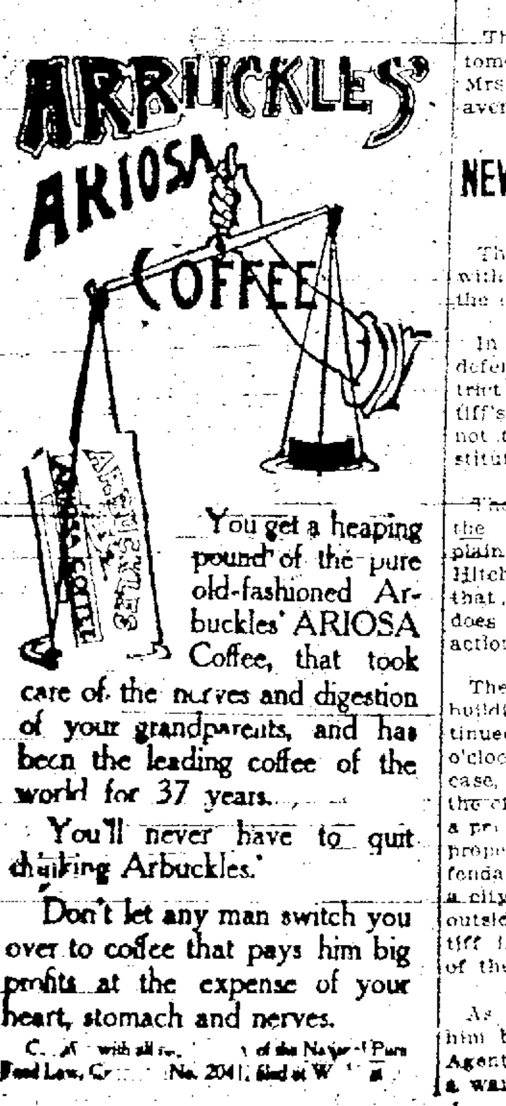
Send your name and address today for a free trial package and see for yourself. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 55 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Real estate transfers for the week ending Thursday, January 24, 1907, as reported for the Gazette by Wills, Spackman & Kent:

Lizzie Koke to Chas. F. Morse, E. 80 ft. L. 7-8, Blk. 528, North End add. 1
C. E. Maddocks to Grant White, L. 3, B. 1, East Dale add. and L. 1, B. 1, Monument View add. 1
C. E. Maddocks to Grant White, W. ½ L. 6, B. 29, Owen & Swift's add. 1
C. E. Maddocks to Grant White, L. 9-11-13, B. 1, Cheyenne Heights 1
E. W. Giddings to James B. Haney, L. 5-6, B. 1, West Colorado Springs 1
W. R. Armstrong to Richard Wilson et al., L. 1-2, B. "B" McClure's add. 1
Henry Little to Taylor Collins, E. 46 ft. L. 15, B. 213 2750
R. W. Chisholm to A. G. Nodgetts, L. 6, B. 1, D. Russ Wood add. 1
C. A. Carpenter to C. L. McKesson et al., L. 9, B. 8, Portland Heights 150
Wm. Jackson to City of Colorado Springs, L. 1, Harrison's reaub. 175
S. D. Scholz to R. E. Johnson, L. 13, B. 14, Corona add. 1
Ellen M. Peck to Mary E. Herbert, L. 3, B. 3, Peck's add. 1
Peter Erickson to Lizzie G. Batch, L. 19, Sub Blk. 242 1
Lizzie G. Batch to Peter Erickson, L. 1-2, B. 13, Knob Hill add. 1
H. F. St. John to S. B. McFerrin, E. ½ L. 14-15-16, B. 103 1
Norbert Haas to Chas. T. Lowndes, und. ¼ L. 26-27-28, B. 31 1
Ella Johnson to Wm. A. Davis et al, L. 1, B. 1, Goshen's sub. B. 25 1
John McGivney et al to Mary McGivney, L. 5, B. 31, add. 2, West Colorado Springs 500
Mary S. Dickey to Harry Jackson, L. 14, B. "G" Edward's add. 1
Sarah D. Damen to Graham E. Babcock, L. 13 and N. ½ L. 12, Blk. "M" D. Russ Wood add. 1
E. A. Steckel to F. H. Miller, N. ½ L. 10-11-12, Blk. 3, sub Blks. 220-222 1
S. B. Scholz to Nelson Johnson, N. 25 ft. Blk. 7 Corona Add. 1
F. W. Kelley to O. W. A. Riley, S. 45 ft. L. 11-12, B. 1, Portland hts. 50
B. D. Ireland to Mary J. Rockwell, E. 140 ft. L. 13-14, Sub B. 216 1

AWARDED CONTRACT—The government contract for carrying the mails between Chicago and Omaha has been awarded to the Rock Island road. For the last 29 years, the Burlington road has held this contract, and the change is due to the quick time made by the Rock Island road between Chicago and Colorado Springs.



You get a heaping pound of the pure old-fashioned Arbuckles' ARIOSA Coffee, that took care of the nerves and digestion of your grandparents, and has been the leading coffee of the world for 37 years.

You'll never have to quit drinking Arbuckles'.

Don't let any man switch you over to coffee that pays him big profits at the expense of your heart, stomach and nerves.

C. A. with all r... of the National Pure Food Law, G... No. 2041, filed at W...

Societies and Clubs

An open meeting of the G. A. R. and its auxiliaries will be held in G. A. R. hall Tuesday evening, McKinley day. Lunch will be served from 5:30 to 7 o'clock. The public is invited.

Miss Jessie Richardson entertained the members of her graduating class and teacher of the Lowell school last Friday evening. The evening was spent in games and other amusements. Refreshments were served. The class then presented its teacher, Miss Hoofmise, with a handsome present as a token of esteem and appreciation for the interest and attention she has given its members.

The discussion of the Cult, that for this season was held Friday evening in All Souls' church. Intense interest was shown in the able paper on "The Higher Criticism" by Frederick R. Hastings. Charles Downing, who began the discussion, also made a favorable impression and the evening was a success from every point of view. The subject for the next meeting, Friday, February 8, will be "Religion and the Child." Miss Minnie Van Pelt, principal of the Helen Hunt school, being the speaker.

The quarterly meeting of the executive board of the Ninth district, W. C. T. U., will be held with the president, Mrs. James D. Harbaugh, 1116 North Weber street, Tuesday, January 29, at 2:30 p.m. From 4 to 5 o'clock a social hour will be enjoyed.

The Woman's Relief corps of Colorado Springs will give a "Colonial social" on the evening of Friday, February 22.

The French class of the art and literature department of the Woman's club will meet tomorrow at 2 p. m. in the San Luis school building. Thursday, at 2 p. m., the French class meets with Mrs. A. R. Solenberger, 118 St. Vrain court. At 3 p. m. the study class will continue the discussion of "Othello."

The Monday Progress club met last week in the home of Mrs. J. F. Lilly, 319 East Cache la Poudre street. Mrs. Alice M. Tucker gave a paper on "Dutch Masters;" Miss Inez Johnson, one on "The Scientific Study of Philanthropy," and Mrs. W. W. Flora's subject was "Delft Ware." Light refreshments were served by the hostess at the conclusion of the program. The next meeting of the club will be with Mrs. C. W. Dickey, 319 North Weber street, Saturday, February 2.

"Child Labor" was the subject considered, yesterday afternoon in the Grace parish house during a meeting of the study class of the home and education department of the Woman's club of Colorado Springs. For the sake of argument, Mrs. Jennie Boyd consented to champion the cause of child labor, and did this so skillfully that it was difficult to believe that her remarks were contrary to her convictions. Miss Farrier and others continued the discussion and Mrs. C. D. Robinson, who gave the excellent paper last Wednesday before the social science department, added several important facts that threw additional light upon the subject of child labor. "Parental Schools" is the title of the paper to be given by Mrs. J. A. Morrison for the meeting of the home and education department of the club, on Saturday, February 9. Mrs. Adelaide Denis, who is in the south, will send a paper to be read at this meeting, on "Dangers Threatening the Home."

Mrs. Liska Stillman Churchill, chairman of the art and literature department of the Woman's club of Denver, will give an entertainment on Saturday evening, February 2, in the guild hall of Grace church parish house, on the subject "The Eternal Feminine," under the auspices of the art and literature department of the Woman's club of Colorado Springs. Mrs. Churchill is a reader and impersonator of unusual ability, and is a writer of poems, plays, etc., which have been given the highest praise. This will be her initial appearance in this city, but many here have already heard Mrs. Churchill, and they are anticipating a delightful evening.

A dance was given last evening in the Kinnikinnick by the Kappa Sigma fraternity of Colorado college. Mrs. Florian Cajori chaperoned the young ladies present. Among them were Misses Auie Aitken, Kampf, Haydan, Cary, Parsons, Turner, Laughlin, Collier, Cole, Lattner, Orr, Pritchard and Alberta. The next dance will take place on the evening of Saturday, February 16.

The Anemone Literary club will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock with Mrs. George Musser, 1028 Washington avenue.

NEWS OF THE LOCAL COURTS

The trial of A. Perryman, charged with assault to kill, was continued in the district court yesterday.

In the case of Hayden vs. White, the defendant yesterday filed in the district court a demurrer to the plaintiff's amended complaint, alleging it not to contain facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The defendant filed a demurrer in the district court yesterday, to the plaintiff's complaint, in the case of Hitchcock vs. Campbell, on the grounds that the complaint is ambiguous and does not constitute sufficient cause of action.

The case of Stevens vs. Young, city building inspector, was yesterday continued in the district court until 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. In this case, H. H. Stevens seeks to compel the city building inspector to issue him a permit to construct an armory on his property on West Bijou street. The defendant refused the permit because of a city ordinance prohibiting an armory outside the fire limits, and the plaintiff is attacking the constitutionality of the ordinance.

As a result of a complaint made to him by Mrs. M. S. Sheridan, Humane Agent J. F. Neff yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of J. G. Williams of Calhan, the divorced husband of Mrs. Sheridan. The latter charges that Williams has violated an order of the court, handed down two years ago, at the time of the divorce, compelling Williams to pay his former wife $25 per month. Despite the fact that she has since married, Mrs. Sheridan is unable to support her two children, she alleges, and Williams is charged with nonsupport of the children.

The Beginning of the End of the Mill Remnant Sale

This is the last week of the great Mill Remnant Sale. Just six days more that you can buy New and Staple Goods at half prices and less. All Mill Remnants must go and go this week at SOME PRICE. This is the fourth week of the Big Mill Remnant Sale, and truly it is a big sale---big assortments---big values---big attendance---big with promises fulfilled---and this will be the biggest week with the biggest bargains. Assortments are still complete but delays are dangerous and the safe way is to come tomorrow.

PELTA'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Silk Dep't

19-inch ... in a great ... and fancy, worth 65c, mill remnant sale price ... 39c

19-inch new silk in plaids and stripes —the very latest, all colors, worth 75c, mill remnant sale price ... 50c

19-inch plain taffeta in black, cream, white, pink, navy, brown, green and gray, bought to sell for 75c, mill remnant sale price ... 58c

One lot silks in 27-inch and 36-inch, stripes, checks and plaids in many colors, sold for $1.25 and $1.50, mill remnant sale price ... 89c

36-inch black taffeta silk, sold for $1.25, mill remnant sale price ... $1.00

36-inch C. J. Bennett & Co.'s black taffeta silk, worth $2.00, mill remnant sale price ... $1.50

India Linons, Flannels Waistings and Long Cloth

36 and 40-inch India linen, 6,000 yards in mill lengths 1 yard up, worth 20c to 35c, mill remnant sale price ... 10c

French flannels and tricot, all colors, worth 39c to 50c, mill remnant sale price ... 25c

500 yards English wool flannel in stripes, worth 35c, mill remnant sale price ... 15c

5,000 white mercerized waistings just received, worth 35c, mill remnant sale price ... 19c

... yards plain nainsook, yard wide, worth 25c, mill remnant sale price, yard ... 12½c

200 yards Jap crepes in all colors, worth 25c, mill remnant sale price, yard ... 7½c

200 yards English long cloth in 12-yard bolts, worth $3.00, mill remnant sale price ... $1.50

1,000 wool remnants for waists, dresses and coats, at ONE-HALF PRICES.

Extra Special

1,100 yards ... dark outing flannels, ... stripes and checks, regular price 7½c; on sale Monday and as long as they last,

5c

Suit and Cloak Department

Mill Remnant Sale

COATS.

$12.00 Coats, in black kersey	$3.98
$15.00 Coat, in black, tan, navy and brown	$5.48
$17.50 Imported Kersey Coat	$7.48
$22.50 Imported Kersey, all satin lined	$8.98

SUITS.

$20.00 Ladies' Jacket Suit	$10.00
$22.50 Ladies' Jacket Suit	$11.25
$22.50 Ladies' Jacket Suit	$12.50
$28.00 Ladies' Jacket Suit	$14.00

SKIRTS.

$6.50 Skirt	$3.98
$7.50 Skirt	$4.98
$8.50 Skirt	$5.98

Embroideries and Laces

107,000 yards of Embroideries just received from St. Gaul, now on sale at big saving. Combination Sets, Bands, Edges in various widths and textures, from the finest swisses and mulls to the daintiest jacquards. We had placed our order on this class of goods long before the advance. Our prices are less than cost of materials. We have on display in lots at **5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c** and ... **50c**

Extra Special

6,445 yards highly mercerized waistings, in figures, stripes, dots and brocaded effects; worth 39c and 50c yard, mill remnant sale,

19c

Dress Goods

10 pieces rainproof suiting in shadow plaids and stripes, always sold for 25c, mill remnant sale price ... 19c

27 and 36-inch Danish cloth, new in caprice effect, black, cream and colors, 27-inch 15c, and 36-inch 25c during this mill remnant sale.

38 and 46-inch mohairs in black, blue, brown, green, red and tan, worth 65c, mill remnant sale price ... 50c

38-inch all wool Henrietta in cream, black, green, gray, red, pink, old rose, Nile and New Red, worth 65c, mill remnant sale price ... 50c

36-inch all wool batiste in black, cream, old rose, gray, tan, green, blue and pink, worth 65c, mill remnant sale price ... 50c

Gloves, Corsets

16-button length, gray, oxblood, Alice blue and Nile green suede gloves, with 3 pearl clasps at wrists, $3.50 gloves; mill remnant sale price ... $3.00

2-clasp "Chevrier" French kid gloves, one of the most perfect fitting gloves made. Its wearing qualities are unequalled; always sold at $1.75; mill remnant sale price $1.50

All 50c golf and cashmerette 2-clasp gloves, mill remnant sale price ... 39c

CORSETS.

We are Colorado Springs agents for "Kabo" and "Nemo" Corsets. Correct in every detail.

See our window display of 75c long hip corsets with front and side supporters at the mill remnant sale price ... 45c

2,426 Honey Comb Wash Rags, Limit, 5 to a Customer, Each 1c

Calicos, Ginghams, Shirtings and Galatea Cloths

7c American Indigo blue and Simpson's grey calicos, mill remnant sale ... 5c

Red Seal and Everett Classic dress ginghams, worth 10c and 12½c, mill remnant sale price ... 7½c

36-inch light and dark percales, worth 12½c and 15c, mill remnant sale price ... 10c

36-inch black and white duck shirting, worth 15c, mill remnant sale ... 10c

Manchester Mills Galatea cloth, in stripes and figures, worth 15c, mill remnant sale price ... 12½c

Hamilton's twilled cretonnes fast colors, worth 10c, mill remnant sale price ... 7½c

36-inch figured furniture coverings, worth 25c, mill remnant sale ... 15c

Blankets and Comforts at Cost and Less

11-4 cotton blankets, in grey and tan, regular price $1.35, mill remnant sale ... 98c

12-4 extra heavy cotton blankets, white, tan and grey, worth $2.00 and $2.25; mill remnant sale price ... $1.29

11-4 all wool grey blankets, regular price $5.00, mill remnant sale ... $3.75

11-4 sanitary wool blankets, in tan and grey, regular price $7.50, mill remnant sale ... $5.00

Silkoline comforts, filled with cotton, regular price $1.35, mill remnant sale price ... $1.10

Silkoline comforts, 2¼ yards long, filled with white cotton, worth $1.75, mill remnant sale ... $1.48

Extra large fluffy Silkoline comforts, regular price $2.50, mill remnant sale ... $1.98

Outing Flannels, Flannelettes Muslins and Cambrics

Dark outing flannels, in stripes and checks, regular price 7½c, mill remnant sale price 5c

Dark outing flannels, in stripes and checks, 10c values, mill remnant sale ... 7½c

Light and medium colored outing flannels, regular price 10c and 12½c, mill remnant sale price ... 8 1-3c

36-inch light and dark flannelettes, regular price 15c and 18c, mill remnant sale price 10c

36-inch bleached cambric muslins, worth 10c, mill remnant sale price ... 7½c

36-inch unbleached Indian Head sheeting, worth 12½c, mill remnant sale price ... 8 1-3c

36-inch unbleached muslin, worth 7c, Monday only, at yard ... 5c

Outing Flannel Gowns and Skirts

All our $1.75 outing flannel gowns, in white and fancy stripes, marked in the mill remnant sale to ... $1.35

Our $1.50 plain colors and fancy striped gowns, splendidly made and very nicely trimmed, mill remnant sale price ... $1.20

$1.25 gowns, in a very nice variety of styles, mill remnant sale price ... 95c

Extra long and wide, heavy weight, $1.00 gowns, mills remnant sale price ... 75c

A very nice 65c outing flannel gown, mill remnant sale price ... 50c

White outing flannel skirts, good full skirts, medium and long, made with button hole and stitched ruffle; our 75c skirt; mill remnant sale price ... 58c

A TWILIGHT RECITAL

Attractive Program Arranged by Clarence D. Sears.

Clarence D. Sears, organist of the Grace Episcopal church, will give a twilight recital at 4:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in the church. An interesting program has been arranged. Assisting Mr. Sears will be Miss Nellie Painter, contralto; Miss Clara West and Charles Templeton, violinists; John Moffat, violoncellist, and Miss Helen West, pianist. Following is the program:

Organ, "Fantasie in E. Minor" ... Merkel
Voice, "Rock of Ages" ... Reinick
Ensemble—(a) "Ich Wollt Meine Lieb" ... Mendelssohn
(b) "Chant Sans Paroles" ... Tschaikowsky
(Two Violins, 'Cello and Organ.)
Ensemble, "Des Mueller's Blumen" ... Schubert
(Two Violins, 'Cello, Piano and Organ.)
Voice, "O, Divine Redeemer" ... Gounod
(With Violin, 'Cello, Organ and Piano.)
Ensemble (a) "Ave Verum" ... Mozart
(b) "Parsifal" ... Wagner
(Two Violins, 'Cello and Organ.)

FUNERAL—The funeral of Jennie D. Johnson, the 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, 738 West Willamette avenue, who died Thursday, will be held from the Swedish Lutheran church at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

"URICSOL"

THE MODERN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM

And ALL URIC ACID Troubles. An entire DEPARTURE from the OLD REMEDIES. Does not contain SALICYLATES, IODIDE POTASSIUM or COLCHICUM.

Contains NO ALCOHOL, OPIATES or other SEDATIVES to relieve pain.

Cures RADICALLY by dissolving and removing the URIC ACID from the system.

PROMOTES the GENERAL HEALTH and does not, like the old remedies, act injuriously on stomach or heart.

Call for booklet on treatment and diet at

Hefley-Arcularius Co.,

Agents for Colorado Springs.

Or write to Uricsol Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Price $1.00 per bottle.

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Room 329 DeGraff Bldg.

PRIMARY AND ADVANCED CLASSES IN

Oil, Water Color and China Decorating

in all the branches, original designing, perspective and application given special attention.

Kiln firing done to order.

SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE

Special Programs to Be Given at Grace Church Today.

Special musical services will be held at the Grace Episcopal church this morning and evening. The regular choir will be assisted by Mrs. Charles Arnold Logan, soprano, Miss Clara West and Charles Templeton, violinists, and John Moffatt, violoncellist. The programs follow:

MORNING SERVICE.

Prelude, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" ... Ambrose
(Violins, 'Cello, Organ.)
Processional, "As With Gladness Men of Old" ... Hocher
(With Violin, 'Cello, Organ.)
Venite in A ... Turner
(Choir, With Violins, 'Cello and Organ.)
"Te Deum" in F ... Steane
(Choir, With Violins, 'Cello and Organ.)
Jubilate in D ... Field
(Choir, With Violins, 'Cello and Organ.)
Hymn 308, "Am I a Soldier of the Cross?" ... Chetham
Soprano Solo, "The Christ Child" ... Coombs
(With Violin Obligato.)
Mrs. Charles Arnold Logan.
Anthem, "How Lovely Are the Messengers" ... Mendelssohn
(From "St. Paul.")
(Choir, With Violins, 'Cello and Organ.)
Recessional, "Jerusalem, My Happy Home" ... Stubbs

EVENING SERVICE.

Processional, "Brightest and Best" ... Gounod
Magnificat in F ... Tours
Nunc Dimittis in F ... Tours
Soprano Solo, "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear" ... Goodrich
(With Violin Obligato.)
Mrs. Charles Arnold Logan.
Hymn, "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night" ... Elvey
Anthem, "From the Rising of the Sun" ... Ouseley
Recessional, "Saw You Never in the Twilight" ... Tours

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

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and gowns appear ruined, remember that a first class cleaner and dyer can very often make them equal to new again. Laces, velvets, silks or the most delicate of fabrics, when given into the hands

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Dry Farming Transforms the Desert Into Fertile Fields

ALTHOUGH the system commonly known as Dry Farming is of very recent date in Colorado, it has been in practical operation in Germany for more than half a century and is there practiced on a very systematic scale. The system is based on scientific principles and depends largely for its success on the ability of the individual farmer to understand these laws and adapt himself to the details of a system which may be called the science of making the most but of what nature provides. The whole aim of the dry farming people is to conserve as far as possible the moisture which comes to the soil from the snows of winter and the light intermittent rains which may be counted on throughout the summer.

By means of the dry farming process, already thousands of acres of land in eastern Colorado have been turned into veritable gardens, where formerly nothing could be seen but vast stretches of sand, broken here and there with tufts of buffalo grass or patches of sage brush. In the summer months of the last few years the travelers on the railroad trains traversing these areas are astonished to find flourishing farms with great fields of wheat, oats, barley and peas, with here and there fine fields of corn, where they had expected to find nothing save huge stretches, forming part of what they had been taught by their school books to call The Great American Desert. Right here it might be well to note that irrigation and dry farming together are making that term of the school books, "Great American Desert," not only a senseless phrase, but a veritable slander. At the present rate of progress there will be very little of the so-called desert that will not be blooming like the Garden of Eden.

WHAT OPIE READ SAID.

To the average easterner this transformation from desert to verdant farms is incomprehensible. This is exemplified in a little sketch written by Opie Read on his last trip to Colorado. He says:

"Those who, on previous occasions had traversed the same ground remembered that after crossing into the Centennial state there were miles of unbroken nothingness, interminable stretches with never a flower to brighten the dull and uninventive dream—desert without oasis. But now how great the surprise to see farm after farm, gardens of thrilling verdure, the result of that scientific discovery, dry farming. I made inquiry of a man who seemed willing to give information. I did not know that he was a humorist. How difficult it is sometimes to distinguish a humorist from a statistician.

"'Is this accomplished?' I asked.

"'Irrigation,' he answered.

"'Impossible! Where do they get the water?'

"'Out of the watermelons they raise,' he answered.

"'But granting the wetness of watermelons, how do they raise them?'

"'By dry farming.'

"Then he explained with the seriousness of a humorist, that water, while genial to the land, was no more essential to farming that it is to the proverbial Kentuckian. His quotation might have admitted of argument but there were the bountiful crops more eloquent than rhetoric, more convincing than science."

STATE FULL OF MARVELS.

To the easterner it was all a marvel, but for that matter is not the whole state full of marvels, full of paradoxes to the easterner. It is a state where crops are raised without water, where the ditches are full of water running up hill and where a mountain peak ten miles away seems almost ready to topple on their heads.

Some wise philosopher has said that the man who makes a blade of grass grow where no blade ever grew before performs a miracle. Colorado is full of such miracle workers and the beauty of it is that they do their work on the wholesale plan and make their miracles an every-day, matter-of-fact thing, whereby thousands of people rise to affluence and a state is built up which surpasses in beauty and fullness the land that Moses foresaw flowing with milk and honey. Deserts have defied the invincible conquerors of the world. How much greater, then, are the modern conquerors of the desert?

But work and skill are required and optimism unbounded. By no means can farming in the semiarid regions be made a success save by the intelligent application of work in accordance with the laws of nature by which the mysterious processes known as evaporation and absorption are understood. That is the fundamental principle upon which the success of the whole intricate system is based, so that the successful dry farmer is not only a tiller of the soil, but a scientist and a very practical one at that.

THEORY OF DRY FARMING.

The theory of dry farming is based on the idea that the more porous the soil is and the more it is tilled, the better able it is to withstand drought, but a great many associated principles enter into the proposition. In the prairie soil, where there is no humus as a covering for the earth, the problem is most difficult and the soil has to be treated in special ways to produce the best results. Fortunately, nature assists the efforts of the husbandman to a wonderful degree. Thus, under the dry farming process it is found that the little roots grow much longer and delve deeper into the earth in their search for moisture than they do in a rain country. It is the law of self preservation, and they obey it, as do all things in nature. All they ask is that the farmer shall keep the soil so loosened and stirred that their progress into the earth shall be made as easy as possible and to a large extent they will find their own moisture. The greater the need the more roots are supplied, and the farther they stretch out toward the life-saving dewdrop or raindrop that happens within reach while all the while they are steadily going downwards to meet the welcome moisture from heaven [illegible] evaporating toward the surface. In that district known as the Dry Farming section in eastern El Paso county there has already been considerable work done in developing farms, and many farmers have been growing crops successfully for the last ten years. Last year there were upwards of 10,000 acres of land under wheat which produced in the neighborhood of 250,000 bushels. Besides this, there were over 100,000 bushels of barley, about [illegible] that amount of corn and peas together. Potatoes have proven very successful and more than 50,000 bushels were produced by the dry farmers in El Paso county last season, a large part of which found a market in Colorado Springs. Alfalfa hay is being cultivated more and more each year, and in many cases good stands have been secured which are now on a safe basis for future seasons. The chief difficulty experienced in raising this crop is in getting a stand the first season, when the tender roots are apt to be killed out by a few days of enforced drouth at the wrong time. After a stand has been secured, however, and the roots reach down deep into the soil there is no danger of serious loss, and no crop is better adapted to the district or more prolific in returns.

AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

A movement is now on foot under the direction of Professor W. H. Olin, of the State Agricultural college at Fort Collins, to have the state make an appropriation for the purpose of establishing an experimental farm at some suitable point in the dry farming region. Professor Olin, who is much in favor of the proposition, recently stated that if the legislature would grant $5,000 it would be ample for a start, and such a station would be as valuable to the dry farmer as similar stations are to the irrigation farmer or the dairyman. Professor Olin has had many years of experience in experimenting with dry farming processes, and Professor Cottrell, who is closely allied with Professor Olin's work at the college, has had an experience of ten years among the dry farming regions of western Kansas. Both have expressed themselves as convinced that the dry farming districts of eastern Colorado can be made valuable provided the proper methods are employed, but have expressed the fear that the land will be taken up by many persons not sufficiently equipped either in money or experience, and, with the first discouraging season, these people will be apt to give up their farms and give the country "a black eye," as happened in thousands of cases in Kansas during the hard years in the early nineties. With some organized effort to train these new settlers and guide them in the right direction, such a possibility would be largely avoided, and at all events the experimental station would be a great thing for the improvement of those who are already well located and who are daily making a success of their farms.

SCIENCE OF DRY FARMING.

"There are a great many things which the dry farmer has to learn which does not apply to farming in either rain countries or under irrigation," said Professor Olin, when discussing the subject with a representative of The Gazette. "The conditions are so radically different from farming in other places that the methods employed form a branch of agriculture entirely separate, so that special instruction is needed. There is bound to be a year sooner or later of extra drought, and unless some effort is made to encourage and instruct the farmers, there are bound to be some who will go broke, get discouraged and leave, thus giving the country a bad name, whereas if they were given some instruction and encouragement, they would be able to ride over the bad year and take a new base of financial life. Professor Cottrell told me a good story which illustrates this point.

"It was during the bad years in western Kansas, and he was connected with the Agricultural college work in that state. He was traveling one day [illegible] trials and at nightfall stopped at a farmhouse to seek shelter for the night.

"'You can stay if you have to,' was the rather cool remark of the farmer, 'but if I was able to travel as you are, I would not stop over night in the state.'

"This seemed unpromising, but Professor Cottrell was an old-timer in the country and knew pretty nearly what the circumstances of the case were, so he put up his horse and accepted the accommodations offered. After the scanty meal had been disposed of, he started conversation with his taciturn and moody host.

"'What is the matter with the country, friend?' he asked.

"'What is the matter with h—ll?' was the response. 'You don't see anything growing, do you?'

"'Have you tried alfalfa?' asked the professor.

"'I have tried everything I'm going to try, and if I can't get out any other way, me and the old woman are going to hoof it,' was the reply.

"'If I send you a sack of alfalfa seed will you give the country another try?' asked the visitor.

CAME OUT ALL RIGHT.

At first the farmer refused point blank and roundly cursed the country that he said had ruined him financially, but before Professor Olin left in the morning he was in a little better humor, and on his return to the college, the professor sent the man a sack of seed. He forgot all about the incident, but it so happened that four years later he was traveling in the same direction and by pure chance stopped at the same place, though he did not recognize the new house and big farm. A woman came to the door in response to his knock, looked at him for a moment and exclaimed:

"'Aren't you that air alfalfa crank?'

"'I have been taken for a great many different kinds of crank, my good woman,' said the visitor, 'and I suppose I might as well plead guilty to this, whatever it is.'

"'Well, come right in, mister; the old man is at his supper and is a heap sight better humored than when you saw him last.'

"'Why, bless you,' said the old man, later on in the evening, 'that sack of alfalfa was the making of me. It has paid off the mortgage, built this house and barn and we have a little bank account for a rainy day or a dry day, whichever you like to send. I have 160 acres of the finest alfalfa you ever set your eyes on.'

SAME NECESSITY HERE.

Such was the case with many of the western farmers in the early nineties, and today they are all prosperous and the country is on a sound financial basis. Without the scientific work of the Kansas Agricultural college many of the farmers now wealthy would have gone broke and left the country. Instead, they have learned how to cultivate the land to the best advantage and know just what grains and other crops to grow and the best methods of adapting their crops to the peculiar conditions of their district.

Similar instruction is necessary for the farmers in eastern Colorado, and it is with this end in view that the professors of the Colorado Agricultural college are anxious to have the state make an appropriation for an experimental farm to aid in the development of the semi-arid lands which they realize, under proper conditions, can be made valuable.

Importance of Seed Selection in Dry Farming

By PROF. W. H. OLIN

IN NO branch of farming is there greater need for scientific study and experiment than in that commonly called dry farming, by which is meant the cultivation of lands where the rainfall is so light that the term semi-arid has been applied to them. In eastern Colorado as in western Kansas there are vast areas of these land where the average rainfall for the year varies from 9 to 15 inches, according to the season, and where the greatest possible care in the cultivation of the soil is necessary to produce crops. A large part of the science of dry farming consists in the preservation of the moisture, but a great deal also depends upon the selection of the best drought-resisting seeds. I am a firm believer in the success of the dry-farming movement provided the farmers will learn the methods that science and experience have found to be the most beneficial. A good crop of barley can be raised when the rainfall for the season is no more than nine inches.

MUST LEARN BEST METHODS.

The dry farmers in a large measure can control their crops so as to take the best possible advantage of whatever rainfall does come, and while they cannot expect to produce every kind of crop every year with the same ease as the irrigation farmer or the farmer of the heavy rain sections, yet they can in many lines make the industry as profitable as the average farmer of the rain districts, but they must develop along special lines. The extent of the semi-arid lands in this state is greater ten times over than that of the irrigated lands and this fact alone makes the subject one of vast importance. The rainfall is never more than 20 inches per annum and sometimes comes as low as nine, the average probably being about 14 inches. The lands are known to be fertile and sufficient development in the farming line has been done to demonstrate the possibilities of the soil which, with scientific methods, can be thoroughly demonstrated.

For the past few years eastern Colorado has been blessed with an unusual amount of rain and continued crops have encouraged the settlers. Land has been selling rapidly and a great many people have been going into the industry, many of whom will be apt to get discouraged should an extra dry season be encountered—as is likely to happen any time. They should bear in mind that in order to meet such a contingency they must be able to adapt themselves to the conditions of nature and cannot expect to make a uniform success with the same methods that prevail in the rain states. Therefore, to succeed in farming in this section, we must have the following essentials:

First, a knowledge of the soil and what cultivation to give it to render it the most productive.

Second, a knowledge of the rainfall and how it is distributed. Many crops can be grown with less than half the moisture needed for other crops so that a careful selection must be made.

Third, the development of seed specially adapted to resisting drought. It is possible to produce varieties that will mature on much less moisture than at present. It is a question of nature gradually adapting herself to altered conditions.

DURUM WHEAT BEFORE AND AFTER APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC DRY FARMING METHODS.

Fourth, the farmer who enters upon this class of farming must be resourceful, persevering and able to adapt himself to his environment.

The last condition, I believe, is the most important of all, for the peculiarities of the country call for the highest and most intelligent class of farmers who are willing and able to carry on experiments on their own account and not easily discouraged by failure. I think that the thorough tillage system will help the farmer grow bigger and better crops and the better that system is understood the better for the tiller of the soil. An equally important matter is the proper selection of seed.

As in the breeding of stock climatic conditions exercise a great influence in determining many characteristics, so in the production of the seed, climatic conditions force the seed to adapt itself to its environment. In other words, nature induces the plant to adapt itself to the conditions in which it finds itself as regards heat, moisture and other essentials. That is to say, the more a plant is grown in the dry areas the more it will develop the power of living and maturing on little moisture.

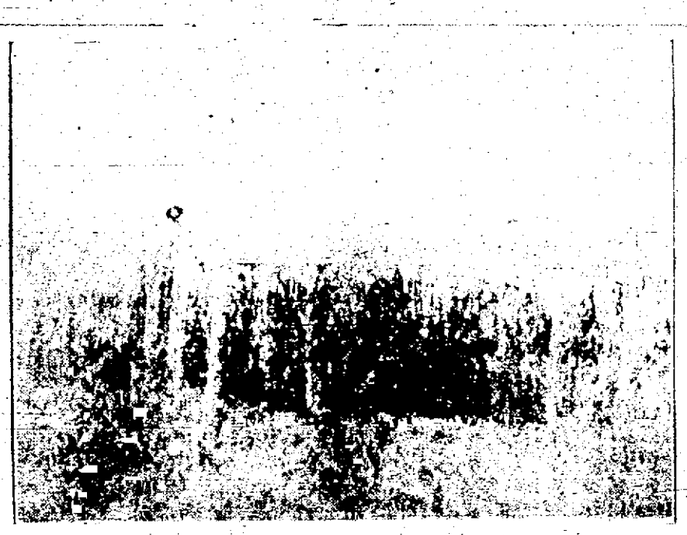
It is in this way that most of our cultivated plants and flowers have been developed from the wild varieties. M. de Coredolle, the eminent French scientist, has succeeded in finding the wild forms of 193 out of 270 species of our cultivated plants. Of the remaining 77 he names 27 as possibly half wild, and the remainder have been so thoroughly changed by their environment that he has been unable to discover the wild parent or mother type. This and other discoveries made by other scientists shows that by careful selection and education seeds may be changed so as to grow with less moisture than what they have been accustomed to in the past. Nature shows us this principle in the weeds which grow on all the arid and semiarid lands in the world.

CROPS VARY IN MOISTURE.

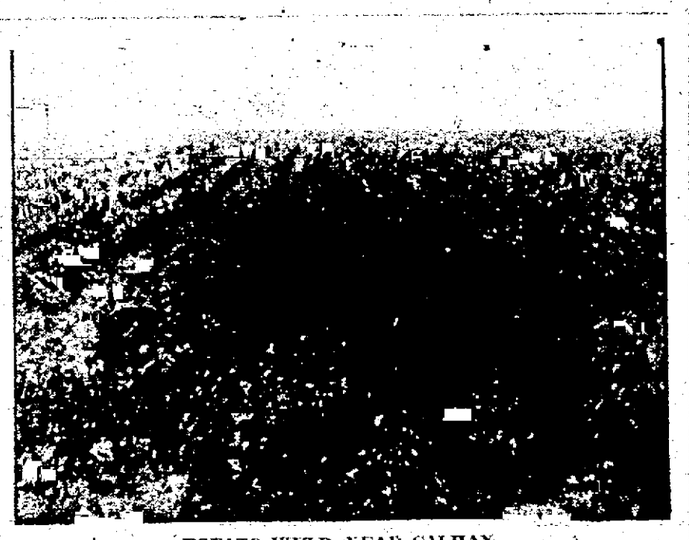
Crops having a high percentage of water in their composition usually require more moisture than those with a a low percentage of moisture. The amount of water required by growing crops is shown by experiment to vary with the soil, the climatic conditions and the nature of the crop. Experiments are now being made to determine the best grain, forage and root crops for the semiarid districts with due regard to the minimum amount of moisture required for the maturing of each.

United States Botanist, M. A. Carleton, is searching the world over for types of plants which by their environment are best adapted to the semiarid lands of the western states. By paying special attention to this and selecting only those which show the best drought resisting qualities we can develop a hardy race of proved reliability.

HARVESTING SCENE IN EASTERN EL PASO COUNTY.



WHEAT FIELD EAST OF COLORADO SPRINGS, NEAR CALHAN.



POTATO FIELD, NEAR CALHAN.

A TYPICAL FARMING COUNTY IN COLORADO UNDER IRRIGATION

THE following statistics, which have been carefully compiled from reliable sources, show what a typical agricultural county in Colorado can do. Weld county has been taken as an example, for it represents about the average of the agricultural counties of the state, and a study of its resources gives a fair idea of agriculture in the state as a whole. The statistics bear out the assertion that Colorado produces a greater variety of farm products in commercial quantities than any other state in the Union.

The figures on the growth of the towns in Weld county and the advances made in agriculture are equally applicable to all the towns in the irrigation district north of Denver almost to the state line and eastward along the valley of the Platte.

The figures quoted show that the town of Greeley has increased its population from 3,700 to 8,000 in the last six years. This is by no means an isolated case. Fort Collins has done even better, having increased from 3,000 to 1,900 to almost 9,000 at the present time, and the growth in Loveland, Berthoud, New Windsor, Longmont, Lyons, Sterling, Boulder and other towns has been relatively as great. The best feature of this remarkable development is that it has been done absolutely without advertising and is the result entirely of commercial growth in the farming line. There is, therefore, not the slightest danger of a collapse such as often follows unusual development in boom districts where a large part of the progress is on paper merely and not backed by actual wealth, as it is in these districts. The people have "the goods" to show for all they claim both in farm produce and in the "long green" with which every man's pocket seems to be plentifully lined, and, moreover, they are of that class of people who do very little talking about their possessions.

There are 2,500 persons employed in manufacturing earning in wages $600,000 per month. Manufacturing plants are increasing rapidly.

The total area of tillable land in Weld county is 238,500 acres.

Total area of grazing lands, 920,712 acres.

Population, in 1900 was 16,000.

Present population, 30,000.

New ditches at present under construction will bring 4,000 acres of new land under irrigation.

There are 2,500 persons employed in manufacturing earning in wages $600,000 per month. Manufacturing plants are increasing rapidly.

There are 30,000 acres of land raising sugar beets and producing 360,000 tons annually from which is manufactured 720,000 sacks of sugar worth $3,600,000.

The sugar beet industry is only five years old and last year over $2,000,000 was paid out to the farmers of Weld county for their beets.

In many cases as high as $60 per acre was cleared by the sugar beet farmers.

In wheat there are 40,000 acres producing 1,400,000 bushels worth to the farmer $1,200,000.

No other state in the Union can show wealth as can the northern Colorado irrigation district.

There are 40,000 acres of wheat. The average yield is 35 bushels per acre.

The average yield for Manitoba, one of the greatest wheat sections of the world, has never been more than 27 bushels per acre.

There are 60,000 acres in hay producing 250,000 tons worth to the farmer $1,400,000.

There are 30,000 acres of potatoes producing 2,625,000 sacks of 120 pounds each, making 1,500 carloads, worth to the farmer $3,562,500.

The average yield of potatoes is four and one-half tons per acre.

There are 150,000 head of sheep fed during each winter mostly on beet pulp which can be bought from the factory at 35 cents per ton. Alfalfa and beet pulp are all that is required to prepare sheep for market.

There are 45,000 head of cattle in the county worth $900,000.

There are 2,500 hogs worth $50,000, 15,000 head of horses worth $1,500,000, and 600 head of mules worth $60,000.

Butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and fruit of all kinds are produced in abundance but on these products no definite figures can be given.

There are 3,000 acres under dry farming in Weld county producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, alfalfa, dairy and poultry products.

The agricultural productions of the county have increased by large than 300 per cent in the last five years.

The irrigation movement in Weld county started only 36 years ago.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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Colorado, the Greatest Sugar Beet State in the Union

$20,000,000 Invested in Plants. $15,000,000 Represents Value of Sugar Produced in 1906

WITH the opening of the new century came the advent of the sugar beet industry in [illegible] which was that at Grand Junction, started its first wheel early in 1900. Now there are 15 factories in the state producing annually $15,000,000 worth of sugar, employing more than 6,000 men, distributing annually to the tillers of the soil over $8,000,000 and utilizing the product from more than 150,000 acres of land and furnishing employment at high wages to more than 10,000 field laborers.

In seven seasons Colorado has leaped to the front of the sugar producing states of the union, passing clear over the heads of California, Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, Idaho, Minnesota and several others that have been in the business from 10 to 30 years, and which have been accustomed to regard Colorado with an indulgent smile when anything pertaining to the products of soil was in question. As yet the industry is not out of its cradle, so that it is not unreasonable to predict that this state alone will yet produce enough sugar to supply the nation and the $100,000,000 which is annually paid to Germany alone for sweetness will be kept at home and go towards swelling the pocketbooks of the brainiest men in the world—the farmers of Colorado.

Brainy. Yes, that's it. It was the brains and quick wit that turned the trick and made the slow going and slow-thinking "mossbacks" of the east turn green with envy. All that a Colorado man, be he farmer or miner, needs to be shown a good idea and he grasps it, turns it over in his mind and surprises the world with the practical results achieved.

That is what happened in the sugar beet industry. Experts in the manufacture of sugar had been wasting their time for years to little purpose in other parts of America and trying to show farmers the benefits of the sugar beet industry. Like the Minnesota Swede, who couldn't see "the juice of chewing tobacco and spiting out the use," they failed to grasp the opportunities presented. But what a different reception the experts met with when they came to Colorado. All they needed to do was to shout "Sugar beets," and before the echo had died away among the mountain tops the farmers were out planting seed, and in seven short years these same farmers can teach the experts a few wrinkles and the farmers from other states are coming West to take lessons. Fortunately, Colorado, with its proverbial generosity, has a welcome for all, and millions of acres more for the raising of beets just as good as the land now producing 20 tons to the acre, and in not a few instances as high as [illegible] tons to the acre. That is the spirit which has put Colorado in the family chair among the states of the union and is destined to make the Centennial state, in agriculture, stock-raising and manufacturing what she already is in mining and sugar beet raising—the blue ribbon [illegible] of the union.

The miner first made the other states look like 30 cents in a jewelry shop, and now the Colorado farmer is taking a hand in the game and doing likewise. But, as in other lines in Colorado, Mother Dame Nature must be accorded her share of credit. She gave to Colorado the perfect conditions for sugar beet raising, which is first and above all things a crop for the irrigation system rather than for a rain country. She gave Colorado the eternal sunshine which puts more saccharine into her beets than anywhere else in the world. In fact, she placed Colorado at the top of the "preferred" column of all the states in the sugar beet belt. This is not fiction, but government facts, as is shown in a map of the sugar beet belt issued by one of the greatest government experts from the department of agriculture at Washington. This expert shows that Colorado has the most perfect conditions in the whole belt for the industry in which she has already made such a brilliant record. These conditions are: An altitude between 3,000 and 7,000 feet, a sandy loam for soil, long days of unbroken sunshine for the formation of the saccharine and cool nights for the absorption of the same by the root, and a permanent supply of water for irrigation. Bright minds and industrious people then complete the category and all these Colorado has. In seven years the state is supplying $15,000,000 worth of sugar. What may it not accomplish in the next century?

The fact that it has jumped to this proud position within the last seven years gives additional luster to the achievement and indicates the possibilities of the industry in the future. Of the 68 beet sugar factories in the United States representing a total investment of $32,000,000, Colorado has 15 factories, representing a total investment of $20,000,000, and at the present time there are more new factories under immediate projection in this state than in several of the other states combined.

The phenomenal growth of the infant industry in this state, as compared with states that were in the business long before Colorado, is accounted for by the results achieved in the extra high grade of its beets produced and the unusually large yield per acre. For some years Michigan held the palm in this respect, but since the entrance of Colorado into the field, the beet producers of the Wolverine state have been compelled to admit defeat in what at one time they considered one of their specialties. To a certain extent, irrigation is responsible for the enormous yield, as the producer is enabled to regulate the amount of water to suit the crop at all periods of growth, a thing impossible in a state where farmers depend entirely on rain; but in a greater degree the enormous returns and high quality of the sugar beet is due to the richness of the soil which apparently possesses the particular elements necessary for the formation of the big tubers.

Factory.	Daily Capacity in tons.	Cost of Factory.	Factory.	Daily Capacity in tons.	Cost of Factory.
Loveland	1,200	$1,200,000	New Windsor	600	$800,000
Longmont	1,200	1,200,000	Sterling	600	800,000
Fort Collins	1,200	1,200,000	Brush	600	800,000
Swink	1,200	1,200,000	Fort Morgan	600	800,000
Rocky Ford	1,000	1,000,000	Sugar City	500	700,000
Greeley	800	900,000	Grand Junction	500	700,000
Holly	600	800,000	Lamar	400	600,000
Eaton	600	800,000			
Total factories, 15				11,600	$13,500,000

First factory was installed at Grand Junction in 1899 by J. R. McKinnie, of Colorado Springs.

Four new factories are now under contemplation at La Junta, Fountain, Las Animas and Durango. Boulder also has a plan under consideration.

Daily capacity of factories now operating, 11,600 tons of beets and 1,276 tons of sugar.

Annual capacity, 150,000 tons of sugar worth $100 per ton, $15,000,000.

The factories use annually 150,000 tons of coal besides immense quantities of limerock and coke.

Men employed in factories, 6,000.

Number of acres devoted to sugar beets, 150,000.

The sugar beet crop of Colorado for 1906 in one pile would make a conical mountain covering seven and one-half acres and as high as Pike's Peak.

A TYPICAL COLORADO SUGAR BEET FIELD.

COLORADO LEADS THE UNION

In the year 1905 the Colorado plants produced 59,000,000 more pounds of sugar than the Michigan plants, and California, which has been in the business 30 years, has been compelled to take a back seat to the infant giant of this state. The following figures of the industry in 1905 show conclusively the position occupied by this state a year ago:

	Plants Operated in 1906.	Plants Building in 1906.	Sugar produced in campaign of 1905 Pounds.	Tons.	Av. pct. Sugar in beets.
California	8	2	317,776,000	73,882.45	17.27
Colorado	12	4	183,216,000	91,608.45	14.77
Illinois	1				
Idaho	1		2,000,000	1,000.00	14.47
Michigan	16	1	132,917,000	66,458.50	15.06
Nebraska	2		22,274,400	11,137.20	15.3
New York	1				
Ohio	1				
Oregon	1				
Utah	1		68,325,000	32,214	14.03
Washington	1				
Wisconsin	3	1	28,483,000	14,241.50	15.0
Arizona					
Kansas		1			
Minnesota					
Montana					

Figures for Colorado alone:

Twelve factories operating in 1905. Acres of beets harvested, 85,916. Total capitalization of companies, $24,288,000. (This of course does not include the farms.) Average number of wage-earners, 1,722. Wages paid, $1,083,769. [illegible] salaried officials, 127. Salaries, $166,796. People employed three months raising beets, 17,620. Value of products, $8,916,872.

DIFFERENT FROM OLD TIMES

It was not so many years ago that the mass of the people, especially of the laboring classes, regarded sugar as an article of luxury which could seldom be afforded, and with the exception of the old-fashioned "muscovado," the article was seldom seen on a poor man's table. Refined sugar, even as late as the early eighties, cost 12 to 14 cents per pound, and it was an epoch in the history of the country housewife when the local dealer supplied 10 pounds for $1. Gradually the conditions bettered until it was no longer regarded as economy to use the dark brown product, with its accompanying filth, and for the past few years the finest of white sugar is practically the only thing on the market, and at prices which puts it within the reach of all. With the increased consumption the manufacturers have been able to put a better product on the market at constantly decreasing prices, and although the production of both cane and beet sugar has increased enormously in the last ten years, the demand has increased in proportion, the people are living better and the present conditions of the market indicate that so far as home production is concerned the business is still only in its infancy, and the possibilities of the Colorado sugar beet grower are bounded only by his capacity for production.

IMMENSE FUTURE.

The following from an article prepared for the Gazette by Frederick Crubtree, professor of mining and metallurgy [illegible] gives a good idea of the immense field with open to the growers of the sugar beet [illegible]

"The question naturally arises as to what becomes of this sugar, and whether we shall not soon be making too much of more than plenty will be a market for. To answer such a question [illegible] show approximately [illegible] sugar [illegible] is [illegible] country, and how much is imported [illegible] figures on these points, which to be those of 1905. In that year the United States produced 124,870 tons of beet sugar and 217,127 tons of cane and other sugars, besides 850,410 tons from its insular possessions. There were imported [illegible] tons, or 65.4 per cent of the total amount used; of this imported sugar, 217,218 tons were beet sugar from Europe.

ITS USE RAPIDLY INCREASING

"An important fact in connection with this phase of the matter is the increase in consumption of sugar, not merely as the population increases, but in amount used per capita. The following figures may be of interest. In eleven years, from 1891 to the end of 1901, the total consumption of sugar per annum in the United States increased from 1,872,400 tons to 2,373,316 tons; an average increase of 5 per cent each year. If this rate has continued since 1901, the amount of sugar used this year should be more than 3,000,000 tons—an increase since 1901 of about 670,000 tons. But the increase in the production of beet sugar in the United States, with all its phenomenal growth from 1901 to 1906, was only 188,000 tons; if this year's production should reach the estimated amount of 400,000 tons, it would show a total increase of about 211,000 tons, whereas the increase in consumption of sugar has probably been more than twice that amount. It is evident therefore that there is no danger of beet sugar being built up so fast as to overstock the market seriously.

This question has been touched upon in previous government reports. Thus in report No. 69, "Progress of the Beet Sugar Industry in 1903," Mr. Saybe said as follows:

"[illegible] and [illegible] it is need not apprehend that our insular possessions will under any conceivable condition of things be able to supply this country with an excessive amount of sugar. With our present demand, and the growth of our consumption, it will not be possible for our home producers and those of the islands to furnish all the sugar we shall need. It must be borne in mind that the available maximum production of these islands is practically known, as well as the limits which they cannot exceed. For the remainder we shall be compelled to buy sugars that come into the market from abroad."

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Another author, Mr. C. W. Harburger, in "The Beet Grower's Annual" (1904), said: "By throwing a short glance at the per capita increase in sugar consumption in this country, we can easily arrive at reliable deductions. In 1830 the United States consumed approximately 20 pounds per capita; in 1840, 25 pounds; in 1850, 30 pounds; in 1860, 35 pounds; in 1870, 40 pounds; in 1880, 45 pounds; in 1890, 55 pounds, and in 1895, 63 pounds. Supposing that in the next ten years the average increase in consumption shall not exceed 150,000 tons per annum, such increase alone would require each year at least 40 additional average sized factories of 300 tons capacity, representing an investment of at least $14,000,000, or within ten years from now at least 400 such factories, costing about $140,000,000, would be required to supply the increase in consumption alone."

Though the two opinions quoted above were written five years ago, they are substantially as true today as at that time, and the astonishing growth of the industry since that time has merely confirmed their accuracy.

SCIENCE HAS AIDED.

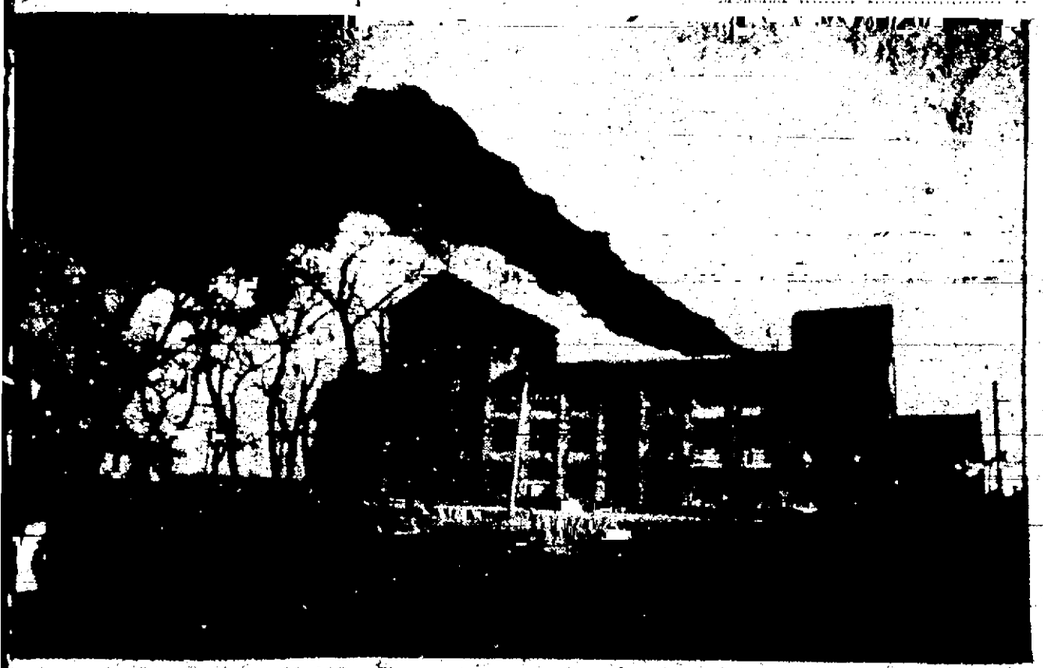
For the successful development of the beet sugar industry the country is largely indebted to the department of agriculture, and especially Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the division of chemistry. As in Germany, so in this country, it took many years of effort, experiment and investigation with many failures, before the conditions requisite for success were definitely established. Many of the early attempts were made in localities not adapted to raising sugar beets, and though the factory at Alvarado, Cal., did become a success as early as 1879 (and has continued in successful operation ever since), it was not until after the Oxnards entered the business in California in 1890 that the rapid extension of the industry began. There are so many factors necessary for the complete success—large capital, elaborate and expensive machinery, technical skill, pure water, limestone, coke and coal, and a reliable supply of good beets—that it required much experience to get them all at the same place. When these factors were properly combined the business immediately became very profitable, as may be seen by the following statement:

ENORMOUS DIVIDENDS.

"It is a matter of record that the Spreckels factory at Watsonville, Cal., paid in four years 117 per cent dividends. The outside stock of this factory was sold in 1897 at $300. This stock cost the original owners $100, thus giving the stockholders a total return of $417 for their $100 investment in four years. The first dividend after the purchase of the stock was 80 per cent. The Lehigh, Utah, factory is said to have paid for several seasons a dividend of 6½ per cent after putting a large percentage of its early profits into improvements. A short time ago it was stated in the public prints that the earnings of the Michigan Sugar company's factory at Bay City amounted in two seasons to 195 per cent on its capital stock." It would not be advisable to count on these figures as necessarily representing the profits to be expected at present, but they do show what a difference proper management and conditions make in the success of such an industry."

In no industry is the great principle of harmony between capital and labor

(Continued on Next Page.)



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WILL START PRACTICE

COLLEGE TIGERS BEGIN BASEBALL WORK TOMORROW.

Forty Men to Try for Team—New Supplies Received—First Game With Terrors on Feb. 15.

Baseball practice begins at Colorado college, on Washburn field, tomorrow afternoon. Bulletins have already been posted at the college requesting all men who wish to try for places on the Colorado college nine this spring to report to Coach Falk on Washburn field tomorrow afternoon. About forty men will assemble on the diamond for the first tryout of the season. The outlook is bright for a championship nine.

Ackley, last year's star pitcher, has returned and will be found in the box for the Tigers again this spring. Travis, last year's catcher, will probably be found again this season at his post behind the bat.

Captain Tegtmeyer is enthusiastic over the prospects for this year's baseball nine. A portion of the new supplies ordered for the Tigers has arrived. The equipment for the team will be entirely new. With new white suits, orange and black-colored stockings, new shoes, the representatives of Colorado college on the diamond this spring will present a striking appearance.

Work will begin immediately on the schedule for the season. Manager Lennox will have charge of this work for the Tigers, and an effort will be made to arrange for two games with each team. The first practice game, which will be with the High school Terrors, will probably be played on Saturday, February 15, at Washburn field.

WILLIAM LENNOX.
Supervising Manager of Spring Athletics at Colorado College.

NORDINE FALK.
Colorado College Baseball Coach.

G. W. SMITH.
A Promising Baseball Player at Colorado College From Washburn, College, Indiana.

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Big values in our Furnishing and Shoe Departments.

Robbins ON THE CORNER

CHARLES LEO JIM BOFONDA, JR.
Son of "China Jim," the well-known merchant, and the only Chinese baby ever born in Colorado Springs.

Everyone will admit that to be the only Chinese baby in Colorado Springs and the only Chinese baby ever born in the City of Sunshine is some distinction. That is the fame of Charles Leo Jim Bofonda, Jr., aged one year, four months and one day today.

The Chinese language is acknowledgedly one of the hardest to learn and speak, so when the city editor handed me the photograph that heads this story and said, "Go out and interview this young Celestial," I was in a quandary, for other than ordering "chop suey" in a Chinatown restaurant of San Francisco, my knowledge of the Chinese tongue is limited.

But "make good" is the standard motto of the daily newspaper, so forth I went to China Jim's store on East Pike's Peak avenue.

Was Charles Leo Jim Bofonda, Jr., at home? He was. And forthwith he came, in the arms of his pretty, little Chinese mother, Toy Fung. He looked like a big Japanese doll, such as they have for sale in the shop. In his chubby hands were an empty medicine bottle and an equally empty pocketbook. Chinese babies are proverbially good natured and this plump youngster was no exception. He had just awakened from a nap, but he gurgled and smiled at me. His little slant eyes, almost as black as shoe buttons, twinkled, but not a word would he say in reply to my queries. His proud father answered for this little sphinx of the orient.

Having in mind the empty bottle and pocketbook, I asked China Jim if he would educate his son to be a physician or a financier.

"Mebbe so," came the monosyllable reply. "No can tell. I'll wait. He too young. First send him to Chinese school. Then to American school."

"He has a long name for such a small boy," I remarked.

"I named him after Dr. Charles Gardiner, whom I knew in Meeker before I came here," said the father.

"How about this gay bonnet he is wearing—is that holiday headgear?"

"Um, no. That is China boy's every-day hat."

So you see the orientals make much of the son and heir—nothing is too good for the babies. If it happens to be a baby that does not cry, why shouldn't it be so? Besides, when a baby knows half the society women in town, and they come to see him a fellow has got to have some gay togs.

"He had his first Christmas tree out at General Palmer's last Christmas," volunteered the father.

"Indeed! Well what did the general think of him?" I asked, though what I really wanted to know was what the baby thought of the general.

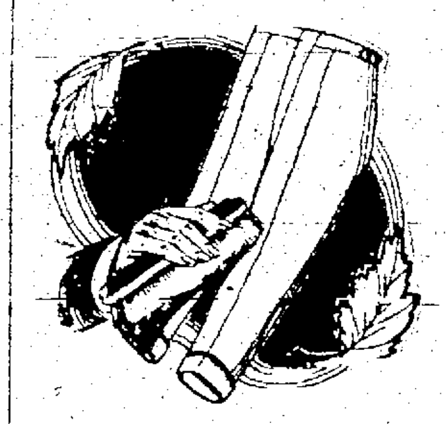
"Oh, I guess he thought he was all right—for a baby," modestly replied China Jim.

Again I returned to the interview with the baby, whom they had placed on a counter. He was strenuously beating the pocketbook with the empty bottle. He gurgled "pretty," but I couldn't get anything tangible in that unless he was referring to his mother.

I asked him several other questions but he was as silent as a railroad magnate about rebates. Giving it up, I said, "Good-by." He refused to shake hands. Taking hold of one of his feet I gave it a shake. I stepped back in affright for an expression as fierce as that of a horrid Chinese mask came over his countenance. I fled toward the door, but hoping to make peace before I went, turned and again said, "Good-by."

A slow smile spread over that young oriental's face, a chubby hand waved and then came a gurgling, "By."

We're Out For the Duts



and we take every speck of it from the garments intrusted to our care, and give them a thorough dry cleaning, which obviates any chance of the clothes shrinking or fading. We do this work so thoroughly that the garments actually look like new. Promptness in delivery is another of our strong points. Our charges are moderate.

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COLLINS HAS MANY BILLS

Representative From El Paso County Is Active in Pushing New Laws.

"I think the present legislature deserves credit for the expeditious manner in which it is conducting business and getting through with its work," said Representative O. E. Collins, who came home from Denver last night. Mr. Collins has introduced a number of bills this session and expects to get all his bills through the house within the present week.

One of the most important of the bills introduced by Mr. Collins is number 150, to amend the constitution so as to provide for the payment of salaries to justices of the peace and other county officers instead of having their remuneration depend upon the business of the office. This applies only to city precincts.

Other bills introduced by Mr. Collins are as follows:

Bill No. 156, providing for the trial of boys under 18 using cigarettes, on the same basis as juvenile delinquents. He has also another bill somewhat along the same line, providing for the conviction of adults implicated in acts of juvenile delinquency without having first to prove the juvenile delinquent guilty as the present law requires. Bill No. 12 refers to the class of voters who shall be allowed to vote on the question of consolidation of cities. This bill was introduced as prepared by Colonel Ensign and proposes to limit the franchise on such occasion to owners of real property, but Mr. Collins says the committee has shown a disposition to enlarge the scope to include owners of personal property within certain limits.

Other bills refer to the appointment of deputies by coroners with special [illegible] to provide for the payment of fees to the district attorney in cases of misdemeanor, whether conviction is secured or not, and for the payment of a fee of $25 to the district attorney for attending the opening of the district court sessions in outside counties. Another bill is to enable the district attorney to employ a man to secure evidence for the prosecution of cases in the district court, and still another refers to the payment by the county of premiums on the bonds where estates are in litigation. Mr. Collins has introduced two bills with the object of giving wider scope to the prosecution in gambling cases, one of which provides for the appointment by the court of a person to act independent of the sheriff's office if necessary, and also gives immunity to any participant in a gambling deal who gives evidence in the case. Another bill aims at more stringent legislation with reference to persons who commit larceny in vacant houses.

The first session of the committee from the house and senate to investigate the affairs of the Stratton estate will be held one week from tomorrow. Mr. Collins is chairman of the committee from the house, and according to his statement, the investigation will be a most thorough one as the committee has ample powers to go into the matter [illegible]

THREE SERIOSULY HURT

STANDARD MILL EMPLOYES PAINFULLY INJURED.

One Victim May Die as Result of Severe Burns. Accidents Came in Rapid Succession.

While performing their respective duties in the Standard mill at Colorado City, Ed Goure, a fireman, and Joe Rosen, an Austrian, who work in the crusher, were badly injured yesterday morning, and J. S. Miller was injured Friday. Of the three men, Goure is in the most serious condition and fears are entertained for his recovery. He was working at the furnace when a quantity of gas exploded burning his face and neck badly. The most dangerous burns were on his eyes, ears and nose. The full extent of the injury to Goure's eyes has not been ascertained.

Miller fell a distance of 12 feet and was badly hurt. His forehead was cut and his shoulder was badly bruised.

Rosen was working in the crusher when his right hand was caught in the machinery. Two fingers were crushed and the hand was badly lacerated. The tips of the two fingers were torn off and the small bone of the right forearm was broken.

It is very a unusual occurrence for three accidents to happen in such a short space of time at the mill.

APPLICATION WILL BE FUTILE

J. J. Hill Says Manitoba Company Will Not Forfeit Charter.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern says the application of Attorney General E. T. Young to the supreme court for the forfeiture of the charter of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company, on the ground that it has ceased to be a railroad, will be absolutely futile. Mr. Hill further declares that the allegation as to the watered stock of the Great Northern has needlessly been injected into the case for reasons best known to the attorney general.

HONOLULU, Jan. 26.—The [illegible] from Mauna [illegible]

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1907

ONE GOOD FEATURE

THE record [illegible] in the Senate over the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Twenty fifth Infantry [illegible] has been [illegible] would not like to say [illegible] irrelevant to the main [illegible] has been dragged in by [illegible] it seems to us [illegible] and Mr. Tillman [illegible] opportunity to make a charge [illegible] which he afterward apologized [illegible] however the time spent in [illegible] Foraker [illegible] Carmack and Spooner arguments [illegible] constitutional [illegible] the question [illegible] the consideration [illegible] the speech of Senator [illegible] which is likely to stand [illegible]

[illegible] law [illegible] has the power [illegible] with [illegible] until that time [illegible] discharge either honorable or dishonorable [illegible] At that time on account of [illegible] like [illegible] to the Brownsville incident in which the members of a company undertook to shield guilty parties [illegible] their commands [illegible] without [illegible] might be [illegible] the President [illegible] Secretary of War or the [illegible] in cases. It is under the law that the President discharged the battalion in question in the Brownsville incident.

The [illegible] passage of the resolution [illegible] the facts in the matter [illegible] Senators [illegible] thoroughly convinced of the President's power in the matter [illegible] that power. [illegible] the fact.

Senator Foraker has [illegible] advantage in this matter. It has seemed that he was [illegible] it for purely personal [illegible] purposes. Notwithstanding the conflicting [illegible] the first session the general impression has been that in this case he was simply trying to [illegible] President in a hole. Weeks of time in the Senate have been [illegible] discussion and about the only [illegible] of it is that it [illegible] and a few other [illegible] the constituent [illegible] of the President [illegible] may dis[illegible] faith [illegible]

THE "BEST SELLER."

"WE don't [illegible] that [illegible] time [illegible] English [illegible] thing is true [illegible] German [illegible] million [illegible] have been [illegible] thousands of people read [illegible] half the American people read [illegible] week. The [illegible] more [illegible] Shakespeare classes in the whole [illegible]

Instead [illegible] the Bible's [illegible] attention all the time. [illegible] thoroughly intelligent [illegible] decade. We [illegible] farmers [illegible] every other [illegible] the meaning [illegible] word [illegible] carried around [illegible] and sometimes learned whole [illegible] heart. [illegible] the letter [illegible] the Bible [illegible]

[illegible] are afraid of higher criticism [illegible] like the Genesis and geology conflict—only the echoes are left. [illegible] recognize that real higher criticism—that [illegible] will [illegible] literary form [illegible] has its proper place in Bible study and has done a great deal to clear away the superstitious view of the book. On the other hand most people recognize also that many of the so called higher critics have started from absolutely erroneous and indefensible premises and consequently their results are worthless. For instance a critic who begins his study of the Bible with the presupposition that anything supernatural is impossible, thereby disqualifies himself at the start for any fair or judicial consideration of the book. The great characteristic of the Book from Genesis to Revelation is a recognition of the Divine agency in human affairs. Sometimes it is alleged to have been miraculous. Sometimes [illegible] it is constant. Any one who starts with the presumption that the recognition of such agency is impossible is bound to miss the main quality and purpose of the book.

Christians should [illegible] of Bible study, even where [illegible] for the purpose of finding mistakes. Unless the critic [illegible] burrows in the text like a mole under ground, he must see before he gets through [illegible] value so far outweighs any errors of detail that [illegible] thinks he has found that his eyes will be opened and he will think [illegible] before. The Bible has always [illegible] in all ages [illegible] [illegible]

A USELESS FLURRY.

THOSE of the Republican state Senators who [illegible] Friday and refused to confirm [illegible] the appointments that had been sent in by the Governor did not make a good impression. On the face of it [illegible] that in their opinion they had not been permitted to have enough influence in making the appointments and they proposed to hold him up until he is more complaisant. [illegible] unjustifiable.

The only reason that [illegible] holding up appointments would be [illegible] possibility [illegible] confirmation [illegible] Governor [illegible] Governor is [illegible] responsible [illegible] his administration [illegible] until they should be promptly confirmed [illegible] years [illegible] Governor Peabody appointments were confirmed and two years ago [illegible] However this is probably only a tempest in a teapot and the Senators concerned will [illegible] their [illegible] Monday morning.

[illegible] paper [illegible] Engineering hits the [illegible] when it says [illegible] for it takes [illegible] engineer [illegible] When you [illegible] responsibility for [illegible] of our people to "get rich." That is what [illegible] engineer takes chances and managers wink at a disregard of orders and all the rest of it.

It seems a pity that the Wyoming delegates [illegible] Dry Farming Congress should have [illegible] for their [illegible] accomplish something.

The Kaiser is doubtless convinced now that his subjects are more or less capable of self-government, since the Socialists have lost [illegible] seats in the new parliament.

This appears to be the January Thaw in New York.

Colorado Comment

NEW YEAR EDITION

From the Silverton Miner.

After looking over the New Year [illegible] of the [illegible] is that this [illegible] growing greater and bigger every year. In every line of business great strides of advancement have been made and all the industries of the state are [illegible] getting bigger and bigger. It is a great thing to be alive, [illegible] a greater thing to be alive in Colorado [illegible] with its growth [illegible] and grow [illegible] States are [illegible] Men are [illegible] and nowhere on [illegible] braver [illegible] men [illegible]

ROUTT COUNTY

From the Yampa Leader.

[illegible] living in Routt county today fully [illegible] and the wonderful possibilities of the country [illegible] development [illegible] within the next ten or twenty years. It is so unlike [illegible] majority of counties in other parts of the [illegible] not to be compared with a [illegible] Routt county's future trend in greatness will be [illegible] to the great diversity of her products [illegible] now realize the extent to which these products [illegible] developed in the next decade. Within the past year or two eastern [illegible] and eastern money have been attracted to this county as never before and we are apparently at the very doorway of an era of marvelous activity [illegible] natural resources [illegible]

Near to Nature

EDITOR MAKES A TOUCH

Rural Retreat (Va.) Times.

Our good friend the Rev. W. R. Brown has our [illegible]

FOGLE RAN SECOND

Miss Myrtle [illegible] and gentleman friend and Mr. [illegible] Fogle of York spent a few days with Mr. [illegible] Working and family.

GENTLEMANLY CONVERSE IN CONSTANTINE

Constantine (Mich.) Item.

[illegible] and Adam Gentzel [illegible] last Monday evening. When it happened they were talking over [illegible] affairs. Dr. Pettit fixed up the [illegible]

MUSTACHE OFF COLOR

[illegible] (Mich.) Courier.

Byron R[illegible] mustache deserted the [illegible] and appeared on the scenes hereabouts for a brief vacation. After exhibition the dear little mustache at once faded.

REFORM BY ASSASSINATION

From the Chicago Chronicle.

Someone defined the government of Russia as "a despotism tempered by assassination."

Like most epigrams this one lacks accuracy. The Russian government is a despotism but it is not tempered by assassination but aggravated by it.

Every murder of a Russian official serves to increase the rigor of the repressive measures—of the bureaucracy. The assassination of Von Der Launitz, the St. Petersburg prefect of police will raise up in his place a successor who for his own safety will be more harsh and merciless than Von Der Launitz.

That is the lesson of history in all [illegible] particularly the lesson of Russia's own history. It is [illegible] safe to say that the hand which [illegible] will put back [illegible] for [illegible] To kill the [illegible] of folly and cruelty [illegible]

[illegible] of lesser functionaries drive [illegible] assassins [illegible] by their death? Does [illegible] despotism relax its tyranny? Everybody [illegible] the negative. Everyone knows that every fresh assassination is the signal for renewed [illegible]

We are [illegible] revolution [illegible] Freedom is won [illegible] by the [illegible] Tyranny sometimes [illegible] by means of murder [illegible] enfranchised themselves [illegible] of despotism by assassination.

Fortunately for Russia the terrorists constitute a small portion of the nation. Murder [illegible] the Russian people. The dynamiters [illegible] for genuine representative [illegible] If they were the [illegible] be black indeed since a nation of murderers [illegible] the very existence of civilization.

Russia will emerge from the darkness of despotism into the light of liberty [illegible] constitution will not be accomplished [illegible] Freedom is not gained in that way.

Press Opinions

THEY BULAWHO IS IT

From the Baltimore American.

[illegible]

OVEREXPANSION

From the [illegible] Trade Review.

[illegible] fact that a period [illegible] the present is always [illegible] it is equally [illegible] New [illegible] are invariably [illegible] mark the passing [illegible] prosperity and proclaim the [illegible] promoters to whom [illegible] bound to [illegible] competition [illegible] of production [illegible] money [illegible]

CRAFTY JAPAN.

From the New York Globe.

[illegible] tricks and [illegible] to [illegible] scrutiny. They [illegible] to make the Pacific [illegible] Atlantic [illegible] Japanese [illegible] sword [illegible] New [illegible] attack [illegible] Japanese soldier in the guise of coolies, but [illegible] uniform [illegible] out of their kit [illegible] in Hawaii [illegible] descent on our coast.

[illegible] Japanese are so abominably clever in their devious ways that—though they are always just about to be caught—they are never caught. [illegible] back in their rice fields and [illegible] plants to [illegible] Philippines should have been [illegible] alleged Japanese seal poachers [illegible] patrol [illegible] the incident as the long sought for [illegible] the Japanese foreign office was most extraordinary [illegible] When San Francisco [illegible] that her civilization was menaced by the presence of [illegible] Japanese children in [illegible] was given to Japan to [illegible] first flurry Tokio [illegible] cherry orchard in bloom.

Now [illegible] when the second Hague Conference meets Japan is to be the power to bring forward definite disarmament proposals. [illegible] young men [illegible] actually [illegible] Obviously [illegible] far reaching [illegible] the orb of [illegible]

OBSCENE ADVANCED THOUGHT

From the [illegible]

[illegible] children of freedom insist [illegible] for everybody to partake of [illegible] Have other people no rights as against the [illegible] of [illegible] all the [illegible] one side of the matter.

[illegible] not they do their will [illegible] in private [illegible] why should not they keep themselves [illegible] in their own location. Why not let the [illegible] alone [illegible] tyranny [illegible] such a policy [illegible] of personal liberty and independence [illegible]

The amount of it is that the [illegible] right to be protected against the [illegible] of people who teach obscenity [illegible] advanced thought. If these people [illegible] themselves let them do so, but when they insist upon [illegible] should [illegible] themselves in jail.

Any person who sends obscenity through the mails ought to be imprisoned.

Men as They Are

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Martineau of the last century discoursing of immortality says:

The corporeal frame is but the mechanism for making thoughts and affections apparent the signal house with which God has covered us the electric telegraph by which [illegible] faintest intimation flies abroad of the spiritual force within us. The [illegible] may be broken, the [illegible] effaced and though the hidden artist can make no more signs he may [illegible] things to be signified. Never may [illegible] the pulses of the body [illegible] not sicken [illegible] consumption can [illegible] the [illegible] civilization [illegible]

The spirit sequestered within is the test of man and is the real man. The body [illegible] part of man, the creature of the flesh and blood of whims and prejudices—these are the [illegible] The spiritual being is often completely hid [illegible] intimates [illegible] know his act well enough to guess at his thoughts and motives for at best [illegible] must be [illegible] no man can be sure of [illegible] motive. A shrewd and broad minded man can make however a pretty fair estimate it the acts and professed principles of a man through a long [illegible] taken as the criterion. But so few men are broad minded and so few go to the heart of things and [illegible] that [illegible] and evil in man, at one [illegible] the glory and the scandal of the universe [illegible] inextricably mixed. Judgments [illegible] based upon the judge's personal predilections and usually with a side glance at the critic's own failings. It is not what a man [illegible] what he does which expresses the worth of man, but what he is [illegible] real man very often remains undiscovered until [illegible] vital test is made.

Some time since a man of some education and standing was persuaded to attend a [illegible] or boxing contest in [illegible] He had seen a football game but this was his first [illegible] boxing match. The prediction [illegible] healthy and [illegible] exhibition [illegible] of the combatants was [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] years after he had begun to do business for her she decided to close [illegible] that he [illegible] the [illegible] and was on the watch for a buyer for a certain tract of several [illegible] in the outskirts of the city [illegible] quite confidentially that a certain railroad and industrial [illegible] was to be made through the widow's property. He did not tell her of this valuable information but he did [illegible] that he thought he could make the [illegible] and he asked her what she would [illegible] for the land. She would be glad to get $[illegible] for it.

He undertook to sell it, got an option on it at the price, formed a dummy [illegible] to the syndicate for $[illegible] and the syndicate which was his own immediately sold the property for more than five times the sum which the elderly widow received.

[illegible] timid and [illegible] not bear to witness physical acts of violence. He hated to see animals [illegible] he would turn aside most carefully rather than injure the smallest bug [illegible] thought it cruel to catch fish or to shoot game birds and yet he was one of the most coldly selfish, cruel [illegible] human beings destitute of gratitude, pity, honor or manliness.

Good and ill says Hume are universally intermingled and confounded—happiness and misery, wisdom and folly, virtue and vice. They certainly are in real men who, as Alexander Hill on [illegible] remarks are [illegible] unreasonable animals." Many [illegible] who [illegible] are heroes in essentials and many men whose deportment [illegible] untrustworthy and base.

In a neighboring state there was several years ago a roystering reckless politician and orator who aspired to high office. He seemed little better than one of the [illegible] at times [illegible] On one of [illegible] the young men [illegible] and ability in his [illegible] brilliant and industrious young lawyer who was an example for youth. His lecture to a large audience of boys [illegible] neither [illegible] evil of using tobacco [illegible] long remembered as a [illegible]

[illegible] the process of time [illegible] powerful [illegible] for [illegible] through [illegible] which [illegible] tempted and [illegible] its most [illegible] opportunity to gratify [illegible] held out [illegible] prohibited [illegible] instant [illegible] magnificent exhibition of self-denying patriotism [illegible] would [illegible] and his country, the [illegible] young man [illegible]

Intelligent people know that these things do not prove that roystering is [illegible] that a careful abstemious and correct life is bad or even of doubtful value but they do know that [illegible] respectability cannot stand area test and that on the other hand many men who do not make a good appearance before the world are sound at heart and possess the essentials of nobility of soul.

Filling the drinking vessels to the [illegible] tight then they will not be frozen full of ice in the morning or if empty [illegible] as to chill whatever is poured into them. Drink with the chill taken off given in an unfrozen vessel will not freeze for some time in the severest weather. Once one gets in the habit of always taking the vessel to the house when they make the last trip in the evening it is not any trouble.

The Four Seasons

By Bonnie R. Ginger.

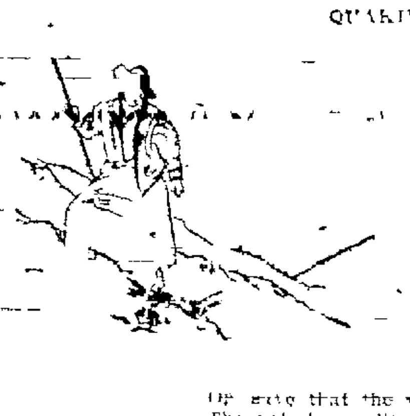
SPRING

LANDSCAPE

Mountain and Peak—and the swift shadows glancing,
Rocky ravine and the quaking-asps dancing,
[illegible]
Will cherry bloom [illegible] and meadow-lark's lay,
Breath of the spring in the wind passing by,
Overhead Heaven's blue canopied sky,
Joy in the [illegible] for [illegible] beauty and might,
Song in the heart for the [illegible] own delight,
Wilt thou be silent [illegible] Him my Soul,
Whom Nature's self but exists to extol?

SUMMER

QUAKING ASPS



[illegible]
The shimmer of their silver [illegible]
In rustling [illegible]
Growing [illegible]

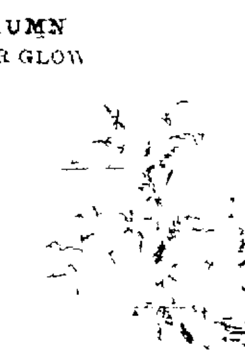
[illegible]

[illegible] crags [illegible]
[illegible] rocks [illegible]

Or [illegible] that the white snow [illegible]
The [illegible] solitudes forbid
[illegible]
Light
[illegible]
When yon great mountain lifts to view
His cold far summit in the [illegible]
Oh quaking aspens dear [illegible]
Oh shy brave little Aspen trees.

AUTUMN

UNDER GLOW



In the haze of autumn days
Days serene
With the purple mists' maze
All a-sheen
There's [illegible] an underglow
Golden hue
Gleams and plays beneath the haze,
Shining through
All the wealth of under glow
Ripening grain
Field and fruit—the Harvest story
Told again

So the priceless underglaze
Potters know
That mysterious [illegible] plays
Far below
The dull seeming [illegible] strife
Sombre [illegible]
Yet with deep exquisite [illegible]
Like the [illegible]
Or [illegible] from out [illegible]
Shining so
We see [illegible]
In [illegible] glow

WINTER

CHRYSANTHEMUM

[illegible]

You are Winter's [illegible] bloom

SCIENCE FOR THE YOUNG

Thoughtful little Willie Frazer
Carved his name with father's razor
[illegible] unaware of trouble
Used the blade to shave his stubble
Father cut himself severely
Which pleased little Willie dearly—
"I have fixed my father's razor
So it cuts," said Willie Frazer.

Mamie often wondered why
Acids troubled alkali—
Mamie in a manner placid
Fed the cat boracic acid
Whereupon the cat grew frantic
Executing many an antic
"Ah," cried Mamie overjoyed
"Pussy is an alkaloid!"

Arthur with a lighted taper
Touched the fire to grandpa's paper
Grandpa leaped a foot or higher
Dropped the sheet and shouted "Fire!"
Arthur wrapped in contemplation
Viewed this scene of conflagration
"This," he said, "confirms my notion—
Heat creates both light and motion."

Wee experimental Nina
Dropped her mother's Dresden china
From a seventh story casement
Smashing, crashing to the basement.
Nina, somewhat apprehensive
Said, "This china is expensive
Yet it proves by demonstration
Newton's law of Gravitation."

—WALLACE IRWIN.

TO COLORADO!

LAND OF THE SILVER AND GOLD

Land of the silver and gold
Land of the [illegible] men of old
Land where the mountain stream dashed from on high
[illegible] blue mother lake [illegible]
[illegible] enameled in green
Purple in distance the far peaks are seen
What shall [illegible] future unfold
Land of the silver and gold

[illegible] land of mountain and plain
[illegible] the first hope was vain
[illegible] where the settlers' white wagons [illegible] on
On to the place of the [illegible] setting sun
Hope of the wanderer the poor, the oppressed
Here in thy varied domain let them rest
Land of the mountain and plain
Say not thy first hope was vain!

Land of the red rock and pine
Land of the far timber line
Land of the eagle poised high in the blue
Land of the canon sun scarce can pierce through
Flowers round thy rugged [illegible]
[illegible]
Strength girt with [illegible] a giant asleep
Land of the red rock and pine
Land of the far timber line

Long may thy centuries run
Lifting fair face to the sun
[illegible] the peace of a future secure
[illegible] birthright forever endure
Gold is thy sunlight and silver the light
Bathing thy peaks with the blessing of night
Long may thy centuries run
Lifting fair face to the sun!

—Ella True Conner.

Macaroni should be kept in an air tight receptacle and dropped into boiling salt water before being put on to stew.

OUR TERRIBLE TONGUE

From the Boston Transcript.

You take [illegible]
You say you've [illegible]
Your nails [illegible]
But they're not trim
And milk you skim
Is never [illegible]

When words you speak
These words are [illegible]
But [illegible]
Is never broken
Nor can you seek
And say you've spoke

A top you spin
The top is spun
[illegible]
Yet it's not skin
Nor can a grin
[illegible]

If we forget
Then we've forgotten
But if we bet
We haven't [illegible]
No house we let
Is ever lotten
What we upset
Is not upsotten
Now don't these prove
Our language rotten?

MINISTER PAYS HIS DEBT

His Farewell Sermon a Parthian Shot at the Congregation

From the Chicago Chronicle.

A distinguished New England divine had been on very bad terms with his flock for some time. They [illegible] whenever the [illegible] reciprocated [illegible] Before his contract [illegible] the [illegible] explain at the [illegible]

Elated at the [illegible] of his [illegible] congregation attended in full numbers [illegible] hear his farewell sermon [illegible] than to annoy him with their presence. Great was their astonishment [illegible] greater their [illegible] when the reverend gentleman chose for his text the following words:

"I go to prepare a place for you [illegible] ye may be also."

QUITE A SPELL OF DRY WEATHER

From the Geary (Ok.) Bulletin.

"[illegible] the last time in four years," said Walt Davis, "that [illegible] people have forgotten how dry the Canadian river used to be. I remember one [illegible] when the Canadian [illegible] dry all the way through. Of course the river was running all the time but the water in it got so dry that it turned to dust and blew away. I took a [illegible] down the river at that time but it was so dusty on the boat that I couldn't see the hind end of it when I stood in the front end. It was a little the worst I ever saw. My [illegible] got so much sand and dust in it that I could strike a match on the roof of it any time. One day the boat got stuck in fifteen feet of Canadian water. It was so dry and dusty that the wheel wouldn't turn. What did we do? Well, [illegible] we went [illegible] to [illegible] until it was thin enough to run the [illegible] through to Bridgeport."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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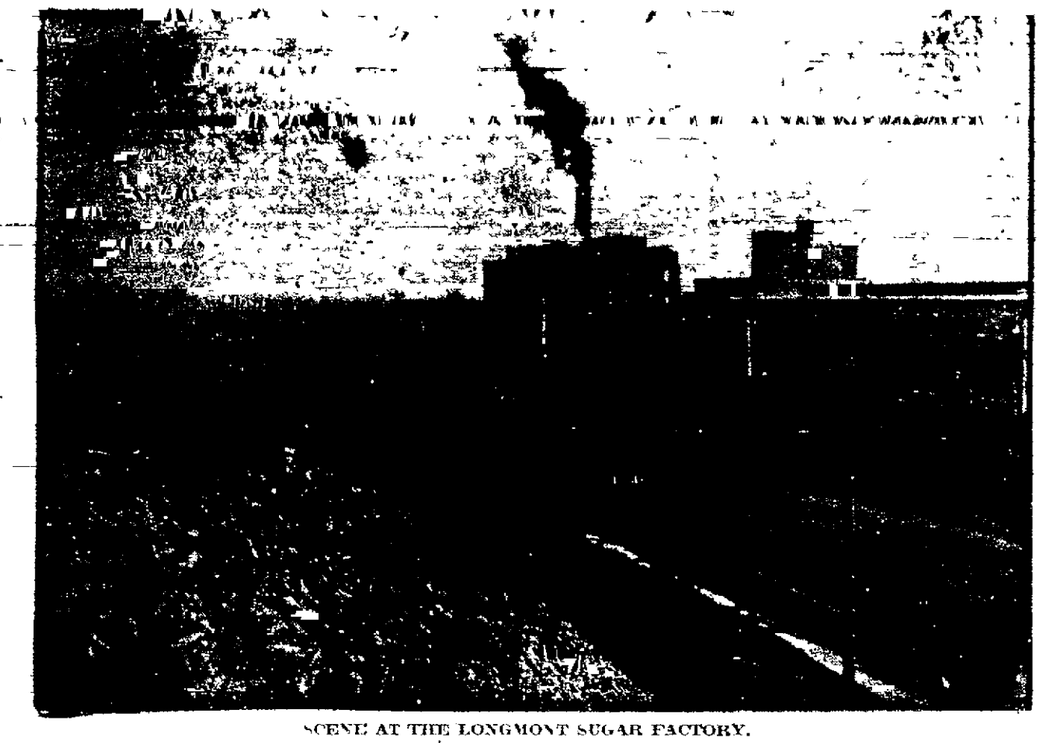
Colorado, the Greatest Sugar Beet State in the Union

(Continued from Preceding Page)

better exemplified than in the sugar beet enterprise. Labor is essential for the production of the beets but capital is equally [illegible] handling of the raw material. [illegible] manufacture into the finish[illegible] ready for the [illegible] the success of the industry [illegible] of the business shows [illegible] between the two [illegible] morning the maximum [illegible] problem. But the [illegible]



SCENE AT THE LONGMONT SUGAR FACTORY.

ward the development of the state at large. Fortunately [illegible] the business investments made in the various plants in this state have turned out profitable to the owners and even in the experimental stage financial losses were few if any, so that the condition of the industry today is healthy both as regards the producer and the manufacturer. Therefore, capital stands ready to keep in pace with the march of progress made in the beet districts and factories follow quickly in the beds of production in the various localities where sugar beets have been tried. All that is necessary to secure a factory is to have a sufficient number of farmers in the business to warrant a tonnage large enough to keep a factory supplied with the raw material. Beyond question the industry has proven itself one of the most profitable branches of farming.

BETTER QUALITY IN FUTURE

Great as has been the advances made in the brief period of its growth in this state, the prospects for still greater achievements in the future are bright. This applies not only to increased production in point of tonnage and acreage, but to the equally important feature of procuring an additional percentage of sugar in the beet. With added experience it is reasonable to suppose that the farmers will be able to improve the quality just as they have learned how to increase the yield of milk in dairy stock, the yield of wheat per acre and more profitable results in beef fattening by scientific methods. This has been the experience of beet growers in the older countries where the industry has been engaged in for many years and has attained a high degree of perfection.

In the early days of the industry in Germany the beets contained only about six per cent of sugar. The importance of improving the quality of the beet was recognized early and the German scientists began to work for that end. By 1882 the sugar contents of the beets had nearly doubled and from that date until 1903 there was an almost continuous increase in the percentage of sugar extracted. This was true not only in Germany but in other European countries where the German example was followed. Thus in 1885 the amount of extraction was 11.45 per cent, in 1890, 12.8 per cent, 1895 14.02 per cent, 1900, 14.87 per cent, 1903 15.87 per cent. These results were obtained by great skill and care in selecting seed, in proper fertilizing and in correct planting and growing. It is noticeable that the California factories show for last year nearly as good results as the German, while the Colorado results averaged much lower, but though this was true of the average the results obtained by the more experienced growers were equal in quality to the best results anywhere, and in unequaled quantity. Thus in 1904 more than [illegible] farmers in the Arkansas valley harvested crops exceeding [illegible] tons per acre and in some few small patches produced more than [illegible] tons per acre.

EQUALS GERMAN RECORDS

The Sugar City factory [illegible] average sugar content of [illegible] per cent for the first weeks of [illegible] should give an extraction of [illegible] per cent of sugar from the beets equal [illegible] three or four years experience [illegible] not reasonable to expect something far better when our farmers have had time to thoroughly master the industry.

It was said that much of the credit for the establishment and progress of the beet sugar industry was due to the United States department of agriculture, perhaps the various [illegible] agricultural experiment stations should have been mentioned at the same time. These combined forces are still doing a great deal of work in the interests of the beet growers; there are still many things to be done and to be found out before the industry can be considered as reduced to an exact scientific process. Three details that are receiving much attention now are, first selection and development of better seed, second proper fertilization of the soil, [illegible] feeding of the pulp cleft after the sugar is extracted) and raw beets to cattle and hogs. The first two will not be considered in detail though of much importance to the beet grower, but the third is of such importance as to be worthy of considerable elaboration.

The laboratory of the scientist has come to the aid of the farmer in the sugar beet industry as in many other things, and as a result it has been definitely proven that the pulp remaining from the sugar beet is almost as valuable as food for milch and beef cattle as before the saccharine was extracted from the product. This has been of inestimable benefit in the way of solving the question of disposing of the refuse at the factories and in encouraging the promotion of the cattle raising industry both for dairy and beef purposes hand in hand with the sugar beet industry.

SOME VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS

The Germans long ago proved that after the sugar is extracted from beets the pulp remaining is nearly as good for cattle feed as before being treated in the sugar mills. The United States department of agriculture and many of the state experiment stations have carried on an immense amount of investigation work along this line and made vigorous efforts to impress upon farmers the great possibilities of such procedure. A few quotations from some of the government reports concerning this feature of the industry may be of interest as it is of such importance to many not in the business. Thus, the report for 1900 says:

"Here is another great opportunity for utilizing the benefits of the sugar industry. Sugar beets are a valuable crop to grow on a farm for their feeding value alone. After the sugar contained by the beet is extracted they are also as valuable for feeding purposes as they were before. In previous reports I have offered the evidence of the most extensive and successful stock feeders in the country, who have given the results of exhaustive experiments which they have made and have shown that [illegible] the sugar beet [illegible] in the form of the [illegible] After such a test [illegible] to cattle [illegible] feed."

[illegible] much by hogs a large number are fed but are kept in connection with the dairy.

The latest report of the agricultural department discusses the value of sugar beets as a cattle food, calling it the sugar producing quality. It says:

"It may be fed to hogs, to fattening steers, grown cattle, which [illegible] feeding experiments show the following facts: Fed to [illegible] it is to a remarkable extent the law of milk, the [illegible] fattening of cattle they not only add materially to the nutritive value of the ration but they have a salutary effect in the production of digestion. They produce a better quality of meat as has been shown on the block in many experiments. This applies to pork as well as to beef. We find that the steak or the roast is more firm, juicier and better flavored. According to Nelson B. Morris the millionaire Chicago packer, hogs fed on sugar beets make the finest kind of meat and they command the best prices in the markets. As Colorado is one of the leading states in the production of sugar beets, it means the opening up of a practically new industry for that state—that of raising hogs on a large and profitable scale. Colorado can raise more than enough to supply [illegible]

ENCOURAGES DAIRY INDUSTRY

[illegible] above quotations [illegible] of a large amount of [illegible] than five years ago the same man a Russian peasant with a large family arrived here almost penniless. The money had all been earned and saved in the sugar beet fields in the short time mentioned. This case is typical of hundreds of others not only in this state but in other where the industry has become established. So it means not only wealth and better supplies of food for all people in Colorado but also a large increase of good citizens in the state.

COURTSHIP BY MAIL FAILED

Montclair (N. J.) Dispatch to New York Times.

Miss Sophie Lilienthal of Livingston avenue, Caldwell, N. J., in respect of an unsworn matrimonial alliance published by Henry Dumont, of Paris, who was an actor, Miss [illegible] in stating the correspondence with Dumont gave him the name of her friend, Miss Rose Galash, and also sent a photograph.

The two girls [illegible] to their surprise Dumont himself [illegible] in Caldwell on a Saturday morning. When [illegible] Miss Lilienthal [illegible]

Miss Lilienthal [illegible] that [illegible] Dumont [illegible] Dumont [illegible] Miss Lilienthal [illegible] Dumont [illegible] the girls were deceivers.

King Leopold denies that there are any atrocities in the Congo. Perhaps they just happen without his knowledge.

formation which is being sent every year to the farmers by the government and it is naturally being a tedious thing. There is no doubt that this branch of the sugar beet industry is destined to be of great importance. Colorado has long suffered for a lack of dairy farms. Most of the butter used here comes from Kansas and the consumer has to pay heavy freight charges. But the sugar industry is rapidly leading to a healthy development of the dairy industry, for it is comparable with the opportunity so that in a few years Colorado will be shipping her surplus butter and cheese to these states instead of getting her own supply from the east.

What the encouragement of the cattle producing business in the state can be realized only when it is considered that the feed [illegible] of the mixed [illegible] necessarily means that [illegible] of the sugar [illegible] of fodder. This is exactly what the sugar beet factories are doing. They provide their refuse and [illegible] back to the farmer [illegible] By this means each [illegible] in addition to the crop [illegible] 100 head of fat [illegible] to the size of his farm and the amount of sugar beets [illegible] The same [illegible] sheep and hogs [illegible] the growing [illegible] the industry [illegible] features.

INCREASES LAND VALUES

Altogether the [illegible] of the industry [illegible] seven years ago has become [illegible] importance and is destined [illegible] largely to the wealth and prosperity of the state. A prominent [illegible] owner of farms in the northern part of the state as well as in the Arkansas valley [illegible] authority for the statement that the introduction of the beet sugar industry increased the value of farm lands in the northern part of the state fully 50 per cent. It will be [illegible] that [illegible] in the Arkansas valley [illegible] of great [illegible] tendency [illegible] coming out of the [illegible] hand labor [illegible] known principle [illegible] cultural land [illegible] small holdings [illegible] value to the state than large [illegible] held in a few hands [illegible] greatly favored [illegible] the beet sugar industry. It is [illegible] with habits [illegible] quality. A visitor at Greeley [illegible] saw a man pay $[illegible] for sugar beet farm land and was told that at more [illegible]

Reports from Sugar Beet Districts for the Year 1906

BEET FIELD AT GRAND JUNCTION.

[illegible] the indications are that [illegible] production of sugar for the [illegible] will be about [illegible] with a [illegible] per ton, $1,600,000. Plus [illegible] that not less than $[illegible] 000 has been distributed among the farmers and workmen of the state from the factories alone. The following [illegible] has been made by experts in touch with the conditions [illegible]

HUGE CROP AT GREELEY.

GREELEY, [illegible]—[illegible] growth of [illegible] though this was high compared with the tonnage grown in other parts of the country. The following year the factory was built at Windsor and the acreage for the three factories combined ran about double that of the first year. The average tonnage also began to increase and this year it is averaging fully fourteen tons to the acre.

This year the acreage for the three factories is [illegible] 20,000 acres as against [illegible] 000 acres five years ago. The price of beets is $[illegible] per ton as against $4 [illegible] average.

The quality of beet is not changed somewhat from [illegible] being governed entirely by climatic conditions.

The congestion of the railroads [illegible] here is due to the unusually [illegible] acreage and the heavy tonnage per acre. The sugar companies signed up contracts last winter for [illegible] acres and many farmers who decided to increase their acreage this year were disappointed for the Greeley factory alone [illegible] nearly 9,000 acres while the capacity of the plant under ordinarily favorable conditions [illegible] only [illegible] the result was that [illegible] more beet than could be [illegible] tons of [illegible] factory.

[illegible] only $[illegible] the fact that the [illegible] Greeley beet factories [illegible] their homes [illegible] the estimate they spent on their numerous beet [illegible] according to Nebraska [illegible] the [illegible] transportation one way. [illegible]

[illegible] the more indirect result of the sugar industry [illegible] to the sugar industry [illegible] the consumption of [illegible] quantities [illegible] of good quality [illegible] this fall about $[illegible] from more than [illegible]

The development [illegible] here has [illegible] than the tonnage grown in other parts of the country. The following year the factory was built at Windsor and the acreage for the three factories combined ran about double that of the first year. The average tonnage also began to increase and this year it is averaging fully fourteen tons to the acre.

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[illegible] the more indirect result of the sugar industry [illegible] to the sugar industry [illegible] the consumption of [illegible] quantities [illegible] of good quality [illegible] this fall about $[illegible] from more than [illegible]

The development [illegible] here has [illegible]

A. A. Officer, manager of the [illegible] property, making an urgent request on the growers [illegible] Mills [illegible] the fifty-ton [illegible] for additional [illegible] sufficient to pay [illegible] the labor and shrinkage [illegible] had [illegible] which will be [illegible] now [illegible] stage.

[illegible] from this [illegible] the [illegible] contracts [illegible] future. The [illegible] in favor [illegible] effect [illegible]

HALF A MILLION TO FARMERS.

LONGMONT, [illegible]—[illegible] $500,000 has been distributed among the farmers of this [illegible] beets [illegible] The output has [illegible] of last year by [illegible] the [illegible] weather conditions [illegible] have [illegible] were [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

Reports from Sugar Beet Districts for the Year 1906

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

about $1,000,000 to the farmers for their beet crop alone.

The Fort Morgan factory, which started grinding beets about December 15, is one of the best factories in the state. It was constructed for the Great Western Sugar company on new and improved plans and the officials of the sugar company say it is the best built sugar factory in the state. The factory has a capacity of 800 tons, and can be readily changed to double that capacity, which the increased growing of sugar beets in this section is sure to make necessary within a short time. It will employ about three hundred men during the sugar making season, from September 15 to March 15.

The factory was delayed about three weeks at the beginning of the beet harvest on account of the factory not being completed and this now causes them to find the ground frozen. There has been considerable wrangling between the sugar company and the farmers over the beets now piled on the ground, the farmers wanting to deliver them as fast as they can haul them and the sugar company refusing to take them except as they could get cars and could handle them as some of their other factories.

HOLLY FARMERS EARN $265,000.

HOLLY, Jan. 25.—The sugar beet crop in this district for the past season surpasses that of any previous year by fully 25 per cent and is by all odds the most satisfactory, so far as returns are concerned, ever seen in the Arkansas valley.

The tonnage is the best on the average that has ever been produced in this end of the valley, although there have been less instances of high tonnage and small tracts, the patches all being above thirty acres. The average will be between twelve and fifteen tons for the lowest and twenty to twenty-five tons is a top notch. The whole the crop will exceed fifteen tons to the acre. The factory of the Holly Sugar company expects to slice not less than 55,000 tons from the Holly country alone, for which the farmer will receive $5 per ton, with 50 cents per ton extra for sliding those he cannot deliver before severe weather, or over $300,000. About 8,000 acres were planted this year [illegible] 30,000 acres. The Sugar Beet seems to be severely crippled both for locomotives and rolling stock, but the acquisition of the equipment of the Holly & Swink railway gives the local factory reasonable service in the handling of beets, their chief trouble being to get coal and lime rock.

FORT COLLINS FARMERS GET $825,000.

FORT COLLINS, Jan. 25.—The past season has been the most successful in the history of the Larimer county beet growers industry. More beets have been raised in point of acreage and the average farmer has received more cash for his products than ever before. The cost of labor has been less this year owing to the fact that the beet growers are learning how to cultivate beets, and what is more important, are learning how to handle laborers. This feature has been one of the most exasperating to the average farmers, many of whom, before the introduction of beet growing, did all their own work with the aid of their sons, and consequently had had no experience in handling men. The vast amount of work required to turn sugar beet seed into beets on board cars required a great deal of study on the part of the farmers and the aid extended them by the factory management in importing families willing and competent to do [illegible] a great deal as any other one thing to popularize the growing of beets.

While the sugar beets are remarkably hardy, resisting disease and insect attacks more than any other crop and recovering from hail, flood and frost to make a great for their growth, which should, in any other crop would be a total failure, there are many disagreeable features to contend with, but up to date the farmers by their organization have been able to win out generally.

The price paid for beets at the introduction of the industry was $4.50 per ton. This price was raised to $5 per ton for beets regardless of the per cent of sugar and this year meant $70,000 to the growers. The contract for next year is up for consideration between the grower and factory, and right here is the best feature of the whole beet business—the farmer knows exactly what he will get for his crop before putting a single seed into the ground. There is every prospect that the price will remain at the $5 figure, as the farmers have the upper hand of the factory people. Their beets are worth just $5 a ton for feed to cattle and sheep, and in the event of the trust trying to bring the farmers to terms by refusing to buy beets the Fort Collins district would be turned into the greatest live stock feeding district in the west, and a packing plant would take the place of the sugar factory.

PAY $300,000 AT GRAND JUNCTION.

GRAND JUNCTION, Jan. 25.—Over $300,000 has been paid out to the farmers of this district by the sugar beet factory for their crop of the past season which has been one of the most profitable in the history of the industry.

The factory is enjoying the most successful campaign in its history. About 6,000 acres of beets have been harvested in Mesa, Garfield and other counties of this district.

Ranchmen and farmers generally in this great fruit-growing country have found beet raising very profitable this year.

The present campaign of the Grand Junction factory will not close before March 1. Hundreds of Russian beet growers brought into the Grand valley to assist in raising the crop leave soon for their homes in Nebraska, to return again in the spring. Up to the present time the local factory has received over 50,000 tons of beets and there are many thousand tons yet to be delivered.

PLANS FOR FACTORY AT BOULDER.

BOULDER, Jan. 25.—The initial steps have been taken in Boulder looking to the construction of a beet sugar factory at this place. F. Kneale, farmer in superintendent for the Fort Collins sugar factory, brought the matter to the attention of the directors of the Boulder Commercial association. F. Kneale has letters from F. M. Shaw, formerly passenger agent of the Colorado & Southern, pledging a $1,000,000 factory in this city, provided citizens will take from $150,000 [illegible] It is believed by the directors of the association that the plan is easy of accomplishment.

FARMERS EARN $750,000.

ROCKY FORD, Jan. 25.—Not less than $750,000 is the grand total paid to the sugar beet farmers of this district for their 1906 crop, which has been the largest in the history of the industry here. The tonnage has been 150,000 tons for this factory alone, which is a magnificent showing when it is considered that the new Swink factory is in operation not five miles from here. The farmers are growing a larger acreage every year, as they find there is no crop that pays so well as the sugar beet. As a result the prospects are that the present factory, already one of the largest in the state, will be compelled to increase its capacity within the next year or two.

BEET CROP PAYS BEST.

LAMAR, Jan. 25.—The present beet sugar campaign is the second for the American Beet Sugar company at this place and the crop for 1906 has far exceeded that of the previous year, there having been about 7,000 acres under crop with an aggregate yield of about 80,000 tons. Close to $400,000 have been paid out by the factory to the farmers for the season's crop and the total value of the sugar will be in the neighborhood of $750,000. The sugar beet crop is found to be the best paying according to the acreage of any crop growing and the probability is that a much larger area will be put under cultivation for the coming year. Beets have been grown here for several years and were formerly shipped to the factory at Rocky Ford but in 1905 the company moved a plant from Norfolk, Neb., to this place and increased its capacity to 400 tons daily. At the present rate of increase in production the plant will have to be enlarged in the near future.

BIG PRODUCTION AT SUGAR CITY.

SUGAR CITY, Jan. 25.—About 40,000 tons of beets were produced for the factory at this place during the season of 1906 from which about 8,100 tons of sugar will be produced worth over $800,000 to the factory. The factory has a daily capacity of 500 tons and the company owns about 12,000 acres of land. It is especially fortunate in its water rights. It owns two lakes near Leadville, about 200 miles distant. The water from these lakes is measured into the Arkansas River near them. The same amount of water is again measured to the factory out of the Arkansas river into its own ditches leading from the river to the factory lands. It owns a large storage lake, called Lake Henry, on a higher elevation than the beet lands; to this its main ditches lead.

The prospects are for a much larger acreage of beets in this district next season.

6,000 ACRES OF BEETS.

EATON, Jan. 25.—The beet sugar crop for the year just closed has been the largest in the history of the industry here, there having been fully 6,000 acres under crop with a total production of about 7,000 tons for which the farmers have been paid $375,000. This will produce more than 7000 tons of sugar making a total value of $700,000. While the crop was somewhat damaged by the early frosts which were unprecedented in this district, the fine weather succeeding enabled the farmers to market their crop in good shape and the prospect is that a much larger area will be planted in beets in 1907. The conditions in general here are the same as in the Greeley district.

NEW FACTORY AT SWINK.

SWINK, Jan. 25.—The first campaign for the new sugar beet factory at this place is progressing most satisfactorily and it is expected that not less than 50,000 tons of beets will be treated, making a total of about 5,000 tons of sugar worth about $450,000. About $225,000 has been paid out by the factory to the farmers for the crop and the expectations are that a much larger area will be planted to beets next season.

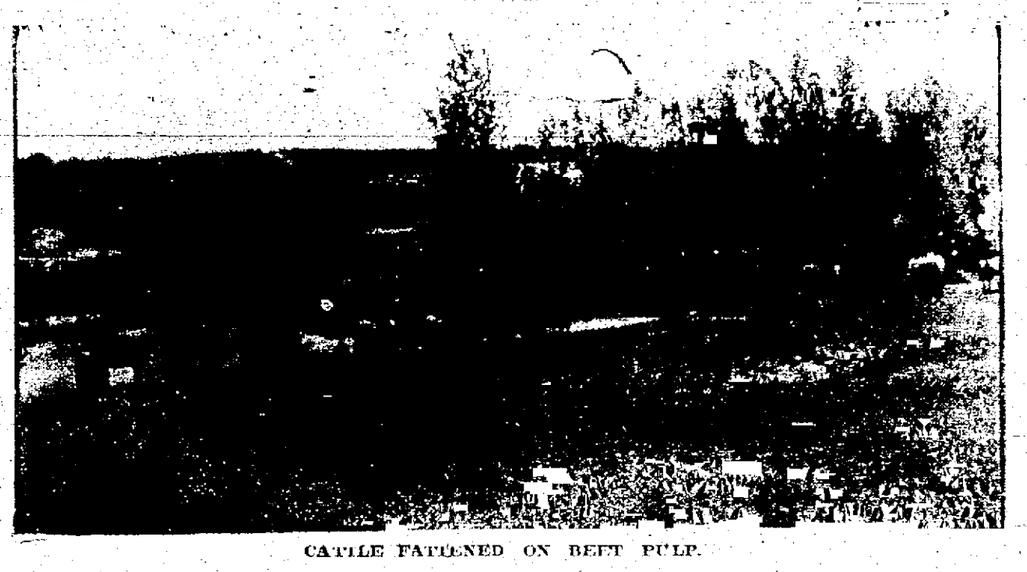
90,000 TONS OF SUGAR.

NEW WINDSOR, Jan. 25.—The beet sugar industry at this place enjoyed practically the same conditions for the district during 1906 for which about $600,000 have been paid out to the farmers and the chances are that the acreage for the coming season will be much larger yet. The factory has a capacity of 600 tons daily and the output in sugar growers are very much encouraged over the profits made in the industry.

FIRST SEASON AT BRUSH.

BRUSH, Jan. 25.—This is the first season for the sugar beet factory here and the campaign so far has progressed splendidly. The factory has a capacity of 400 tons daily and as the total production of beets was about 2,000 tons the factory is in operation for a considerable time yet. The yield was unusually good in this district and the percentage of sugar was higher than the average. It will be close to 5,000 tons of sugar produced which will bring a total to the farmers of about half a million dollars.

GANG OF BEET LABORERS



CATTLE FATTENED ON BEET PULP.

The Western Sugar and Land Co.

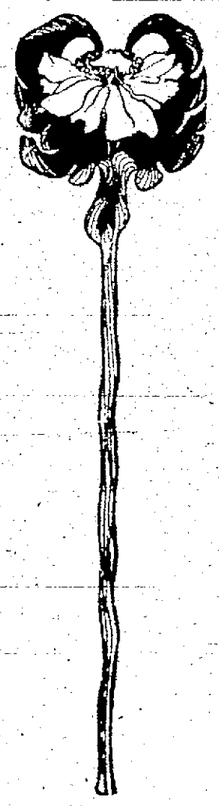
Grand Junction, Colo.

OFFICERS.

R. P. DAVIE, President.
J. R. McKINNIE, Treasurer.
JOHN SCHOEPFLE, Gen. Mgr.
FRED G. HOLMES, Asst. Mgr.
O. H. SHOUP, Managing Director.
E. C. SHARER, Secretary.

Some of the Finest Beet Sugar Lands in Colorado

The Printing Ink



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The Association Health Farm

A special branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, organized to provide open-air life for health seekers under Christian auspices and sanitary environment.

The two-fold object of the Association Health Farm is:

First—To offer "open-air treatment" to consumptive young men sent to Colorado by their home physicians, and unable to afford the privileges of a regular sanitarium. Second—To provide the most needy of these with employment capable of helping them financially during their stay, and at the same time suited to their physical condition.

The needs of the Association Health Farm:

Investment of money in the Association Health Farm has been made by people who know of the good work already done. Additional funds are needed for permanent equipment. All checks for the equipment fund should be made payable to order of Charles D. Cobb, Treasurer, and mailed to W. M. Danner, General Secretary, 1119 Ogden street, Denver, Colorado. Prompt acknowledgment of all gifts will be made.

TO PROSPECTIVE RESIDENTS. Before deciding to seek admission to the Association Health Farm, be sure to send for circulars giving special instructions, application blanks, rates for accommodations, etc. For this information address H. D. Steven, Resident Secretary, R. F. D. Box 30, Edgewater, Colo.

TRUSTEES OF THE PROPERTY.

The Board of Directors of the City of Denver Young Men's Christian Association, incorporated 1877, re-incorporated 1898.

BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Members of [illegible] who have [illegible] the Association Health Farm during the past three years, will be furnished on application to [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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CATARRH PREPARES THE SYSTEM FOR CONSUMPTION

While Catarrh in its first stages usually affects the head, it does not stop there if the trouble is allowed to run on. The contracting of a cold is generally the commencement of the unpleasant symptoms of ringing noises in the ears, nose stopped up, mucus dropping back into the throat, hawking and spitting etc. The inner skin or mucous membrane of the body becomes inflamed and secretes an unhealthy matter which is absorbed into the blood, and Catarrh becomes a serious and dangerous blood disease. Every day the blood becomes more heavily loaded with these poisonous secretions, and as the poisoned blood constantly passes through the lungs they become diseased, and often Catarrh terminates in Consumption. Sprays, washes, inhalations and such treatment do no real good, because they do not reach the poison-laden blood, where the real trouble lies. The only way to cure Catarrh is to purify and build up the blood. S. S. S. has been proven the remedy best suited for this purpose. It goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and removes every trace of impurity for the blood. S. S. S. freshens this life stream and, as this healthy blood goes to every nook and corner of the system, Catarrh is driven out and a lasting cure made. The inflamed membranes and tissues heal, the secretions cease, the head is cleared and the entire system renovated and put in good condition by the use of S. S. S. Write for free book which contains valuable information about Catarrh and ask for any special medical advice you desire, without charge.

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

F. H. BORST

Proprietor of

The City Market

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Meats, Lard, Poultry, Etc., Etc.

427 COLORADO AVE. PHONE, WEST 99-A.

Home Cured Hams and Bacon and Home-Made Lard

Colorado phone in Colorado City, West 12-A.
Home phone in Colorado City, 77.
Colorado Springs phone 7[illegible]-B.

Minium's Pioneer Store

[illegible] COLORADO AVE. COLORADO CITY.

The Largest Stock of New and Second-Hand Furniture

UNDERTAKING

We do undertaking and have an experienced undertaker and embalmer in charge. The only licensed lady embalmer in El Paso county. Also undertaking parlors in Colorado Springs at 19 South Cascade. We own the finest funeral car in Colorado City.

Our Prices Are Customer Winners

Capitol Grocery

304
306
308

Colorado Avenue

Colorado City, Colorado

PHONE, WHITE 113.

A clean, fresh stock of groceries at prices cheap as the cheapest. We can supply you with a quality and variety of groceries you cannot find elsewhere. We also handle hay and grain.

PHYSICIANS SAY

It requires seventeen times more energy to climb up stairs than to walk the same distance on the level. An extension telephone in your home will save stair climbing at a surprisingly low cost. Get rates and particulars from Main 307.

The Colorado Telephone Co.

R. F. Morris, District Manager. 120 East Kiowa St.

SLUGGED BY PORTER

C. AND S. CONDUCTOR HIT ON HEAD WITH GAS PIPE.

Plucky Official Continues Run From Denver to This City and Return—Assailant Arrested.

Although the charge of a murderous assault on the part of the train porter, a burly negro, who nearly fractured his skull with a piece of gas pipe when discovered in an alleged theft, Conductor Roy Greiner, a veteran employe of the Colorado and Southern railway, yesterday managed to put the porter off the train as it pulled out of Denver, and plucky continued his 75-mile trip to this city.

J. H. Smith, the porter, was afterward arrested in Denver. Greiner was the recipient of much attention on the part of the passengers, who witnessed the assault. Dr. G. W. Spicer, of this city, who was on the train, dressed the conductor's injuries. Greiner's skull was badly bruised and was at first thought to be fractured, although this was later found not to be the case. His face was also badly cut. The daring conductor insisted on taking his train back to Denver last night. He lives at 2149 West Twenty-seventh avenue, Denver. Smith also lives in Denver.

The trouble occurred at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, just as the train was pulling out of Denver. For some time Greiner had suspected Smith of committing petty thefts on the train and Friday night, while making the run from Colorado Springs to Denver, the conductor found a two-gallon can of oil concealed in the baggage car and later Smith was caught in the act of taking the oil from the train after it had pulled into Denver. Yesterday morning when the porter reported for the run to Colorado Springs Greiner discharged him. A fight ensued in which the negro got the worst of it and was forcibly put off the train by the nervy conductor.

Smith, leaving the depot by the front entrance, circled around to Fifteenth street. While Greiner was leaning over the platform of the day coach watching the brakeman close up the switches the negro jumped on the platform behind him and dealt the conductor a blow over the right side of the head, presumably with a piece of gas pipe. Greiner turned and struck at Smith, but being almost stunned, the porter pushed him off the train and he was picked up a few seconds later by the passengers, Smith escaping from the other side.

News of Greiner's brutal treatment at the hands of the negro reached Colorado Springs before the train and a group of railroad men awaited at the local depot, ready to deal roughly with Smith, should he put in an appearance. Greiner has been running on the Midland for about fourteen years and is one of the most popular railroad men running between Denver and Colorado Springs. He is small in stature while Smith is six feet tall and weighs nearly 200 pounds.

COLORADO CITY NEWS NOTES

The American Girls club held its regular business meeting at the home of Maymie Hill, Friday. After the business session a social hour was enjoyed. Refreshments were served. Miss Lala Hill gave a number of pleasing piano selections. Among those present were Ethel Dyer, Nellie Jackson, Emma Hull, Alice Brownlie, Lena Lane, Maymie Hill, Susie Bowles, Pearl Eaton, Mary Faulkner, Edna Wilson and Nellie Pearson.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Henry, who died at her home, 108 Lincoln avenue, Friday afternoon, will be held from the Methodist church at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

The best furniture in America looks like plunder in a dray. Get a moving van of C. M. Sherman, Colorado City.

John Hopkins, of Pittsburg, Kas., is visiting in this city.

MILL ROBBED BY MASKED MEN

Enter Cripple Creek Cyanide Mill, Gag the Watchman and Secure $500.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 26.—The King and Craig cyanide mill on the south slope of Gold hill, above the town of Anaconda, was entered and robbed by masked men this morning.

Shortly after midnight, as night watchman Walker N. Weaver was making his rounds, he was accosted by three men as he stepped out of the precipitating room. The robbers covered him with their guns, and ordered him to throw up his hands.

He complied with the forcible demand, when the tallest of the three, who alone wore a mask, advanced and, taking an ore sack from a bundle he carried, threw it over Weaver's head, and secured it around his neck with a rope. Weaver's gun was then taken from his holster, his hands tied behind his back and his feet hobbled.

Leaving the masked man to guard the watchman, his two confederates proceeded leisurely to make a clean up. That they were well posted in cyanide mill work was very evident. Each of the seven tanks were visited in turn and the precipitate therein scooped up and shoveled into the ore sacks brought for that purpose. After securing some 250 or 300 pounds in this manner, the trio, after again cautioning their victim not to make a too hurried attempt to escape, departed.

Weaver remained in the mill building about two hours in his uncomfortable condition before succeeding in freeing himself. At 3:15 he reported at police headquarters in this city, and detailed the circumstances connected with the hold-up and described the gang as best he could. Sheriff Henry von Phul in turn was notified by the police, and, summoning deputies, he left for the scene of the holdup. The search is now on.

The value of the stolen precipitate is estimated at $500. The proprietors of assay offices in the district have been notified of the theft, but it is hardly likely that the thieves will attempt to dispose of the mineral locally.

No purchase of Jewelry or Silverware should be made without first seeing the

Matchless Stock

shown by the store of

C. F. Arcularius & Co.

9 South Tejon Street

Jewelry, Diamonds, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Cut Glass, etc.

Manufacturing Jewelers

9 South Tejon St. El Paso Bank Block

TWO BIG BOWLING MATCHES

Gazette, Telegraph and Brunswick Teams in Third Match—Champions to Defend Title.

On the Brunswick alleys Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock the third of a series of three-cornered bowling matches between the Gazette, Brunswick and Telegraph teams will be played. The Gazette and Brunswick bowlers each have one game to their credit. In the contest for the highest individual scores are Thomas of the Gazette five, who bowled 235, the highest in the match; DeMoss, of the same team, who made a score of 228 in the same match, and Davies, of the Brunswick, who knocked over 226 of the wooden pins in the last match.

Rowan and Stanley will endeavor to wrest the city bowling championship from Hanley and Davies Thursday evening. In the match for five games, total pins, played last Thursday night at the Brunswick, Hanley and Davies won the title by defeating Rowan and Stanley. The ex-champion immediately issued a challenge for a return match, which was accepted.

Cure for Drunkenness

Orrine Treatment Is to Be Used at Home Without Publicity, or Loss of Time From Business.

Thousands of persons who really want to quit the use of whiskey or beer, realize that they cannot do so without medical help, yet they can not afford the time or perhaps the money to go to a sanatorium. Happily a new cure for drunkenness has been discovered which is to be taken at home and costs less than the average drinker will spend in a day for drink.

In using Orrine there is absolutely no publicity, as the remedy is sold by the leading druggists in nearly every city and town, or it can be sent by mail. Sure relief is positive when Orrine is used. So uniformly successful is this treatment that in every box is a registered guarantee which entitles you to a refund of your money if Orrine fails to effect a cure.

Orrine is in two forms, No. 1, a secret remedy, absolutely tasteless and odorless which can be given in food or drink without the patient's knowledge; No. 2 in pill form for those who wish to be cured. The price of either form is $1 a box. Send to the Orrine Co., Washington, D. C., for free booklet and consultation blank.

The desire for liquor is soon destroyed after Orrine treatment is commenced, and before long the patient is freed from the terrible drink craving and the drink will not be missed.

Orrine is for sale by D. Y. Butcher Drug Co., 134 East Pike's Peak avenue.

IN BROADMOOR.

Broadmoor

The Choice Residence Section of Colorado Springs.

Building Sites for Sale

Broadmoor Land Company

Office 4½ E. Pike's Peak Avenue
Telephone 24

Colorado Springs, Colo.

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THE COLUMBUS ELECTRIC

Model No. 1000 (Stanhope)

A Luxurious Electric Vehicle

The Columbus Electric embodies all modern and worthy points in electric carriage building. It is the cumulative result of several years' effort of the best electrical engineering talent and the most expert corps of carriage builders. This Automobile is equipped with a Willard battery, designed especially for it, and has a speed up to 20 miles per hour running easily 75 miles on one charge.

SPECIFICATIONS

Springs—Rear, two full elliptic; front, half platform.
Axles—Front and rear, non-revolving, of tubular steel; all hubs fitted with Timken roller bearings.
Wheel Base—69 inches.
Wheels—30-inch artillery type.
Tires—3½-inch pneumatic.
Brakes—Expanding inside both rear hubs, operated by foot, with ratchet. Emergency brake on motor shaft, operated by controller handle.
Batteries—24 cells assembled in six trays of four cells each.
Mileage—Per charge, 75 miles on third speed; 40 miles on top speed.
Speeds—5, 12, 14, 20, forward and back.
THIS CARRIAGE IS IN STOCK AND WILL BE DEMONSTRATED ON APPLICATION.

Western Automobile & Supply Co.
115 North Cascade Avenue
PRICE $1,750.00. Write for Catalogue.

CLOSING OUT SALE

LAST CHANCE—⅓ OFF

Fujiurian Art Metal Works, Trays, Picture Frames, Boxes, Bronze Vases, Jardinieres, etc.
ART POTTERIES.
Kenzan, Niusei, Oribe and Izumo Potteries.
FIJIURIAN ART LAMPS, 20 PER CENT OFF.

Regular price.	Discount price.
$100.00	$80.00
85.00	68.00
80.00	64.00
75.00	60.00
60.00	58.00
55.00	44.00
45.00	36.00
35.00	28.00
25.00	20.00

NIPPON ART STORE
21 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

"We Satisfy Everybody"

WITH CLARIFIED MILK AND CREAM.
DON'T BE AFRAID TO USE MILK, BUT BE SURE THAT IT HAS BEEN CLARIFIED.
"THAT REMOVES EVERY POSSIBLE DOUBT."
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN ABOUT CLARIFIED MILK.
He will tell you
"THERE'S HEALTH IN EVERY DROP."

The Sanitary Dairy Co.

Phone 590. 16-18-20 W. Vermijo St.

Stockwell's Lightning Shoe Shop

and Shining Parlors

6 Shines for 25c Repairing while you wait

W. D. MULLANEY, Manager, 20½ N. Tejon

The Grandest One Day Trip in the World

A MOVING Picture of the most stupendous mountain scenery in the world is afforded by a trip over the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District railway, commonly known as the Short Line. Not only is the amateur tourist spellbound by the grandeur of nature along the line, but even the veteran traveller who has traversed the world, comes back from the trip so thoroughly delighted that the only remark he is capable of is "I can't attempt to describe it. Go and see for yourself."

UNEXCELLED ENGINEERING

The constructors of the Short Line displayed surpassing daring both in the conception and in the prosecution of their plans. Before that time the utmost that had ever been attempted in mountain railroading had been to follow the natural valleys and passes with which dame nature had gored the eternal hills, and even by hugging the lowest levels railroad construction had been found difficult and dangerous. When the promoters of the Short Line announced their bold scheme of literally swinging their line from peak to peak at elevations hitherto unheard of the hardened old pioneers of Colorado railroading laughed at the idea and cried, "Impossible." But men were found with the skill and courage for such an enterprise and the result was the completion of a line that stands unparalleled in mountain railroading. Not only does the road carry passengers where nothing but a mountain sheep ever found footing before, but its construction and operation are so perfect that it carries them with the maximum degree of safety. While its route lies along the pathway of the clouds, its record shows it to be less dangerous to life and limb than those roads that creep over the bosom of the level prairie 10,000 feet below.

TRIP OF SCENIC GRANDEUR.

Winter or summer there is no greater treat to be found in Colorado than a trip from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek over the Short Line. Being, as it is, the ideal of a scenic road, the company naturally maintains the very finest of observation cars by which the traveller gets the full benefit of the pure air, translucent sunshine and superb vistas of scenery with the maximum degree of comfort. The trip is not long enough to be wearisome, only 45 miles, one way, but from the time the train pull out of the depot at Colorado Springs until it arrives at Cripple Creek, every foot of the way is enlivened by a panorama of beauty that would require the aid of a dozen pairs of eyes for each sightseer to properly imbibe. The sublimity of nature overpowers the intellect and when the trip is over there remains an awe-inspiring memory of delightful sensations never to be forgotten.

TRIP BEGGARS DESCRIPTION.

No tourist to the Colorado Springs district ever thinks of leaving without taking the one-day trip over the Short Line to Cripple Creek. Built as it is along the rim of the highest mountain peaks, the road affords more views of magnificent scenery in three hours than can be seen anywhere else, even with weeks of travel and arduous mountain climbing on burro or horse. In one day the tourist can get a better idea of the rugged grandeur of the mountains than could be learned by months of sojourn in the state without making the trip that beggars description.

At the other end of the line from Colorado Springs is Cripple Creek, with its historic mines, which thousands have traveled half-way around the earth to see. A trip through one of the deep mines is worth more to the sightseer than the whole cost of the journey and this can easily be made while the traveller is waiting for the return train. A week might well be spent in viewing the mines of the district, but a very fair idea of the marvels of underground mining may be gleaned by the visitor in the three or four hours in which he is conducted through the tunnels and shafts and crosscuts where nature's vaults are robbed of their golden treasure.

MILLIONS SINGING ITS PRAISES.

Much of the success of the Short Line has been due to the wise policy of the management in making a square deal to the public an invariable rule of the road and as a consequence everyone who makes the trip goes away feeling that he has had the worth of his money and more. This makes him a perpetual advertisement for the road, and, as every nationality on earth is represented in the tourists visiting this city, the praises of the Short Line are being sung daily in many different tongues.

The construction of the Short Line was due entirely to the enterprise of capitalists from Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek and one of the prime causes of the undertaking was the unfair treatment which these men felt they were sustaining at the hands of the roads then running into the great gold camp. With the completion of the new line in 1901 began one of the most spectacular rate wars in the history of railroading. Passenger rates were reduced for 18 months to 50 cents for the round trip from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek. This, however, could not continue as a business proposition, and in the fall of 1902 a pooling arrangement was arrived at which proved equally unsatisfactory and at the end of two years the rate war was again renewed, much to the curtailment of dividends. It required another 18 months or so to make both contestants tired of the struggle, and the final outcome was that all the lines were thrown under one management. Since then a square deal has been handed out all around, and both the public and the stockholders have been satisfied.

MUCH CREDIT DUE OFFICIALS.

In uniting the management of the various lines a fortunate selection of officials was made and the affairs of the Short Line and the allied roads have run without a hitch ever since. J. H. Waters, who had been identified with the Cripple Creek lines for years, was made general manager, which position he still holds. W. A. Matlock, the traffic manager, is one of the best-known and most popular railway men in this state, and William Carruthers, the district passenger agent, is one of the hustling railroad men of Colorado.

One of the strongest features in favor of the present system of management is that in the freight line all patrons of the road are given equal treatment and there is no such thing as discriminating freight rates. Each shipper realizes that he is getting the same rates as his neighbor and, all the lines being under the same management, much better satisfaction can be secured by the patrons than would be the case if the shipper had to deal with different managers.

The enormous passenger business of the Short Line is shown from the fact that each year 200,000 people are carried between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek. Not only is the line in itself one of the best features of this district as an attraction to tourists, but through the well-organized and systematic campaign of advertising that the road conducts annually, thousands of eastern people are attracted to Colorado who might not be reached in any other way. The reports of the company for the present month are to the effect that the tourist business is better than ever before at this time of the year, and Mr. Matlock is conducting a campaign of advertising more comprehensive than has ever been attempted in the history of the road.

Opera House

Monday, Jan. 28

CHAS. H. YALE AMUSEMENT CO.
Present
THE NEW MUSICAL HURRAH

PAINTING THE TOWN

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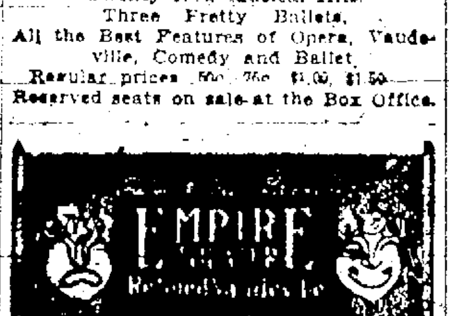


WILLIAMS, THOMPSON & HOEY, "Doctor's Dilemma"; CASEY & LeCLAIR, "The Irish Tenants"; THE CHAMBERLINS, "The Cowboy and the Lady"; ILLUSTRATED SONGS, MOVING PICTURES. Matinee, 2 p. m. Evenings, 8 to 10 o'clock.

OIL WELLS IN APENNINES.

French Corporation Obtains Valuable Concessions From Italy.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

The existence of deposits of petroleum of considerable importance in Italy is not generally known even to the Italians.

As early as 1883 a French company obtained a concession from the Italian government to explore a certain tract in the Apennines, near Placenza, and to exploit any deposits of petroleum found there. The success of this company was sufficient to cause the formation of another French syndicate four years ago and last July these two were absorbed by a Genoese company with a capital of $3,000,000. The wells already bored are some 95 in number, of which 70 are practically exhausted. The remaining 25 produced about 13,260,000 pounds of crude oil in 1905, and with the eight wells now boring, it is expected that the total production for 1906 will reach over 22,000,000 pounds. The concession of the new company comprises about 11,000 acres and, as it is said to be all petroleum bearing, a great development of this industry may be expected in the next few years.

The wells, none of which are "gushers," reach a maximum depth of 1,300 feet and the engineers in charge say that those which are exhausted may be made to yield again by deepening. This has not as yet been undertaken, perhaps because by the terms of the grant it is necessary to bore new wells in order to maintain control of the territory. It is curious to note that a central motor is used to operate by means of cables the pumps of the various wells. It is said that in the refining process as carried on here there is a net loss of 3 per cent.

ANIMAL SUICIDES A MYTH

Popular Fallacy Regarding Self-Destruction Exposed.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

The supposed suicide of animals raises a subtle problem and to deny it is to fly in the face of popular belief. It is just as much natural history myth, however, as the hoary-headed belief in the adder swallowing its young in time of peril, the toad living in a stone nodule for thousands of years or the germinating powers of mummy wheat. The most ancient felo de se verdict of the myth mongers relates to the habit of scorpions digging their stings into their heads when unable to escape from fire.

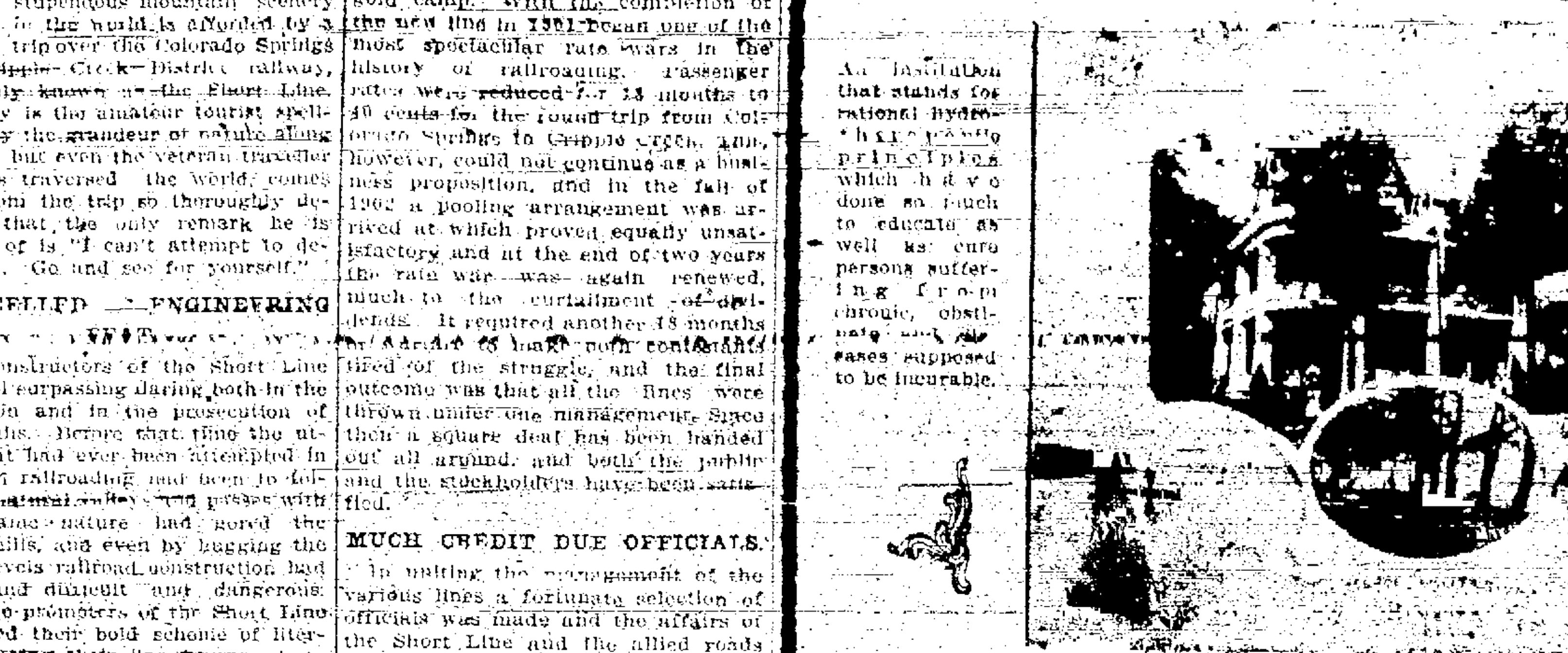
Experiments have proved the fallacy of the scorpion's suicide. Scorpions were once confined in an extremely hot place, from which escape was impossible, and their frantic gymnastics were carefully studied with serene and philosophic complacency. As in the case of the tortured rattlesnake biting its own body, the action of the scorpion in an apparent attempt to put an end to its sufferings by stinging its head was purely muscular and can only be compared to the action of biting the dust attributed to men who die in hand-to-hand struggles or to the biting of their own hand or arm by unhealthy children in a paroxysm of anger.

That animals bring about their own death by violent and abnormal actions is certain, but if all the contributory causes could be ascertained it would probably be found that they did so under the promptings of some torturing pain producing hysterical madness.

Boulder's Famous Sanitarium

O. G. PLACE - - - Boulder, Colo.

An Institution that stands for rational hydro-therapeutic principles which have done so much to educate as well as cure persons suffering from chronic, obstinate and diseases supposed to be incurable.



For estimates and particulars of the results accomplished by this celebrated Sanitarium address

RESULTS are what people nowadays should demand. For results of work done we can simply refer to any citizen of Boulder. The managers of The Place Sanitarium have adopted a flat rate system and are prepared to furnish estimates at any time of the entire cost for either surgical or medical work. Everything is strictly first-class. The institution is nicely heated and ventilated, lighted by electricity and offers all the comforts of the home. Battle Creek trained nurses employed.

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SANITARIUM.
BOULDER, COLO.

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State's Enormous Coal Output

Colorado Coal Statistics for 1906.

Total Output in Tons	9,085,735
Total Value at Mine at $1.10	$10,654,308
Number of Mines in Operation	184
Tons of Lignite Coal Produced	1,490,223
Tons of Semi-Bituminous Coal	912,780
Tons of Bituminous Coal	7,186,179
Tons of Anthracite Coal	86,563
Tons of Unclassified Coal	110,000
Total Tonnage for 1906	9,685,735
Total Tonnage for 1905	8,805,214
Increase for the year	880,520
Total Tons of Coke Produced	1,281,870
Total number of employes in and about the coal mines	13,080
Total wages paid to Mine Workers	$8,417,600

Coal Production by Counties for 1906, in Tons

Boulder	947,236	Jefferson	208,804
Delta	10,910	Las Animas	4,813,280
El Paso	276,430	La Plata	186,625
Fremont	598,794	Mesa	43,484
Garfield	153,179	Montezuma	118
Gunnison	556,360	Pitkin	378,775
Huerfano	1,471,259	Weld	114,308

COAL and iron industries are so closely allied that they are generally grouped together in the classification of the resources of a country. In both these important products Colorado is especially fortunate, as it is one of the few places in the world where the two are found practically in the same territory and in almost inexhaustible bodies. The enormous quantities of coal in this state are seldom realized, but estimates made by experts from careful surveys of the coal lands of the state place the total available supply at about 4,000,000,000 tons. What this means in the future development of the state can be realized only when it is remembered that as yet Colorado's coal fields have been hardly scratched and the probabilities are that long after the coal deposits of Pennsylvania, Ohio and other leading coal states have been exhausted the visible supply in this state will still be practically undiminished.

Similar estimates of the iron lands of the state made by experts place the value of the iron deposits at $15,000,000,000, so that it is more than possible that the time will come when Colorado will be the chief iron manufacturing state of the Union after the older states have exhausted their supplies of these materials.

For the year just closed the total production of coal was 9,685,735 tons, worth at the mines $10,654,308, and the total value of iron produced was in the neighborhood of $6,000,000. The amount of anthracite coal is somewhat less than 100,00 tons, so that the bulk of the product is divided between lignite, bituminous and semi-bituminous, with the bituminous more than two-thirds the total output. Of this Las Animas county alone produced practically half, followed by Huerfano and Boulder counties, which together produced nearly 2,500,000 tons. From this it must not be inferred that the chief deposits in the state lie exclusively in these three counties, as there are a number of other counties capable of producing as much coal as Las Animas with the same amount of development, but these will have to wait the turn of the capitalistic wheel before their full resources become apparent.

For the last three years the annual production of the coal and iron in the state has increased rapidly and both are practically double what they were in 1903, which gives some idea of the tremendous strides taken in the manufacturing line, as most of the coal and iron are consumed inside the borders of the state. Quite an impetus has been given to the consumption of coal within the last few years by reason of the beet sugar industry, as each of the 15 factories are large consumers.

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Harness for five dollars

Nickel trimmed hack harness, for $30.
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Good second-hand team harness.

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A course of three months at $17.00. We guarantee proficiency in three months or money refunded.

Every Man Should Know Shorthand.

A Record for the Past Three Months

A young man from Japan writes 172 words of known matter and 100 words of unknown matter in one minute, reading his notes as readily as print.

WHAT A DAILY PAPER SAID:

N. OBOTA.

Colorado Springs Gazette, Sunday, December 16, 1906.

GOOD RECORD IN SHORTHAND

N. Obota Takes Dictation Rapidly After Short Course at Y. M. C. A. Night School.

After attending the Y. M. C. A. night school of shorthand and typewriting for two months and two days, N. Obota, who six and one-half years ago came to America from Tokio, Japan, in a test a few days ago conducted by General Secretary Charles B. Hall, of the Y. M. C. A., and C. C. Miller, shorthand instructor, wrote 172 words per minute of commercial matter, and 100 words per minute of court dictation, consisting entirely of new matter. This exhibition is considered the more remarkable from the fact that Mr. Obota is not a native American and has only given on an average one hour per day for six days per week to his shorthand work.

The Y. M. C. A. guarantees proficiency in three months' time, and Mr. Obota completed the course in almost two months. He not only took dictation of matter with which he was familiar at 172 words per minute, but he was also able to read his notes as readily as if they had been printed matter. In court matter, his showing of 100 words per minute with new matter is considered an excellent record. With most shorthand systems, six months is considered the shortest time in which a person may become a proficient stenographer.

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Business Men and Physical Training

A special class for business and professional men is conducted every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:15 p. m., in our well lighted and ventilated gymnasium.

Regular exercise in the gym three times a week will build a man up physically and is a great nerve tonic, adding years of effectiveness to his life and vigor to the daily activities.

An experienced physical director in charge of all classes.
A prominent physician gives the heart and lung test.
No danger of overdoing.

A Fully Equipped Boys' Department

Including the regular gymnasium, baths, swimming pool, separate reading room, games, shop club, summer camp, hikes, bible classes, etc.

Is Your Boy a Member?

Cost of Yearly Membership for Full Privileges $10.00
Cost of Yearly Membership for Boys' Department—Boys Between 10 and 18 Years Eligible $6.00

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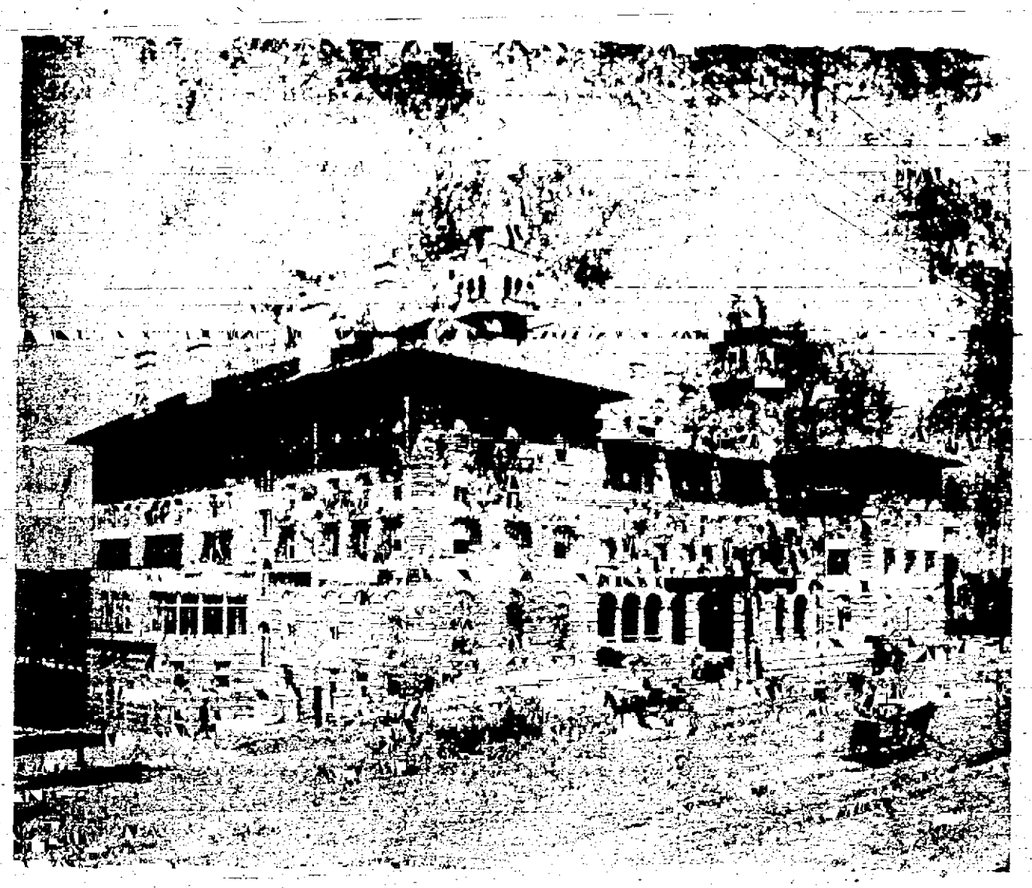

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Every Modern Convenience. Absolutely Fireproof Throughout
Restaurant Unsurpassed. Open the Entire Year.

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Added Wealth for the World of Letters in Certain Recent Events of Interest

Written for the Sunday Gazette

In spite of the great names written by Death upon the debit side of Literature's annual ledger, noteworthy entries have been made "To Credit," through old books discovered and a baker's dozen of new ones produced, through a broadening of the field of magazinedom and a renewed appreciation of poetry and the poetic drama, as well as in the growing popular interest in literary celebrations.

by WARWICK J. PRICE

LITERATURE—whether regarded in the broader and more popular sense of the word, or in its more restricted, if higher, academic meaning—stands today far richer than at the birth of that year which has just closed. It is true that entries of considerable gravity have been made on the debit side of the great ledger of the months, especially where Death has summoned from the ranks of living workers some splendid intellect or some widely-influential pen, but none the less the annual balance is struck markedly "To credit,"—and this, quite without taking into the account, either for or against the result, that summertime debate over the nu spellin which rippled a laughing course over the usually placid surface of the great lake of lettered interests.

That a certain Californian should have come forward in October, offering a brand new tongue, (mainly to be commended, said its originator, in that it wholly lacked expletives stronger than "Dear me!") or even that Esperanto, that older international tongue, should have been seriously "taken up" by so conservative a literary force as the venerable "North American Review,"—these things are characteristic of the lighter side of 1906 rather than of its genuine contributions to the serious gain of the world's literature.

A YEAR OF "FINDS."

It has been distinctly a twelve-month of literary "finds" of large importance. Even setting aside such rediscovered treasure trove as Nelson's original memorandum issued immediately before Trafalgar, and the immensely valuable correspondence between President Washington and Tobias Lear, as bearing upon history rather than letters, there yet remain no less than 17 other such items in which there is decided interest to all intelligent men as well as marked significance for scholars.

Five of the dozen months told the whole story, which may be condensed to these bare entries:

February—Several letters of Dickens, showing a deep (though always restrained) attachment for the wife of one of his friends.
June—Seventeen of the rarest pre-Shakespearean (English) plays, dating from 1568 to 1577; three weeks later they sold for $12,510.
June—Papyri at Oxyrhynchus, comprising: Seven paens of Pindar; part of the "Hypsipyle" of Euripides; fragments of Plato's "Symposium" and "Phaedrus"; an unknown speech of Demosthenes; a panegyric of Isocrates; an oration of Lysias against Hippotherses; a historical fragment of Theopompus, and several lyric fragments (probably) of Sappho.
July—Documents (in the Arsenal Library, Paris) showing that much of the popular opinion derogatory of Rousseau's private character has resulted from a contemporary conspiracy to ruin his reputation.
October—A musical setting to Hamlet's "To Be or Not to Be"; supposedly the composition of a member of Shakespeare's company of players.
December—A number of unpublished sketches and aphorisms of Henrik Ibsen.
December—Proof that the private impress, or seal, of the Earl of Rutland was designed by "Mr." Shakespeare for forty-three shillings ($10.75).
December—Three immensely rare volumes, printed by Caxton (1487): "Book of Good Manners," "The Ryall Hook" and "The Doctrine of Sapyence." They are valued at above $27,000.
December—Some Eighth century Nubian MSS. (at Cairo); among the very few extant specimens of writing in that disappearing tongue.
December—One thousand two hundred lines from two hitherto unknown plays of Menander.

FIRST PLACE FOR THE DRAMA.

In all of this the gain to the drama has been most marked. It would not be easy, for example, to exaggerate the importance of the last item of itself. Goethe once declared that he would gladly barter half the extant literature of haughty Rome for the complete writings of Menander (who may be ranked as second only to Aristophanes among the comedians of the ancients), and yet, heretofore, the world has been able to judge the man merely through the scattered lines preserved by chance by others. It is much as if one should attempt to form a correct opinion of Shakespeare from a dictionary of familiar quotations.

Of that "Immortal Will," too, recent gains have been considerable, as the second, fifth and seventh of these entries suggest,—to say nothing of a brand new claimant for the authorship of his plays. Roger, Earl of Rutland, is the rightful wearer of those laurels, says Dr. Karl Bleibtreu of Germany, thus casually putting Francis Bacon quite out of his accustomed running, and turning to mere waste paper a vast collection of learned and unlearned books.

Shall it not be recorded, on the other hand, that Shakespeare himself has been revived? A Hungarian theater manager has posted the following:

> By divine permission, in the year 1906, on the 2d July, will be presented here for the first time
>
> ROMEO AND JULIET,
>
> A Sensational Tragedy, universally renowned, in 5 Acts, with songs, dances, and
>
> BENGALI FIRE;
>
> by William Shakespeare, who will be present at the performance.

TODAY'S LITERARY DRAMA.

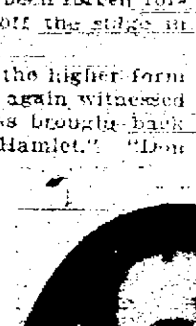
The stage of today, looking across the footlights through as "literary spectacles" as is possible, has, within the twelve-month, made real advance. One such new play as "A Sabine Woman," by William Vaughan Moody (given its initial production in Chicago, with Miss Margaret Anglin in the title role), would go far to distinguish the year, even though its success was not (and probably will not be) in any sense of the word "popular." Present-day dramatizations of great books have included "Les Miserables," "The Prince of India," and "The House of Mirth;" "The Clansman" figuring in the record (if at all) purely in that it has been forced forward into the news through having been forced off the stage in Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Revivals, rather than present-day additions to the higher form of dramatic art, have been frequent. England has again witnessed her centuries-old Miracle Plays; Mr. Mansfield has brought back to the footlights that half-forgotten German "Hamlet," "Don Carlos;" Beerbohm Tree in London and the younger Irving in this country have presented the highly poetic tragedies of Stephen Phillips; the "Midsummer Night's Dream" Puck has gamboled as he has not for a generation, behind the charming personality of Miss Russell; while America's two great universities have brought to the garnering splendid performances of Shakespeare and Aeschylus:—"Henry IV" having been superbly played at Yale (April), and the "Agamemnon" at Harvard (June).

MAGAZINEDOM AND MEMORIALS.

An event of 1906 of more than passing interest and importance, was the revival of the brief-lived but brilliant "Putnam's Magazine," which, in the fifties of the last century, gave to literature its first sight of Curtis' "Prue and I" and Thoreau's "Cape Cod." Here was distinct gain, even at the loss of the twenty-five-year-old "Critic,"—besides which, Miss Gilder is at the helm of the new-old venture.

In the late twelvemonth, too, was Ridgway's" born; "The North American Review" became a fortnightly instead of monthly appearance; while changes in the clan-editor brought Hammond Lamont to the control of "The Nation," Owen Seaman to the head of the famous "Punch" table, and J. S. Phillips to the command of a made-all-over-new staff for "The American Magazine."



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

One of the features of the year in letters, has been the renewed interest of the public in literary ceremonials, as was witnessed in the wide-spread popularity of the Franklin bicentenary ceremonials.

Not only in magazinedom has this broadening of literary interest been distinctly manifested; popular sympathy with purely literary celebrations and memorials has been quite as markedly on the increase. The various centenaries of Franklin and Fox and Lever and Corneille have been observed widely, and the English and American lovers of true poetry have purchased, as a memorial museum, the house on the Piazza de Spagna, Rome, where John Keats breathed out his too-short life. Be it added that $10,000 of the $12,000 raised came out of the United States.

Baltimore has seen the first step taken towards the erection of a monument to Francis Scott Key, of "Star Spangled Banner" fame; Peoria (Ill.) is similarly to honor Robert Ingersoll; while across in Paris, they have started the lists for a Saint-Pierre shaft while that to the memory of the younger Dumas is yet less than six months old, and have moved the ashes of Emil Zola to the Pantheon itself.

BOOKS OF CONSEQUENCE.

The books of 1906 imprint, which, under conservative opinion, are properly to be considered as of distinct and permanent value, are comprised in a baker's dozen titles. This will not include either that sensational attack upon the name of Lord Byron put out by his grandson, the late Lord Lovelace, nor those much-talked-of Hohenlohe Memoirs, which have more recently played so prominent a part in the literary news from the other side of the Atlantic. The chosen few are these:

Life of Charles James Fox, by Walter Savage Landor.
Life of Lord Randolph Churchill, by Winston Spencer Churchill.
Life of C. G. Leland ("Hans Breitmann"), by Elizabeth R. Pennell.
History of the Inquisition in Spain, by Henry Charles Lea.
Drake: An Epic, by Alfred Noyes.
Il Santo ("The Saint"), by the Italian novelist Fogazzaro.
Coniston, by Winston Churchill.
Puck o' Pook's Hill, by Rudyard Kipling.
Fenwick's Career, by Mrs. Humphry Ward.
The Wheel of Life, by Miss Ellen Glasgow.
The Awakening of Helena Ritchie, by Mrs. Margaret Deland.
Lady Baltimore, by Owen Wister.
The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair.

Landor's account of Fox, years ago recalled from its publisher and hence practically as new to the world of letters as though just written, is in every way a noteworthy volume. "Drake" (say the critics) would distinguish a poet of mature experience,—yet it has come from a youth of twenty-five. Fogazzaro's story has upset central Europe to the extent of having been placed upon the Papal "Index," while, to leave the other fictional titles to the popular judgment which already had distinguished them, "The Jungle" is to be noted for the unusual influence it is believed to have exerted in national politics, in even the highest quarters.

HIGH-WATER AUCTION PRICES.

If in such wider giving to the causes of letters Lord Rosebery pleaded in vain for funds to save "The Auld Brig o' Ayr" immortalized by Robert Burns, yet did that Scotch worthy have full revenge when, in March, that same British statesman sold his collection of Burns manuscripts. J. P. Morgan was the purchaser, and $50,000 the price paid. Mr. Morgan figured again (October) in much the same way, when he outbid King Edward for an illuminated bible as ancient as beautiful, adding later, to a purchase price well in the thousands, a little matter of $4,000 to get it through the American customs.

It has, indeed, been a noteworthy twelvemonth in the auction rooms where the famous books of the world change hands. Such libraries have been under the hammer as were gathered by Richard Garnett, Thomas Nast, Governor S. W. Pennypacker, Sir John Bourinot, Thomas J. McKee, A. B. Street, Charles A. Lighthipe, Julian Marshall, H. G. Denny and C. E. Pyger. These were men who knew good books, and their now dispersed treasures, in an overwhelming majority of instances, brought the surest evidences of the wisdom of their choosing. In the Garnett sale, for example, a Latin bible (in manuscript) which had been bought for $1,520 was sold (December) for $3,150.

At the other extreme might be instanced a copy of "The Constitution of the United States" formerly owned by Jefferson Davis. Mr. Pennypacker, who sold it, had written on the fly leaf, "His book; and little good did it do him." It was knocked down for $15.

As a rule, however, came such suggestions of advances in prices as the historic $1,400 for a copy of Poe's "Tales," originally put upon the news stands for a shilling, or of the $400 paid for a Keats' "Endymion," issued at $2.50. This part of the year's literary history is best told in this bald form:

$15,000—Three (unpublished) notebooks of the Poet Shelley's.
13,000—Le Livre de Rustican, a French manuscript of the 15th century.
12,510—Seventeen paper-bound pamphlets of pre-Shakespearean dramas.
10,000—One of two known copies of Shakespeare's "Passionate Pilgrim"; third edition.
8,350—The four folios of Shakespeare's plays (1623-1685).
7,850—First quarto of "Much Ado About Nothing."
7,500—"Life and Miracles of St. Cuthbert"; seventh century illuminated MS.
4,837—Publications of the Shakespeare society, complete (1841-1853).
3,475—Illuminated "Book of Hours," ninth century.
3,350—Thirteenth century manuscript New Testament, including "Laodiceans."
3,150—Fourteenth century manuscript Latin Holy Bible, illuminated.
2,500—"Sir Lancelot du Lac," illuminated manuscript of fifteenth century.
2,300—First quarto of "The Merchant of Venice."
2,210—The "Decretlas" of Gratian; fourteenth century illuminated manuscript.
2,025—Original manuscript of Morris' poem, "The Earthly Paradise."
1,500—Holy Bible, once owned by Ben Johnson, with his autograph.
1,525—"Book of the Common Order" (in Gaelic), once owned by John Knox.
1,225—First folio of the plays of Shakespeare (defective).
1,125—Anvil at which John Bunyan worked as a tinker at Elstow.
1,125—First draft (manuscript) of Thomas Chatterton's "Aella."
840—First edition of Shelley's "Queen Mab."
760—Original manuscript of Robert Burns' "To Mary in Heaven."
750—Fourth folio of the plays of Shakespeare.
700—A Virginia almanac of 1767, used by Washington as journal.
660—Original MS. of Shelley's "Proposal for Putting Reform to Vote."
640—MS. volume of the general orders of the Soldier-pastor Muhlenburg.
595—Fourth folio of the plays of Shakespeare.
531—Privately issued, first edition, copy of Lowell's "Commemoration Ode."
530—First edition of Scott's "Tales of My Landlord."
525—First edition of "Paradise Lost," John Milton.

Whether or no it would have brought a figure warranting its insertion here on that account alone, certain it is that the threatened sale of the Villa Palmieri would have caused no small stir in lettered circles. That Queen Victoria once slept there during some Florentine visit, is of small moment; that it is the reputed and popularly accepted original of the Italian country place where "The Decameron" tales were told, in 1348, is quite another matter. But Lord Crawford could not get a single bid for his so-famous property, and literature was spared a loss.

ON THE DEBIT SIDE.

The losses of the literary twelve-month are most notable through death. There was no more potent influence in the modern drama than that of Ibsen; there was no broader present-day scholar and bookman than Richard Garnett; there were few younger novelists of greater promise or larger achievement than "John Oliver Hobbes" (Mrs. Craigie); and no critic of the times had equaled Ferdinand Brunetiere in breadth of view or sanity of judgment. Those have laid by their pens forever, as 1906 has run its course, as, too, have Carl Schurz, Mrs. A. D. Whitney, R. N. Stephens, splendid old Vapereau, Curtin the scholarly translator of the Sienkiewicz stories, de Peredia the Spaniard, and Kielland the German. In our lack of these we get some glimpse of the debit columns of the ledger of the year.

A half-dozen "originals" have gone over to the silent majority, also,—men unseen by the world of readers, yet known and loved.

April—E. A. Extell, of Kansas City, "Marie Corelli's soldier," who furnished in his own career the basis for "The Romance of Two Worlds."
May—Frank Palmer, of Denver, the "Deadwood Dick" of dime novel fame.
June—Bloodgood H. Cutter, the "Poet Lariat" of "Innocents Abroad."
July—The Duke of Rutland, original of the Disraeli "Tory Nobleman."
September—Tom Sawyer, of San Francisco, whose name Mark Twain immortalized.
October—The original "Billy Kirker" of Barrie's "When a Man's Single."

Literature suffered in 1906 yet another loss, and of a kind far less usual than death, far more spectacular. This befell in August, when, close following the Valparaise earthquake (perhaps coincident with it, it may never be known certainly), the island of Juan Fernandez was destroyed. From a sentimental point of view, there was no sadder feature to the just-closed year, for it was on this island that Alexander Selkirk was put ashore two centuries ago, thus furnishing Daniel Defoe with the inspiration for his undying "Robinson Crusoe."

When all is said and done, however, the striking of balances is of but little worth save insofar as the results serve to guide the world to a better solving of the sums to come. Nineteen six, in literature as in all else, has been written down a year of gain, and of that sort of gain, moreover, which presages yet greater advances for the future,—especially for that immediate future which we name 1907, whose history has already been a month in the making.

WINSTON CHURCHILL,

Who, though not successful in his political aspirations, has yet stood forward thro' the immense success of his "Coniston," a novel leading in favor at home and abroad.

UPTON SINCLAIR,

Author of one of 1906's greatest "sellers," "The Jungle." It is this novel which is said to have led to the federal investigation of the meat packing establishments of Chicago.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL,

The Parliamentarian of England, as he appears today, at the age of 31. His biography of his father, Lord Randolph, is said to be the ablest book of the year just past.

COLONY OF RICH ECCENTRICS DESIGNATED AS "ORIGINALES"

Perfectly Harmless and Interesting Because of Their Curious Mannerisms

From the Washington Star.

BIARRITZ, the most fashionable watering place of France, is located in the department of Basse-Pyrenees on the southern coast, just a short distance from the Spanish border and overlooking the beautiful Bay of Biscay. Because of its picturesque situation and wonderful climate, Biarritz has won for itself a world-wide reputation as a health resort, and is to the haute monde of France and Spain exactly what Bar Harbor represents to the ultra fashionable world of the United States.

The quaint little Basque village quite won the heart of the Spanish Countess of Teba, who from early childhood delighted in frequent visits to Biarritz, and in after years (when she became the consort of Napoleon III) was never so happy as when spending the time at that charming spot. Knowing her attachment for Biarritz, Napoleon conceived the idea of building her a beautiful palace on the rocks overlooking the sea. Not being satisfied with the material at hand, he sent over to England, at a great expense, to procure bricks to be used for the building, and when completed, furnished it with art treasures from all over the world, and there, surrounded with a brilliant court, Eugenie passed her happiest hours.

With the passing of the empire the palace and all it contained fell into strange hands, finally became a public museum and is today a hotel, truly a strange ending for a magnificent chateau, once the home of a Napoleon!

Aside from its many attractions, when Biarritz can justly claim the distinction of having for its very own a number of extremely wealthy residents who viewed from a historical standpoint, create what may be termed the most unique colony in the world.

Polite French Term for Eccentricity.

In America if a poor man develops a marked tendency toward the eccentric, his family or friends send a hurried call for the police, bundle him off to a lunatic asylum and frankly call him crazy. Should he be a man of wealth they pray the courts to appoint a trustee to care for his worldly goods, give out that he is "overworked" and place him in a sanatorium, where he generally passes the rest of his days.

The French with their inborn courtesy and consideration, go us one better, and in order to avoid any injury to the gentleman's feelings or his family pride they coin a word to fit the case and call such people "Originales."

One of the most interesting of the Biarritz colony of "Originales" is an immensely wealthy count who has on seven occasions during his eventful life entered into the conventional married state and has had the misfortune to lose one after the other all seven of his wives. In order that none of the seven may be forgotten, the count planned and had built a magnificent and costly mansion. Being something of an architect, he drew the plan himself with peculiar and romantic ideas of his own. The chateau is in the center of a finely laid out park, and the building in construction is not unlike a lighthouse, being entirely round. On the top he caused to be erected seven magnificent towers, each being a memorial to one of his wives and bearing the name of a departed mate. To further obviate the danger of forgetting any of them, the count has has made seven remarkable life-size wax figures which he had dressed in magnificent gowns of the latest Parisian styles and each evening they are brought in with much ceremony and seated at the table while he dines.

Had a Dread of a Wetting.

Another nobleman, who possesses among his numerous idiosyncrasies, a marked distaste for rain, passes much time at his palatial residence, located in the suburbs of Biarritz, which is surrounded by a splendid park, nearly a mile square. Shortly after everything had been completed and his lordship had taken up his residence in the chateau, he took an extended jaunt afoot through the grounds and after walking some distance, had the misfortune to be caught in a sudden downpour—a very unusual thing in that locality—and having no shelter near at hand naturally became quite wet. The count was furiously angry, and upon reaching the house he started his steward off to the city, with instructions to employ 20 expert carpenters, instructing him not to return until he could bring them back with him.

The steward secured the country and obtained the services of all the carpenters he could find on their own terms. When they arrived they were ordered to construct a wooden shelter covering the entire distance of all the walks in the domain, about three and one-half miles in length, and to build also a dozen small rest bungalows at stated distances, which were fitted up with all the necessities in comfort and connected with the house by telephone, so that if his lordship should ever again be caught out walking when it rained he wouldn't get wet, and could stay within doors for any length of time, should the storm continue. He also disliked the slightest odor of cooking in the house, and to overcome the possibility of such a condition he had the kitchen erected about a quarter of a mile away and installed a narrow-gauge trolley system operated by electricity, to convey the food from the kitchen to the house.

Makes His Servants Exercise.

A German prince of great wealth who makes his home in Biarritz about five months of each year, is a great believer in physical culture. He employs a corps of 35 servants of both sexes for his establishment and stipulates when he engages them that certain rules of exercises which he has laid down must be followed. Every morning from 6 to 8 o'clock he puts them in squad formation, they are marched to a distant part of the ground arranged for the purpose, and a game is started known as "kur-balle," which in the United States is called in gymnasiums "medicine ball."

One of the first rules of the game, which is indulged in for a considerable time, is that the feet of the players must be entirely bare, the Graf being an ardent follower of Father Kneipp. From 3 to 5 in the afternoon the servants are again turned out, this time on bicycles, and he takes them for a spin of several miles through the country. It is a ludicrous exhibition, indeed, and the efforts of one of his cooks, a nymph of some 200 odd pounds, to keep up with the procession, affords great amusement for the tourists whom they pass on the roads. Three times a week the entire staff of employes go through a fire drill, climbing up and down ladders, pumping water and carrying out valuable furniture. All Biarritz awaits the hour when these accomplishments will be brought into use in order to test the efficiency of the unique fire department.

Curious Mode of Defense.

Among the residents of Biarritz is a wealthy foreigner, said to be of oriental blood, who lives in great terror of night attacks by some unknown enemies. He has built three large houses about 200 yards apart, and the peculiarity of their architecture lies in the fact that none of them can be entered from the ground floors. There isn't a sign of a door or window anywhere within reach of the ground, and there are no trees near by which might be used to climb in order to reach the second floor. On all sides of the house above the first floor are many windows, with the usual quota of doors, and during the day iron fire escapes are let down to be used in lieu of staircases. When evening comes, all the fire escapes are pulled up, and under no circumstances are they lowered until the following morning. The courageous owner of these three mysterious dwellings retires to one of them late in the afternoon, and with the exception of his personal valet, a gigantic Bedouin, no one knows in which of the three he passes the night.

One Frenchman's Unique Habits.

Probably the most unique of the colony of "Originales" is a Frenchman who has made his appearance in the early summer each year for the last fifteen. He occupies the finest suite in the best hotel in Biarritz, and establishes himself with a retinue of servants. He has never failed to bring with him a mammoth trunk of a most expensive manufacture and covered with foreign labels, but from the moment of his arrival until he departs in the early spring, he has always worn the same suit of clothes, morning, noon and night, and never appears in public wearing a hat of any description. For 15 years every morning and afternoon he goes out for a drive of about three miles, and will not permit his coachman to take a new direction or go a yard further than the prescribed distance. Last summer the coachman who had driven him twice each day over the same identical route for 15 years refused to serve him longer and left his services, saying that although he was sufficiently paid and well treated, he couldn't stand going over the same ground any longer, and that if he was obliged to do it once more he knew he would become a lunatic.

This colony of "originales" is a matter of great pride to the simple fisher folk of that country, and they speak of them with great deference treating their oddities and peculiarities with marked respect. The Basque fisher are themselves a remarkable people, being neither French nor Spanish; their origin has ever been a much debated question, the generally accepted theory being that they are the descendants of the followers of Hannibal, who invaded France centuries ago, a number of whom settled and made their homes in that part of the country. The Basques are magnificent physical specimens, fighters, and they have never been conquered. It is only within a few years that any of their men ... in the French army and ... arrangements satisfactory ... have been made.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Cheyenne Mountain Country Club Ball

A Brilliant Annual Event in Society

Social Calendar for the Week

Monday.

"At Home," 4 to 7 p. m., Mr. and Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, 1106 North Nevada avenue.

Luncheon in honor of Mrs. Howard M. Hartshorn and Mrs. Horace G. Lunt, Cheyenne Mountain Country club.

Swastika club, 3 p. m., Miss Myrna Woodruff, Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind.

Tuesday.

Six-handed euchre party, Mrs. Claude Sachs, 1816 Wood avenue.

Wednesday.

Substitute Card club, Mrs. Winfield S. Boynton, 2111 North Tejon street.

Twilight Recital, 4:30 p. m., Mr. Clarence D. Sears, Grace Episcopal church.

Evening party, Eastern Star Sewing circle, Masonic hall.

Sewing club, Miss Louie Nichols, 705 North Nevada avenue.

Thursday.

"At Home," 4 to 6 p. m., Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, 1206 North Cascade avenue.

Luncheon, Mrs. Orlando B. Willcox, 1515 Wood avenue.

Rose-Crichton marriage, 7:30 p. m., 122 South Weber street. Reception-dinner, Alamo hotel.

Violin recital, 8 p. m., pupils, Professor Edwin A. Dietrich, Y. M. C. A. auditorium.

Social Twelve Card club, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mills, Roswell.

Friday.

Evening party, S. S. club, Dr. and Mrs. William A. Campbell, 424 North Nevada avenue.

Saturday.

Musicale, 3 p. m., North End W. C. T. U., Mrs. A. B. Conwell, 221 East Dale street.

All contributions intended for the social department of the Sunday Gazette should reach the editor, Mrs. Ella Celeste Adams, 226 Cheyenne avenue, telephone Main 1322, or Gazette editorial rooms, telephone Main 215, not later than Friday.

NEVER did the Cheyenne Mountain Country club house at Broadmoor present a handsomer appearance than on Friday night when the grand annual ball of the organization was given. The apartments were profusely decorated with Christmas evergreens and southern smilax and the mantels were artistically banked with [illegible], intermingled with carnations and roses.

Festoons of southern smilax and pink electric globes beautified the ball room and lent a festive air that was a beautiful setting for the stylish gowns worn by the lady guests. The broad veranda was transformed into a veritable fairy grotto with its hangings of Navajo and Turkish rugs and tall tropical growth forming cosy corners for the dancers desiring to recuperate.

The members of the club are often nicknamed the "Grizzlies" and the decoration committee scored a "hit" by hanging a superb grizzly bear-skin in a prominent place adjacent to the main entrance to the club house.

Receiving were Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, Mrs. Chalomer B. Schley, Mrs. J. Arthur Connell, Mrs. Duncan Chisholm, Mrs. Benjamin C. Allen and Mrs. William O'Brien, the wives of the board of managers of the club. In great measure was the success of the ball due to the committee, Mr. Butler Williamson, chairman; Mr. Chester Alan Arthur and Mr. Benjamin C. Allen.

Fink's orchestra furnished the dance music, the ball opening at 9:30 o'clock. At midnight, small tables were placed so deftly that it was as though by magic, and an elaborate course supper was served to the guests in the different apartments of the club house. Afterwards, dancing was resumed until the morning hours were well along.

Aside from the members of the club and their families there were no others present except a few out of town guests. From Denver came Mr. and Mrs. D. Bryant Turner, Mrs. Edward Marsden Cooke and Mr. W. Harry Leonard. Mr. and Mrs. Turner were house guests of Mr. Williamson in his Broadmoor home and a small dinner party was given in their honor previous to the ball.

Mrs. Cooke was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Chalomer B. Schley and invited to join them at dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur and their guest, Mrs. Reed of New York city. Mr. Leonard was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drexel Smith while in the city.

Among others entertaining at dinner previous to the ball was Mrs. James T. Anderson, 1421 Wood avenue.

* *

Mrs. Charles Hamill of Chicago, Ill., the president of the Needlework Guild of America, is a visitor in the City of Sunshine for a week or two. During her stay Mrs. Hamill is the guest of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert W. Hamill, and family, who are occupying a house at Broadmoor this winter. The organization which Mrs. Hamill represents has been privileged to accomplish great and lasting acts of beneficence and is one of the most celebrated philanthropies of the century. The Colorado Springs branch of the Needlework guild has always attracted attention because of having one of the best records of any guild in the United States.

* *

To meet their noted guest, Dr. Weir Mitchell, General William J. Palmer, assisted by his daughters, the Misses Palmer, entertained a party of about twenty guests at luncheon Thursday noon at Glen Eyrie. Dr. Mitchell left for his home in Philadelphia, Pa., Thursday evening.

* *

Mr. Arthur Farwell of Boston, Mass., gave an illustrated lecture on "A Na[illegible]" [illegible] noon at the residence of Mrs. William O'Brien, 1210 Wood avenue, under the auspices of the Colorado Springs Musical club. The proceeds will be donated to the MacDowell fund.

* *

"German Music of Today" will be the subject of the regular meeting of the Colorado Springs Musical club, to be held tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 3:30 o'clock, in Perkins hall.

A five-minute discussion of the program will be led by Mrs. Dickey. The musical numbers will include the following:

Sonata for Violin and Piano .... Richard Strauss
Allegro non troppo.
Andante Cantabile.
Mrs. Briscoe, Miss Hemus.
Songs ....
"Liebesfeier" .... Felix Weingartner
"Muede" .... Max Reger
"Die Schwalbe" .... E. E. Taubert
"Wiegenlied" .... Hans Hermann
Mrs. Taliaferro.
Piano Concerto, G minor .... [illegible]
Allegro Energico.
Mrs. Faust.
Orchestral parts on second piano—Miss Martin.
"Tanz" duett from "Hansel and Gretel" .... Humperdinck
Mrs. Taliaferro, Mrs. Seldomridge.
Schoen Ellen .... Max Bruch
Miss Rohl, Miss Rouse, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Dickey, Mr. Jaffe, Mr. Bybee, Mr. Aitken, Mr. Hemus. Soloists—Mrs. Seldomridge, Mr. Worthington. Director—Mr. Pearson. At the piano—Mrs. Jackson.

* *

The second Twilight recital will be given by Mr. Clarence D. Sears next Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in Grace Episcopal church. Mr. Sears will be assisted by Miss Nellie Painter, contralto; Miss Clara West and Mr. Charles Templeton, violinists; Mr. John Moffatt, violoncellist. Cards of admission may be obtained at the music stores or the Grace parish house.

The program will consist of these numbers:

Organ, "Fantasie in E minor," .... Merkel
Voice, "Rock of Ages" .... Remick
Miss Painter.
Ensemble ....
(a) "Ich Wollt' Meine Lieb" .... Mendelssohn
(b) "Chant Sans Paroles" Tschaikowsky
Organ, Grand March from "Rienzi" .... Wagner
Voice, "O Divine Redeemer" .... Gounod
Miss Painter, with Orchestra.
Ensemble ....
(a) "Ave Verum" .... Mozart
(b) "Parsifal" .... Wagner

The Social Board

The "At homes" of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, 1106 North Nevada avenue, the Mondays of January, from 4 until 7 p. m. have been among the most elaborate social events of the winter. Last week those of the guests who wished to do so enjoyed bridge whist and for those who preferred dancing there was delightful orchestral music. The last in the series of "at homes" will be given tomorrow afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur.

* *

In compliment to Mrs. Reed of New York city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Chalomer B. Schley entertained at luncheon yesterday noon at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club.

The other guests of Mr. and Mrs. Schley were Mr. and Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando B. Willcox, Mr. and Mrs. Irving W. Bonbright, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Edward Marsden Cooke, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald B. Webb, Mr. Butler Williamson, Mr. Arthur Brabazon, Mr. Horace K. Devereux.

* *

A luncheon was given Wednesday by Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, complimentary to Mrs. Howard M. Hartshorn. The other guests were Mrs. Meredith Bailey, Mrs. Horace F. Lunt, Mrs. A. Van Briggle, Mrs. William C. Sturgis, Mrs. Gerald B. Webb, Mrs. Henry Russell Wray, Mrs. Albert W. Gray, Mrs. Irving W. Bonbright, Miss Hayes, Miss Doris Fowler, Miss Margaret Anderson and Miss Holmes.

* *

A noteworthy social event of the past week was the banquet tendered to the Rev. Hunter Corbett, D. D., LL. D., moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and the Rev. C. E. Bradt, D. D., field secretary, in the chapel last Monday evening by the Brotherhood of the First Presbyterian church.

The members of the Brotherhood, together with their guests, many of whom were prominent church workers of other denominations, to the number of more than 100, sat down to the delicious banquet of several courses served by Mrs. William W. Williamson, assisted by a number of ladies of the church.

* *

Mrs. John G. Shields entertained informally yesterday at a bridge luncheon in her North Cascade avenue home.

* *

Mrs. Frank Marsh entertained the members of the Swastika club last Thursday at luncheon in her new home, 112 North Weber street. Salmon roses and asparagus plumosa adorned the beautifully laid table and a dainty menu was served.

Those participating were Miss Marsh, of Columbus, O., the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Herbert G. Laing, Mrs. Jennie C. [illegible], Mrs. John N. [illegible], Mrs. Frank A. Vorhes, Mrs. Taylor Thompson, Mrs. Samuel Thompson, Miss Myrna Woodruff and Miss Ada Decker. The afternoon was spent in playing cards. The next meeting will be at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, with Miss Woodruff, at the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hall informally entertained at dinner Tuesday evening in their East Wilamette avenue home, their guests being Mrs. F. W. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williamson and Miss Briggs.

* *

The Good Fellowship dinner given Wednesday evening at the Albany hotel, [illegible], was attended by about 300 of Colorado's most prominent business men. The guests of honor were Governor Buchtel and former Governor McDonald. The toastmaster was former Governor Charles S. Thomas. Among those attending from this city was Robert W. Chisholm, Charles C. Hemming, Frank Hayden, Charles T. Fertig, William F. Slocum, Arthur G. Sears, Henry Russell Wray, Chas. E. Wright and Robert T. Davis.

Engaged—Married

The marriage of Miss Jean Crichton and Mr. J. Fremont Rose, both of this city, will be celebrated in the home of the bride, 122 South Weber street, Thursday, January 31, at 7:30 o'clock, the Rev. Edgar W. Work, D. D., officiating.

Miss Carrie Rose will be the maid of honor and Mr. C. A. Hibbard, the best man. Immediately after the ceremony a reception and dinner will take place at the Alamo hotel, the guests numbering from fifty to sixty. Mr. and Mrs. Rose will be at home to their friends after March 1 at 1115 North Weber street.

* *

Miss Adah Shafer and Mr. Isaac Collins of this city were married last Wednesday in Denver. They will reside in a cottage prepared for their occupancy at Stratton park.

* *

Announcement has just been made of the engagement of Miss Grace Corbett, of Chefoo, China, daughter of the Rev. Hunter Corbett, D.D., LL.D., moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, to Mr. Ralph C. Wells. Mr. Wells is a graduate of Colorado college, class of '01, who is now at the head of the missionary academy in Weihsien, in the province of Shantung, China. After graduation, Mr. Wells went to the Philippines as a government teacher, but ill health compelled him to resign. Later, he accepted his present position and he is also a lecturer on chemistry in Union college, Shantung.

* *

News of the engagement of Miss Fannie Borst of Denver, class of 1903, Colorado College and a Mr. Rinert, of Cheyenne, Wyo., has recently been received in this city. The marriage of Miss Borst and Mr. Rinert will take place in the summer.

* *

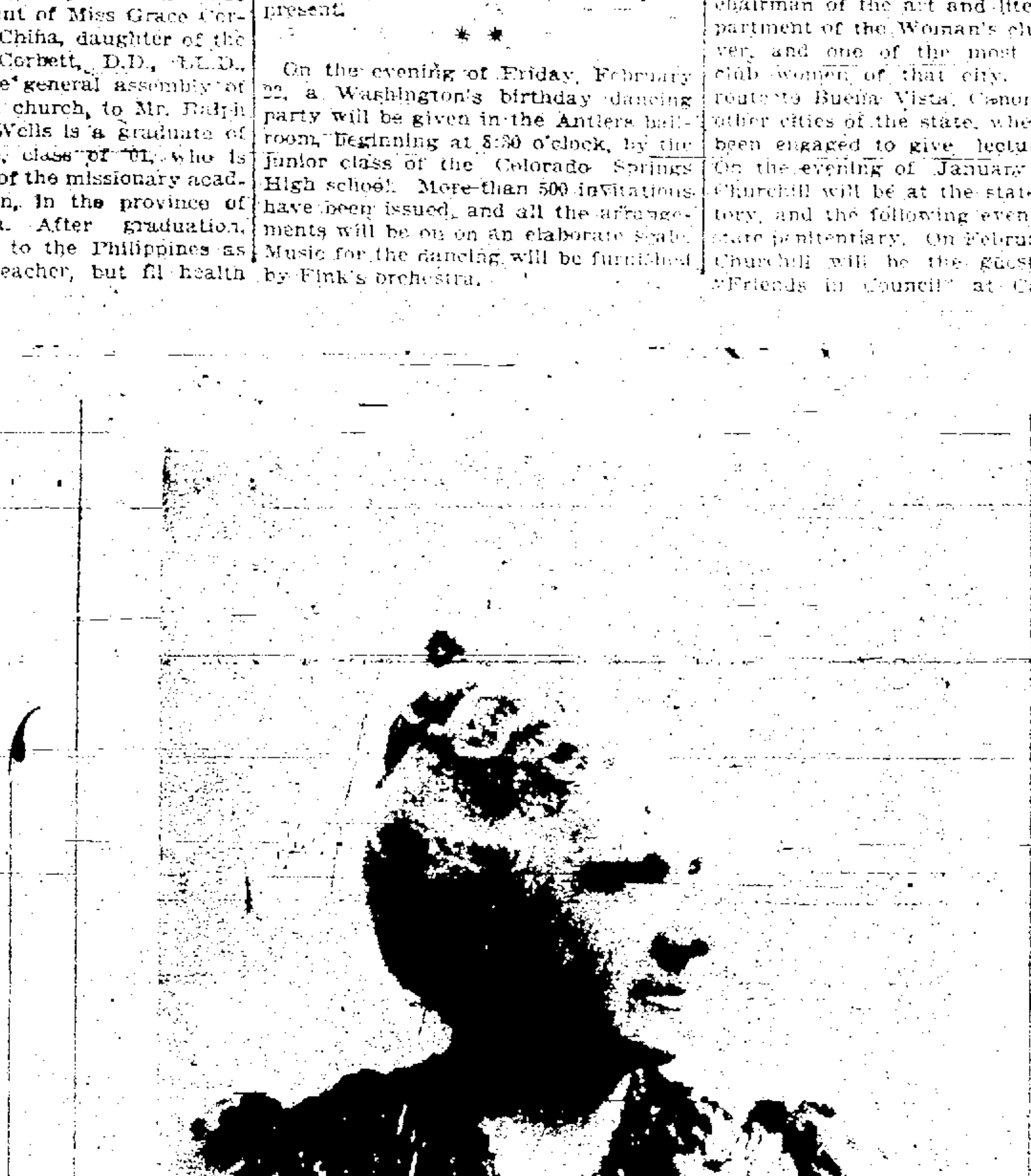
Miss Carrie Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Rose, of 130 North Weber street, Colorado Springs, and Mr. Wiley Houston Brazelton of the Rock Island office, Chicago, Ill., will be married at 9 o'clock on the morning of Monday, February 4, at the home of the bride's parents.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. C. B. Wilcox, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist church, in the presence of a few near relatives and friends. There will be no attendants, and the bride will be attired in her traveling gown. The young couple will leave immediately for the east, and will reside at 6401 Stuart avenue, Englewood, Chicago, Ill.

* *

The marriage of Miss Della J. Harwood and Mr. Walter L. Nissly, both of this city, was quietly celebrated Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in the presence of a small number of friends, the Rev. C. B. Wilcox, D. D., officiating.

The bride was tastefully attired in a going-away gown of maroon broadcloth, and immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Nissly left for Denver and will make a tour of the principal Colorado cities on their trip. After February 1, Mr. and Mrs. Nissly will be at home to their friends at 525 North Weber street.



MRS. CHARLES A. HAMILL, of Chicago, Ill.,
President of the Needlework Guild of America, Who Is Visiting Relatives at Broadmoor.

Formal and Informal

There were no vacant seats Thursday evening when Mr. J. Jaffe the favorite tenor, was given a testimonial concert in All Souls church and the warmth of his reception must have been most gratifying to Mr. Jaffe. He was in excellent voice and he was compelled to respond with encore numbers after his principal selections "Even Bravest Hearts," from the opera of "Faust," and "For All Eternity"—Massheroni, the exquisite violin obligato of Mr. Van Den Arend for the latter song being especially enjoyable.

Mrs. Ball's brilliant operatic selection from "Faust," was well received although no second song was rendered when an encore was asked. Miss Briggs' birdlike soprano voice was admirably suited to Needham's beautiful song "The Fairy's Lullaby" and she obligingly responded to the hearty applause by singing a merry little Irish melody.

As usual, Mr. Van Den Arend's violin playing was highly appreciated and the chief regret of music lovers is that he is so rarely heard in public. The piano solo of Miss Lois Farry was one of the delights of the evening. Mr. Worthington was unable to fulfill his engagement for the concert owing to illness, a fact deeply deplored by all present.

* *

On the evening of Friday, February 22, a Washington's birthday dancing party will be given in the Antlers ballroom, beginning at 8:30 o'clock, by the junior class of the Colorado Springs High school. More than 500 invitations have been issued, and all the arrangements will be on on an elaborate scale. Music for the dancing will be furnished by Fink's orchestra.

The committee in charge of the ball is composed of the following members of the junior class: Miss Gretchen Fowler, chairman; Miss Edith Stark, Miss Ramona Brady, Gerald Seldomridge and Robin Seibird.

* *

Invitations have been issued by the City of Sunshine auxiliary, No. 49, for an entertainment and dancing party to be given in Caledonian hall on the evening of [illegible], February 5. The evening's diversions will be dancing, cards, music and refreshments.

* *

Mr. Verner Z. Reed left Thursday night for Wyoming, where he will look after some of his extensive business interests. He will then make a trip through Arizona and New Mexico previous to returning to his home in Paris, France.

Mr. Charles Craig, the well-known Indian painter, accompanied Mr. Reed as his guide through the Indian country. Mr. Reed is in search of material for a new western story, and Mr. Craig will make note of fresh subjects for his brush.

* *

Monday afternoon Miss Mabel Brown gave a "handkerchief shower" complimentary to Miss Adah Shafer at the home of Mrs. E. D. Marr, 807 North Weber street. Miss Shafer discovered the handkerchiefs in a doll's trunk after she had wound the twine that gave a clue to its hiding place.

The young ladies taking part in the "shower" were Miss Shafer, Miss Brown, Miss Irene Clark, Miss Bessie Fairley, [illegible], Miss Elladean Gardner, Miss Luthera Percival, Misses Irma and Eula Hamilton, Miss Clyde Templeton, Miss Lodice Ferguson, Miss Mame Carroll, Miss Hazel Wesson, Miss Frances Clinqmars, Miss May Allen, Miss Florence Williams, Miss Marjorie McKenzie. Others present were Mrs. W. Wooller, Mrs. E. D. Marr and Mrs. F. E. Brown.

* *

Friday evening, Mrs. G. W. Dickey, 319 North Weber street, entertained the class of Miss Shailnoy in honor of Miss Nancie Daniels, who won the prize cup for Garfield school in the spelling match held in the High school January 11. After a musical program rendered by the Misses Alice Ball, Ruth Hoop, Helen Leipheimer, Nana Dickey and the Masters Ray Sands and Edward Skinner, games were played and refreshments served. Miss Daniels' classmates presented her with a lovely gold bracelet.

* *

The Sewing club members spent last Wednesday afternoon very pleasantly as the guests of Miss Dora Fehringer, 624 North Tejon street. The next meeting of the club will be at the home of Miss Louie Nichols, 705 North Nevada avenue, Wednesday afternoon.

* *

The ladies of the S. S. club will entertain their husbands Friday evening, February 1, at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Campbell, 424 North Nevada avenue.

* *

Mrs. Liska Stillman Churchill is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lynn S. Atkinson, 1629 North Weber street, until Tuesday next. Mrs. Churchill is the chairman of the art and literature department of the Woman's club of Denver, and one of the most prominent club women of that city. She is en route to Buena Vista, Canon City and other cities of the state, where she has been engaged to give lecture-recitals. On the evening of January 30, Mrs. Churchill will be at the state reformatory, and the following evening at the state penitentiary. On February 2 Mrs. Churchill will be the guest of the "Friends in Council" at Canon City for "Reciprocity day," and the subject of her lecture recital will be "The Eternal Feminine." Mrs. Churchill is an accomplished elocutionist and she recites both her own writings and those of others illustrative of her subject.

* *

The violin pupils of Miss Josephine Trott gave their regular monthly recital last Saturday afternoon. Those taking part in the program were Alice Van Diest, Harriet [illegible], Edith Shapiro, Elizabeth Slaughter, Francis Castello, Arthur Chase and Van Dyne Howbert.

* *

Last Friday evening a number of the friends of the Misses Lida and Carlie Hart gave them a farewell surprise party at the home of Mrs. Waits, 814 South Tejon street. Hearts, roses and smilax decorated the rooms and the supper table.

The Misses Hart will soon leave for California for a stay of several months and during the evening they were presented with a handsome suit case to be used upon their journey.

Those present were Mrs. Waits, Mrs. Bybee, Mrs. Weaver, Misses Hart, Allen, Kavanagh, Simpkins, Kellogg, Chamberlain, Littlefield, Beswick, McNeil, Wharton, Courtney and Moss.

* *

The kitchen shower for Miss Adah Shafer given by Miss Ethel St. John and Miss Irene Clark at the St. John residence, 218 South Weber street, was a merry affair. After tea towels had been hemmed for the prospective bride, she was the recipient of a variety of kitchen ware.

[illegible] a large basket of pink and white carnations and ferns in the center, and at either end, smaller baskets full of flowers. Beside each cover were roses, pink, except for Miss Shafer and Miss Gardner, who had white ones.

Mrs. W. B. St. John, assisted by Mrs. William Clark, served the refreshments. The others present were Miss Shafer, Mrs. Ermin D. Marr, Miss Elladean Gardner, Miss Ethel Whitaker, Miss Frances ClinqMars, Miss Helen Farr, Misses Irma and Eula Hamilton, Miss Mabel St. John, Miss Ethel Klintz, Miss Mabel Brown, Miss Bessie Fairley, Miss Luthera Percival, Miss Hazel Wesson, Miss Clyde Templeton, Miss Blanche Schmidt, Miss Ethel St. John and Miss Irene Clark.

* *

The social held last Monday evening in the Grace parish house by the local branch of the Actors' Church alliance was a well attended and merry affair. The president of the alliance, the Rev. Franklin Baker gave several recitations and there was music as well as delicious light refreshments served under the supervision of Mrs. Sue Thornton Stout.

* *

Miss Grace Van Dyke More gave an interesting piano recital last Friday evening in Perkins hall under the auspices of the Colorado college school of music. Songs were pleasingly rendered by Miss Ethel Oswald.

The program rendered was as follows:

"Chanson Bretonne," "Souvenance," "Meditation," from the Op. 76 .... Chaminade
"Come Unto Me," from the "Messiah" .... Handel
Preludes, G major and F sharp major; Waltz, E minor .... Chopin
"Bosquet de Julie," "Cascade de Chaudron," from the "Genfer See" .... Bendel
"I Know a Lovely Garden" .... D'Hardelot
"Absent" .... Trindelli
Andante and finale from the A minor concerto .... MacDowell

* *

A birthday party was given last Saturday afternoon by Miss Pearl McClain at her home, 212 North Corona street. The young girls participating were Pearl J. Woodward, Marie [illegible], Cecil Jordan, Ethel [illegible], Lois Ford, Mabel Crawford, Ethel West, Alba R[illegible]nbaugh, Laura Colman, and Hazel Honeyman.

Woman's Clubs

All contributions intended for the Woman's club department of the Sunday Gazette should reach the editor, Mrs. Ella Celeste Adams, 226 Cheyenne avenue, telephone Main 1322, or Gazette editorial rooms, telephone Main 215, not later than Friday.

Woman's Club Calendar for the Week

Monday.

"German Music of Today," Colorado Springs Musical club, 3 p. m., Perkins hall.

Woman's auxiliary, Y. M. C. A., 3 p. m., association parlors.

Four O'clock Progress club, 4 p. m., Mrs. R. U. Watson, 929 N. Nevada avenue.

Tuesday.

"McKinley day" celebration, Colorado Springs W. R. C. and G. A. R., lunch, 5:30 to 7:00 p. m., program, 7:30 p. m., G. A. R. hall.

Meeting, executive board Ninth district, W. C. T. U.

Wednesday.

Reception, new members, East Side W. C. T. U., 2:30 p. m., Mrs. R. L. Hamilton, 808 East Monument street.

Cooking demonstration, Home and Education department, Woman's club, 3 p. m., Mrs. [illegible] Dwinell, 232 East Monument street.

Friday.

Hillside [illegible]

Saturday.

Monday Progress club, 3 p. m., Mrs. George W. Dickey, 319 North Weber street.

THE members of the North End Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be entertained Saturday afternoon, February 2, at 3 o'clock, with a musicale, in the home of Mrs. A. B. Conwell, 221 East Dale street. The following program will be given under the direction of Mrs. Eva [illegible]:

"The Songs I Love," illustrated paper by .... Mrs. Walcott Brown
Flute Solo .... Mrs. Edward O. Shafer
Reading .... Mrs. William Barber
Trio ....
Mrs. Allen Lee, Mrs. W. W. Warner, Mrs. E. C. Tait.
Violin Solo .... Miss Ethel Grimes
Miss Lillian Grimes at the piano.
Solo .... Mrs. John White
Reading .... Miss Lute K. Miller
Solo .... Dr. Charles G. Woolsey

A reception will follow the program. All interested in the work of the union are invited to attend.

* *

The January meeting of the Zebulon Pike chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Edward M. Marbough, 812 North Cascade avenue. The most important business transacted was the appointment of delegates and alternates to the Continental congress meeting in April at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Walter C. Frost is a delegate by virtue of her office. Mrs. M. Clement Gile was appointed the alternate for Mrs. Frost. Mrs. Bayliss E. Shepherd was appointed delegate and Mrs. Edgar T. Ensign her alternate.

Mrs. Percy F. Harvey read an interesting paper in the series on California, entitled, "The Indians of California."

After the program, the guests were invited to the dining room by the hostess. Red carnations and ferns adorned the table, at which Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge poured tea, and Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, the coffee, assisted by Mrs. William K. Argo.

* *

The course of lectures on foreign travel given by Miss Flensburg during November, December and January, closed with a talk on "Rome," on Tuesday at the home of Miss Prichard, 1325 North Nevada avenue. Each member of the Travel club was privileged to bring a guest to the last meeting.

The course have proved instructive and entertaining and arrangements are being made for a second series of lectures, to be on literary topics, and to begin early in February.

The time and place of meeting will be at the convenience of those who take the course, and will be decided upon and announced later.

* *

The Woman's Literary club met yesterday afternoon with Mrs. J. G. Palmer at Montgomery hall, Colorado college.

* *

The Colorado Springs Women's Relief corps and Grand Army of the Republic will celebrate "McKinley" day on Tuesday, January 29, in G. A. R. hall. Luncheon will be served from 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. Beginning at 7:30, an attractive program rendered under the direction of the entertainment committee, Mrs. W. C. Allan and Mr. Henry Watson.

* *

The Minerva Alumnae met Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Miss Jeanette Scholz, 1829 North Nevada avenue. Miss Adelaide [illegible], of the Colorado Springs High school faculty gave a fine talk on the "Louvre" illustrated with numerous photographs, in continuation of the studies of the organization this season on French art. The next meeting will be held at the home of Dr. Hannah L. Mair, 612 North Tejon street, Tuesday, February 12.

* *

An excellent paper was given Wednesday afternoon [illegible] and literature department of the Woman's club in Grace parish house by Mrs. C. D. Robinson. Careful preparation was apparent, and the brilliant, ready talk of Mrs. Robinson held her audience [illegible] about an hour. Then an animated discussion ensued, for the subject, "Women and Children in Industrial Life," is one that women are particularly studying nowadays.

Announcement was made that on either February 7 or 8 Mrs. James B. Whitmore of Denver, president of the Colorado Federation of Women's clubs, will be the guest of the Woman's club of this city. Mrs. Whitmore will talk on "Pure Food" and a reception will be given in her honor at the residence of Mrs. F. W. Goddard, 15 North Cascade avenue.

A "Shakespeare carnival" will be given by the art and literature department on the date of the general meeting, Saturday, February 16.

On February 20, the club will celebrate its fifth birthday with an anniversary party and the members are requested to attend in costume corresponding to [illegible] pictures of themselves when a child. Mrs. J. E. White will be chairman of the committee to arrange the pictures so they can be easily inspected and guessed upon.

A cooking demonstration will be given at the home of Mrs. E. L. C. Dwinell, 232 East Monument street, Wednesday, January 30, under the auspices of the home and education department.

A committee consisting of Miss [illegible], Mrs. Jacobs and Miss Whitaker was appointed to wait upon the directors of the public library and request that a sanitary drinking fountain be supplied in the library building.

* *

The French class of the art and literature department of the Woman's club met Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. B. F. [illegible], North Wahsatch avenue. Afterwards, "Othello" was studied in the regular course being pursued this season.

* *

The meeting of the West Side Fortnightly, held last Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. G. W. Worth, 21 North Thirteenth street, proved most interesting, owing to the able paper read by Mrs. Devan on "Colorado and Its Resources." On Tuesday, February 5, the members of the club are invited to be the guests of Mrs. [illegible], 1501 Colorado avenue.

* *

There was a large attendance of members and friends at the Wednesday afternoon meeting of the East Side W. C. T. U. held at the home of Mrs. Van Lopik, 1128 North Institute street. Mrs. Josephine Carr's paper on "Temperance Work Among the Indians" was well received.

Mrs. Franklin sang a solo, "In Old Kentucky," and during the closing social half hour light refreshments were served by Mrs. Lopik and Mrs. Parr.

The reception to new members was postponed until the meeting next Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the home of Mrs. R. L. Hamilton, 808 East Monument street.

* *

Chapter C, P. E. O., met with Mrs. F. A. Sperry, 514 South Cascade avenue, Thursday afternoon. The program was as follows:

"Early English Authors," Mrs. Koehler; "Oxford," Mrs. Hise; "Dr. Arnold, Master of Rugby School," Mrs. Sperry; "Rugby School," Mrs. Moore; "Domestic, Political and Social Life," Mrs. Gould. A most delightful social hour followed the program.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Among Men who Work with Hand or Brain

"Sit Down on a Tack;" The Secret of a Success.

By Peter S. Walsh.

GEORGE R. SHEPHERD who recently died in Boston and left a business and an estate valued at nearly $1,000,000 had for forty years or more been a kind of puzzle to his friends and more so to his employes. Possibly no veteran business man in Boston received as many requests for advice as he. His kindly interest in the welfare of young men, especially young men in his own employ, attracted their confidences and brought them to him seeking advice. It was the advice that he gave to those who sought it that mystified them. To almost all those who came to him he said "Sit down on a tack." Then he would laugh.

So far as is known nobody ever followed his advice, and most of them went away feeling aggrieved.

So often had Mr. Shepherd given this advice that, behind his back his employes called him "Old Sit Down on a Tack."

It was not until after his death that the secret of his supposed joke became known and then it developed that Shepherd's remark was full of meaning and that he owed his success in life and his fortune to the fact that when a boy of 20 he sat down on a tack. He left the story written out in full in his biography which is not to be printed but which by his direction will be kept in the family for the guidance of future generations of Shepherds.

Fourth Son of a Poor Man.

Shepherd was the son of an old family, and the fourth son of Dr. William Shepherd of Newton. The family was not rich and for generations had devoted itself to medicine and law almost exclusively. Some made money, but most were simply devoted to their professions and entirely satisfied to provide a good living for their families, keep up the old homestead in Newton, pay their debts, educate their children and do a little good in the world.

When Dr. Shepherd's fourth son was sent to one of the big universities the family fortunes were at low ebb. Educating four boys and keeping up the family position on the earnings of a doctor who moreover never tried to collect his bills but relied upon his patients to come to him with the money proved a serious drain on the Shepherd purse. The two older boys followed the lead of their ancestors, one going into the law, the other into medicine that he might fill his father's place. The third son William went west with the avowed intention of building up the family fortune and died there. George was [illegible] when he was 20.

Fast Companions Injured Him.

He was the best student in the family and [illegible] was his mother's idol. At college he easily held his place in his classes and that without much study. He fell in with a fast set and accumulated debts and expensive habits trying to keep up the pace. Perhaps if his mother had permitted his father to know what was going on the boy might have straightened out and finished his college career with honor but she fearing her husband's wrath would fall heavily upon her favorite son shielded the boy, sent him money out of her own allowance, and herself went into debt to pay his debts for fear [illegible] would find out.

The result was that when George was 19 he was expelled for some wild prank and returned home to Newton to face his father's anger. Instead of anger he was met with [illegible] and almost ignored.

For several months [he] lived at home his father saying nothing and hardly noticing him. He rose late, retired at all kinds of [hours] and appeared at meals irregularly. He owed [the tailor] and other tradesmen, and still was trying to keep up the pace with a fast crowd and with only his mother's scant allowance to back him. He would not ask his father for money, although he permitted his mother to beg for extras in her own name to supply him in his idleness and extravagance.

Dreamers Who Failed to Start.

After three months his father said to him quietly one day: "George, what are you going to do with yourself?"

There was no reproach, no complaint in the question. George hesitated and then admitted he did not know.

"Better decide," said his father quietly. "You're losing precious time."

The subject was not mentioned for the next three months except by the mother to whom George outlined grand schemes for getting rich, always quickly and usually without any effort on his part. He dreamed great dreams. At the end of that three months the father again inquired—and heard in silence a grand scheme for making a fortune in a year or two. The doctor remarked:

"It's a good idea. Why don't you go to work and save money enough to finance it?"

The question ended the interview. At the end of every month thereafter the father asked the same question and received no adequate reply. George was beginning to complain to his mother and to others that he was not getting a fair chance in life. All he needed, he said, was a chance, and he would make his fortune.

At the end of the eleventh month after he was expelled from college he made some such statement to his father, who remarked:

"George, you've had over 300 chances to go to work this year—one each morning."

Tack Starts Him Moving.

The boy reddened, muttered and embarrassed and half angry sat down heavily in the armchair in his father's office, where the interview took place.

In that chair, sticking upright, was a tack, protruding through a piece of cardboard, which had been thrown there carelessly.

With a cry George jumped up and extracting the tack from his person, hurled it to the floor and stood rubbing the spot where it had entered.

The physician's face wrinkled into a smile—and he remarked:

"George, that's what you've been needing ever since you went to college. You needed to sit down on a tack. You ought to take that tack along and put it under you every time you start to sit down. It will keep you moving and stop your dreaming."

Angry, hurt, humiliated, the boy left the office slamming the door behind him as his father, sighing, turned to his desk.

Twenty minutes later there was a rap on the office door and Dr. Shepherd called "Come in." His son George stood there, hat in hand, and said: "Father—I've come back for the tack."

In an instant the old physician had jumped up and grasped his boy's hand, and said: "Good—I knew it would come some day."

Makes Rise in Life Quickly.

George Shepherd took the tack with him. He found work first as a laborer, then as clerk, then bookkeeper in a woolen mill. The story of how he became manager, junior partner, finally owner and how he branched out in other directions and made a fortune in legitimate business can be summarized. The story of the tack is told in his biography practically as recited here.

To his second son, now at Yale, he bequeathed the following: "To my son Ellis I give and bequeath one steel tack, and the piece of green cardboard through which it is sticking, also the frame in which it hangs in my office in Boston, with the request that if he does not change his ways before reaching the age of 21 he shall sit down upon the sharp end of that tack."

True Hobo Needs No Pity; He Leads a Life of Luxury.

By Jack Remington.

IT has remained for the American civilization of the twentieth century to develop the genus tramp, that migrating being whose flight to the sunny south can be gambled on to a certainty as a forerunner of cold weather. When the north wind begins to do a song and dance on the heart of the great lakes and old winter sticks an icicle down the collar of the summer tramp he has a sudden yearning to go south and recline in the shade of the orange groves of Florida.

At the first sign of a chill in the air he takes out a Crosstie and Great Southern ticket (unlimited), catches on to a brakebeam sleeping berth and turns his face toward the Gulf of Mexico. He lingers not by the roadside to toy with the rural wood pile but hastens on with a swiftness that would cause a note in bank to sit up and take notice. That is the only period in the tramp's career that he does anything swiftly, excepting when he is compelled to hurdle the back fence to avoid the caresses of the yard dog.

Tramps long since have learned how cold is the heart of the freight conductor and what eloquence of expostulation his boot toe possesses and their sensitive, shrinking natures recoil at thoughts of a brutal refusal. They sneak into a box car. They usually follow the line of the big railroad, as this takes them through the most populous districts and affords them an occasional lift in the way of transportation.

Few Secret Organizations.

We read much anent the secret organizations, national and international, of tramps and also various tales of the mystic sign language in vogue in the upper circles of hoboism. An investigation will disclose the startling fact that these [illegible] fraternities and mysterious hieroglyphics exist solely in the imagination.

The writer who has made a study of the tramp fraternity for a number of years, knows of but three organizations being formed among tramps in recent years. One of these, the Lake Shore gang, has been put out of commission. This was nothing but a band of criminals who preyed upon other tramps traveling via the Lake Shore railroad. The other two organizations are still in existence and have been formed practically for the same purposes as the Lake Shore gang. The members are not tramps but criminals who travel as tramps.

One of these fraternities, if it may be so called, confines its operations in the harvest fields of the west and northwest. This organization first saw the light of day in St. Louis, it being formed in one of the "hangouts" so dear to the heart of the old time tramp, Tom Allen's saloon, in Market street, that city. This old landmark, however, recently has given way to a modern building, and tramps visiting St. Louis will have to seek other places in which to rest and talk over their troubles.

The third of these tramp organizations has secured a "lease" of the Sea Board Air Line railroad and collects fares on the southern end of the route at the point of a pistol. Every "season" many members of these two last named organizations fall into the clutches of the guardians of the public peace, but new recruits are mustered into service and the holdup games continue.

Only One Mystic Sign.

Regarding the mystic signs, the writer is prepared to prove that the only mysterious sign in the entire category of hoboism is the one which reads "Help Wanted." It is so baffling that the average tramp never trys to fathom its depth. He will walk several miles out of his regular course rather than mix in such a mystery. Work is a word that is foreign to the vocabulary of the true American tramp.

Now and then some magazine writer, who possibly has spent ten minutes in a railroad yard of some large city and listened to a tale of woe such as only the American tramp can tell, will fill pages of a publication with details of the hardships which the tramp is compelled to endure. The real American tramp, if truth be known, endures no hardship. His life is a life of "luxury." He has a plenty to eat, his clothes are all that he desires, and his shelter is warm and comfortable.

If one were to approach the real tramp with an offer to feed, clothe and shelter him like the ordinary mortal, who appears to be enjoying all the pleasures of life in this strenuous age, it is 10 to 1 that the tramp would refuse. He certainly would if the offer required him to give up the road and go to work.

The hardihood which some "workers" show in riding the trucks of a freight car, amid the stifling dust that is whirled up from beneath, would stand them in good stead if shown in an earnest desire to seek employment or to work after securing it. But the real tramp never rides the trucks. That is too much like work. He is a coward in riding trains and unless an empty box car is available he will bide his time until there is one. He may remain in a village for a week, if the rural police do not interfere with his plans. The three meals daily always are forthcoming.

Prefers to Be His Own Chef.

The real tramp is a "particular cuss" about his meals. No servant girl problem for him, for he cooks his own food. He will [beg] the butcher for a piece of meat, the grocer for coffee and vegetables, the baker for bread, the farmer for eggs (when he doesn't steal them), the housewife for a pinch of salt, a bit of pepper, or anything else that he may deem necessary for the feast. If a hobo camp is not handy the tramp must scout around for some empty vegetable cans in which to cook his meal. Finding these he gets busy. With water secured from a nearby pond and water sometimes being strained through a dirty apology for a handkerchief to cull out the germs—he prepares his coffee in one can and the stew in another. The eggs are boiled in the coffee and everything else is boiled in the stew. The eggs settle the coffee and the stew would settle most any one who partook of it if he were not a real tramp. The latter, however, thinks it is excellent. The tramp has no difficulty in securing material for three such meals daily, unless he is too indolent to do a little "panhandling," and he appreciates these meals much more than does the ruralite who tackles his first 50 cent table d'hote minus an instruction book.

In many sections of the country, especially at junction or division points, there are located hobo camps. The cooking utensils, which usually consist of a dilapidated wash boiler, a few rusty tin pails, an innumerable supply of fruit and vegetable cans, and occasionally a frying pan, never are removed from these camps. Every tramp that visits the camp is entitled to use anything the place affords at the time of his arrival on the scene. These camps are usually located near some stream as this lessens the labor of carrying water and that helps some in hobo circles.

Sometimes Takes a Bath.

In spite of all statements to the contrary the American tramp occasionally takes a bath. In summer he washes his soiled linen at the same time that he removes the real estate and cinders that have become imbedded in his cuticle. In winter he takes a Christian Science bath and refutes the old theory that dirt is not conducive to health.

The real tramp seldom sleeps out of doors, unless the night be extremely warm and his bed be extremely soft. On cold nights he hunts up the marshal and is given a berth in the village bastile. The jail is kept well heated, [the] marshal has a soft heart, and supplies the wood even if he has to steal a few sticks from the merchant who conducts the general store to which the village prison usually is attached. If no jail is available, there are brick kilns, electric light plants, and a dozen and one other places well heated, where the tramp may spend the night. Laziness is the only thing that would cause a tramp to freeze to death.

When the tramp visits a big city he simply revels in luxury. The student at the barber college removes his wiry hirsute appendages and the free lunch man does double picket duty. There are cafés, or soup houses, if you please, where the tramp can get a meal for 5 cents. At that price he gets as much as some of those delicate rheumatic seaside hotels serve in porcelain capsules at $1 per capsule. The mission houses will provide beds for all the "Weary Willies" that desire them from 5c and 10c up, including bath. And the opportunities for "panhandling" in the cities are tempting.

The American tramp—the real thing—is living just the sort of a life that he desires. He eats well, sleeps well, and is fairly well clothed. There is more of his kind in this land of the free and home of the Greek slave than in any other nation on the map. He is enjoying the simple life in every sense of the term. Yet who wants to be a tramp?

Good Seller Will Succeed; Talker Gets the Money.

By W. Brighton.

SALESMANSHIP of the highest type is one of the rarest qualities to be found. A successful salesman must be charged with energy, enthusiasm, knowledge of his line and be able to make the customer take the same view of things that he does.

[illegible] in selling goods is a battle of minds and the more forceful personality generally wins. Salesmen range from sellers of small patent articles on the street to the big promoters and floaters of companies who hobnob with European royalty.

It is not often remembered that John D. Rockefeller was once a salesman. He was in the shipping business in New York City and used to go around and get orders by impressing upon firms the care shipments would receive if sent through the commission house of which he was a member. This was Rockefeller's first start in business, and he was successful at it.

Carnegie made his first big success selling bonds for the Pennsylvania railroad. He went to England and sold many million dollars worth of securities which netted him the sum of $150,000. Andrew Carnegie always has been the embodiment of enthusiasm and earnestness and it can be imagined he would make an ideal salesman.

Morgan's First Success as Salesman.

It is curious to note also that J. Pierpont Morgan made his first big hit by selling securities in England. He went there as selling agent of New York Central bonds, and such was his energy and ability to make his hearers take his view of the value of the wares that he sold every penny's worth of securities he had.

Perhaps the greatest Englishman in practical business affairs for the last 100 years was the late Cecil Rhodes. There is no doubt that he was a salesman of the highest type. Through his sublime energy and enthusiasm single handed on one occasion he convinced the members of the company he had formed that better things were in prospect. When he went into the directors' room in London, England, after a voyage from South Africa things could not have looked more gloomy. The deepest depression prevailed as to the prospects of the mines in which Rhodes was interested—that was until Rhodes began to speak. When he was through he had convinced his hearers that they were mistaken, and the meeting closed with unbounded enthusiasm. A vote of confidence was passed in Rhodes' management and he also was able to secure a large sum of money in addition.

Rhodes Was Forceful Speaker.

Any one who would understand to what a degree the art of convincing and persuading others can be carried should read Rhodes' life. One time a deal involving several million dollars was at stake. Rhodes met his man by appointment and they sat down at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was 8 o'clock the next morning before Rhodes carried his point, but he won his case. It is said that many times during the negotiations things appeared to have reached a hopeless deadlock. But the skill of Rhodes as a debater, his stock of knowledge about mines and mining and above all the strength of his personality were not to be overcome.

Much nonsense is written about the art of selling goods, trying to hypnotize people. Robust health generally is another term for personal magnetism. The most successful salesmen generally live the healthiest lives.

Those who aim to be successful in selling goods above all should know what they are talking about. It is impossible to be convincing as to the advantages of buying certain wares if the seller is not well posted himself. The big financiers have been a lifetime at their profession. Most failures in selling goods resolve themselves into a lack of knowledge of the goods and want of grasp on the existing conditions in a certain trade.

Fittest Salesman Is Survivor.

Even when a salesman understands his line thoroughly and knows how trade conditions stand, much depends on the personal qualities he brings into play when interviewing people. Selling goods, even the highest class, is a heavy burden. The salesman must see that he brings to his task the necessary strength. In no other line of business is a man so quickly reduced [illegible] levels as in salesmanship. He [illegible] a false place.

In brief, salesmanship as a vocation finds room for all kinds of minds, but a man [illegible] high at first. When he succeeds in a small way he assuredly will be asked to fill a more important position.

Don't spend too much time wondering what other people think of you; act a little more openly and a good many of them will tell you.

JOHN A. HOWLAND.

Plumbing Hard to Master; Union a Close Association.

By Patrick S. Kelly.

THERE is not a trade harder to get a first footing in than that of the plumber. Opportunities to start in the work have become fewer and fewer until today it almost is impossible for a man to learn the plumbing trade. It is one of the most popular ways of earning a living, but every opening as a helper is filled long before it is vacated, so great is the struggle for the first rounds of the plumbing ladder.

A few years ago there was one helper to each journeyman plumber; now there are hundreds of shops that have no helpers, and the average is about one helper to every ten journeymen. The improvements in plumbing material, the use of iron pipes for lead, and many minor improvements caused the work to be finished much quicker, and the result was that there were more plumbers than jobs. Something had to be done, so the plumbers' union issued an order not allowing any more helpers in the union, and cutting down the ratio of one helper to each journeyman to one helper to every ten finished workers.

Helper Gets $3 a Week.

The man that is lucky enough to get a job as a helper gets $3 a week as his salary for from two to five years. His duties are to carry the tools and to be the handy man, ready to do as he is told by the plumber he may be working with. If he works with a plumber that cares to help him learn the trade and he has the desire to learn he can become a journeyman in the course of two or three years. But if he works with a plumber who thinks there are too many in the business now his chances for learning anything about the business are slim indeed and he may work as a helper five years before he knows enough to become a journeyman.

When the helper thinks he knows enough about the work to become a plumber the first thing he must do is to join the union, which costs him $75 for the initiation fee alone. He is then examined by the board of examiners of the union in regard to his ability. The examination is both oral and mechanical, and the helper must be able to answer correctly over a hundred questions about plumbing work before he is given his certificate as a journeyman.

Must Pass City Examination.

He also must pass the city examination, which is about the same as that of the union, and must pay $1 for the certificate that entitles him to work as a journeyman plumber in the city. If he leaves town to get a job elsewhere he must take a state examination, which costs him $5 and entitles him to work anywhere in the state.

If he passes the examination he works for the union scale of 56¼ cents an hour. He works forty-four hours a week, eight hours a day excepting Saturday, when he works until 12 o'clock noon. Work done on holidays, Sundays, or after 12 on Saturday is paid for at the rate of $1 12½ an hour. Plumbers seldom work overtime, however, and the usual amount of money that the journeyman finds in his envelope on pay day [illegible] for a week's work is $24.75.

The plumber's work may be divided into two divisions, new work and repair work. The new work is by far the easiest and is the most sought after by the plumber. On this kind of work he knows just what he has to do, and it is straight work. His work consists of running the sewer and water pipes into the building from the main pipes in the middle of the street, running pipes throughout the building, setting up bath tubs, installing sinks and putting in soil and vent pipes that reach to the roof. This work is done in new clean buildings and the plumber enjoys it. Even in the basement the air has not yet become foul and damp, like in most houses that are over a year old, and the work here also is a pleasure.

Winter Jobs Mean Most Work.

Repair work is the hardest kind of work for the plumber. Repairing old sinks that sometimes have to be torn out is one of the most annoying jobs he does. In winter when the thermometer has dropped to below zero he usually is called to repair burst water pipes, and nearly always works in the cold basement where the break occurs. He gets drenched with the water before he can plug up the hole, and often his clothes freeze to him while he works. This is one of the hardest jobs he does. Another one that causes him as much trouble and under worse conditions is to repair a leak in the main pipe that [illegible] of the street into the house. He must dig in frozen ground and sometimes in a most bitter wind. When he finds the leak he usually gets another shower bath of icy water before he is able to patch the hole. December, January, and February are about the hardest months for the plumber, and he is pleased when the first of March comes around, for then he is sure at least that he will not freeze if he does have an outside job.

Output Now Much Greater.

The great improvements in plumbing material have made his work easier, however, and a plumber does about twice as much work now in a day as he could possibly have done five years ago. At that time he had to make his own traps, now they are made at the factory and all he does is to solder them on to the pipe. He can put in one of the new enameled iron bath tubs in half the time it took to work on the old fashioned copper one.

Where the job is not contract work and the plumber works on time, he usually is watched by the man or woman of the house to see that he does not waste any of the time. This makes most of the plumbers nervous and the strain becomes so great that they have to make a plea that they have left one of their tools at the shop and go after it, of course charging up the time on the job. This happens so often that most of the people that have plumbing work done now send in a description of the work to be done, and there is no excuse for the plumber to make if he does not have the right tools.

Starts Business of His Own.

He has a hard time trying to please both his boss and the public, and at times he pleases neither. It does not worry him much, however, for he knows that his $24.75 is waiting for him at the end of the week and he can stand for abuse to earn so much money.

A journeyman that works for [illegible] years and saves some money probably will want to start in business for himself. To do this he must take a state examination to be a master plumber, which is difficult. He is given problems in ventilation, asked the capacity of different water systems, in all about 150 questions are asked before he is through. He pays $5 for a state license, and can start a plumbing shop in any part of the state.

He also is placed under bonds of $5,000 that in case of any accidents that may be caused by persons falling into holes in the street that have not been guarded by the plumber the injured ones can sue him for the above amount. Few accidents have occurred, for the plumbers, as a rule, are careful and either place boards across and build a fence around it to prevent people from walking into it.

Deposits with City Necessary.

If he contracts to do a job whereby the paved street must be torn up so that pipes may be laid, he must secure a permit from the city and also deposit a certain amount of money to be used in repairing the street. The different deposits required for street work is as follows: Tearing up wood pavement, deposit of $20; asphalt, $30; granite and brick, $30; macadam, $15; macadam boulevard, $50, and asphalt boulevard, $100. These are supposed to be deposits from which the city pays out the amount it costs to repair the street after the plumber has dug it up, but seldom is that any of the deposit returned to the plumber, the claim being made that it took all of the deposit to pay for the repairing of the street.

Profits in the Material.

Most people think that they are being robbed when they are charged at the rate of 75 cents an hour for a plumber, but if they stopped to think a moment they could see that the boss only makes 18¾ cents an hour on a plumber. He makes $1.50 a day on one plumber and must keep them busy every day to make as much as one does. The profits for the master plumber come in the material he sells and not from the man's work.

Commercial statistics prove that the master plumber does not make as much money as people in other branches of business for contract work, for instance, and with the fluctuations in the prices of material he often does work at a loss.

Want to Buy a Half Interest? How the Scheme Is Worked.

By R. Nelson.

WERE you ever a victim of the "half interest" seller?

If so did you tell it to your fellow worker, thereby letting him profit by your bitter experience, or did you do him the injustice of keeping so "mum" that even your dearest friend might go down town the following week and buy out that same interest?

Opinions differ as to the advisability of letting these "fleece" games be known to the world at large. However, judging from the good I have derived by reading of the other man's experiences, I have concluded to put aside all timidity in the matter and let those who will profit by my loss.

When I first came to Chicago I, like any other ambitious young man, was constantly on the search for an opportunity to get into business for myself. Not many days passed before my attention was attracted to a cleverly worded advertisement. In substance as follows:

"$1,500 buys one-half interest in light manufacturing business; inventory, $3,000, half of which is made up of stock and material; bank and commercial references given and required."

Scheme Set Forth in Ad.

This I answered. Next came an appointment in which the proposition was outlined, and so plausible was their tale that I began what I deemed a thorough investigation of both the business and the character of the partner with whom I was to be associated.

The retiring partner claimed to have been appointed administrator of his mother's [illegible] estate in Michigan, thus necessitating his absence so constantly from his work that he was forced to sell out.

This reason appeared sufficient [illegible] that a manufacturing business of this character would require hustling from morning till night to make it a success.

Now, with my partner to be I took up the subject of references. He gave among others the names of an auditor of one of the big railroad systems and of the president of the stock exchange.

References Called Him Good.

I wrote to several of the parties and received satisfactory replies. The president of the stock exchange kindly replied that personally he did not know the young man, but was acquainted with his father, whom he deemed thoroughly honorable.

It is needless to say that the deal was closed and stock transfers made. This brings us now to the point where the story is interesting. On the following day I was informed by my new partner that he was indebted to his former partner to the extent of $750, which would necessitate the sale of his interest in order to raise the money, suggesting that to protect my own interest I should buy his share.

Not having the money nor the inclination to do so, I demanded a division of the spoils. In the end I received some of that [illegible] in stock at double its value and the original ad [illegible] "$1,500 buys half interest in light manufacturing business."

NewspaperARCHIVE®
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"'Tis Here Summer First Unfolds Her Robes and Here She Longest Tarries."

NO CITY or town in the state has better reason for self-congratulation than has Colorado Springs and the surrounding district generally on the progress for the last twelve months. The commercial life of the city is in a prosperous condition, real estate values are steady and the population is considerably larger than a year ago. The year just closed witnessed what is bound to be an epoch in the history of the city—the celebration of the Pike Centennial, which brought the Pike's Peak district into the limelight of the world's attention as never before. The unqualified success that attended the event made the celebration absolutely the greatest advertisement this city has ever enjoyed and as a result the prospects for the tourist business during the coming year are brighter than ever before.

Over 160,000 tourists visited Colorado Springs and its two sister cities, Colorado City and Manitou, during the months of June, July, August and September of 1906, and so far this winter the number of visitors in the Pike's Peak region has been greater than for the same months of any previous year. The reason for the constantly growing popularity of the "playground of the nation" is to be found in the fact that Colorado always "makes good." Nobody comes to this region and goes away disappointed. On the contrary every visitor becomes ever afterwards an enthusiastic admirer of the country and a living advertisement for the state. So it is with Colorado Springs, the "City of Sunshine," as a tourist resort.

CLIMATE IS IDEAL.

From official records of the weather bureau it is seen that there were 118 days in the year 1906 during which an absolutely cloudless turquoise sky prevailed, and that there were 119 described as "partly cloudy," which means that if there was a cloud no larger than a man's hand in the wide expanse of blue, it was put in the latter list, though to all intents and purposes the weather was never more pleasant nor the weather man in better humor. This makes a total of 237 days suitable for all kinds of out-door recreation, even for the most delicate person.

But the thermometer tells an even better story for Colorado Springs. The average temperature for the year was 50 degrees; the highest average recorded for the two warmest months of the year, July and August, is 68, and the lowest average ever recorded for January, the coldest month of the year, 31. When it is remembered that there are no days in the year with heat of an oppressive character, that the nights are always cool and that the coldest days in winter are simply exhilarating, the climate for the year around is seen to be simply ideal. In fact, it is beyond question the best all-year-round climate in the world.

In connection with the magnificent climate this city has the advantage of being adjacent to the most inspiring scenery in America, and the two combined make it the ideal outing place in America. Nor is its sphere of attraction limited to the confines of America alone, for annually many thousands of foreign tourists visit this district and the numbers are constantly on the increase. To the travel-jaded sightseers of the old world, this country seems a paradise of freshness and beauty such as it is impossible to find in Italy, France, Switzerland or any of the other European countries.

A YEAR OF PROMISE.

In a commercial way the coming year promises to be the opening of a new era of prosperity for the city, chief among the influences working in that direction being the deep drainage tunnel at Cripple Creek, now an assured enterprise, which will give a great impetus to the whole district and attract thousands of mining men with capital from all over the nation. This year will see the erection of a new federal building commensurate with the importance of the city and a new Santa Fe depot on the east side of the city. The prospects in the building line both for industrial and residential purposes are brighter than ever before.

It is as a residence city that Colorado Springs is pre-eminently famous. As an ideal place in which to live it is attracting hundreds of new citizens each year from the eastern states. Almost daily the real estate men of the city have inquiries for desirable homes here from all parts of the Union, and hundreds of sales have been made in the last year to persons who have disposed of their homes in the east and are moving to Colorado Springs to spend the remainder of their lives.

The merits of this city as a place for conventions is becoming more and more recognized each year and one of the best advertisements in this line that it has ever received was in the meeting in annual session of the International Typographical union last August. A great many of the larger cities made a strenuous effort to land the convention, but Colorado Springs won out in the face of apparently overwhelming opposition. The convention was what every one of the delegates pronounced to be the most successful and enjoyable in the annals of the union. From Maine to California and from Texas to Manitoba the papers during convention week were filled with glowing descriptions of this city and its attractions, and every one of the delegates went away an enthusiastic booster for Colorado Springs and everything connected with it. The value of this convention as an advertisement for the city was second only to the Pike Centennial in the matter of substantial publicity.

"There is not a hovel in Colorado Springs," was a remark made by Mayor Hall in a speech at the annual banquet of the Business Men's association, and the significance of this fact is readily realized by those who have had experience with any of the large or medium-sized cities in any part of America where the problem is ever present and never settled. This city stands alone in this respect, and the fact that it has no slum district where disease and crime find incubating ground, adds materially to its attractions as a residential place. It is, above all things, a clean city in every sense of the term and every one of its citizens, from the richest to the poorest, lives under perfectly sanitary conditions, with plenty of room, fresh air and sunshine, which have always been recognized as the most active agents for the preservation of health and the worst foes of disease and moral degradation.

No city in the country can boast of a more efficient administration with an equal expenditure of money, and in no city in the world is crime more rare or more swiftly punished. Drunkenness on the public streets is rare; robberies, holdups and petty thefts such as abound in other cities, unusually few, and possibly in no city of the world of the same size are the streets as safe for women and children at all hours of the day or night. These things are taken as a matter of course in Colorado Springs, and are little thought of, but to thousands of residents in other cities such conditions would represent the sum and substance of happiness.

Possibly no city in the United States has been so extremely fortunate in regard to freedom from property destruction by fire as Colorado Springs for the last several years, and particularly in the last year. This is readily seen from the fact that the total loss from fire since this time last year has been less than $8,000. Owing to the great width of the streets, the ease with which all parts of the city can be reached, and the splendid fire-fighting machinery with which the city is provided, there is no place in the world where property is safer from the fire fiend.

IN POINT of bank deposits, Colorado Springs surpasses every other city in the world in proportion to its size. Reports from the three national banks, one savings bank, and one trust company, show that the total amount at present on deposit is $12,518,476.09, an increase of more than $2,500,000 in the last twelve months. The total capitalization of these five institutions is $750,000. There has never been a bank failure nor a failure of any institution in which depositors' money was involved in this city.

Colorado Springs proper has a population of about 38,000, but on the lines of the Colorado Springs and Interurban railroad there are not less than 48,000 people, and the increase has been steady for the last ten years. The total acreage of the city proper is 5,125 and the school census for the year shows that there are close to 7,000 children attending the public schools. This city is unique among American cities in that it has never been afflicted with an artificial boom, to be followed with a collapse entailing a period of financial hardship. Real estate has always been in a healthy condition, and at the present time the activity is normal, with values relatively better than ever before.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE.

No city in America can claim a more perfect school system or a higher standard of education than Colorado Springs, with its 15 public school buildings, valued at $700,000, in which 140 teachers are employed. There are also five private schools and a Chatauqua association which owns 86 acres of land and capitalized at $100,000. The High school of this city is one of the best in America, and in the higher education Colorado college stands foremost among the great institutions of learning in the west and has within its walls students from 35 states of the Union.

In point of buildings and beauty of architecture, Colorado Springs compares favorably with other cities having a much larger population, and so far as the residence district is concerned, no city can show a finer panorama of beautiful and expensive homes. The public buildings, such as the city hall and court house, have excited the admiration of visitors from all over the world. The following shows the cost of a few public and [illegible] buildings:

City hall, $200,000; court house, $[illegible]; Y. M. C. A., $100,000; Antlers hotel, $750,000; Mining exchange, $[illegible]; public library, $125,000; Elks club, $[illegible]; Pike's Peak club, $85,000; El Paso club, $75,000; Broadmoor casino, $[illegible]; Union Printers home, $250,000; State Deaf and Blind institute, $365,000; High school, $125,000; St. Francis hospital, $175,000, and Glockner sanitarium, $[illegible]. There are 35 churches and 12 hotels.

No city in the world can approach Colorado Springs in the number and beauty of its parks, driveways and scenic highways. It has a total park acreage of nearly 2,000 acres, exclusive of cemeteries and street parking area. The most notable addition to the parks during the last year is Monument Valley park, which is nearing completion. Its total cost will approximate $75,000. Following is a partial list of the parks and driveways of the city:

[illegible] 10.27; Antlers, 12.32; Cheyenne, 640; Dorchester, [illegible]; Evergreen cemetery, 182.21; Monument Valley, 209; Palmer, 692; Prospect, 91; Roswell, 26.04; Stratton, 60.89; Thorndale, 5.

Colorado Springs streets are estimated to give an additional acreage of 1,121.40, which, with the parks, gives a total breathing space of 3,066.47 acres.

Colorado boulevard, 6 miles; Mesa boulevard, 6½ miles; Colorado City road, 3½ miles; Bear Creek and Cheyenne canon drive, 20 miles; Palmer Park boulevard, 2¼ miles; the Paseo, 1¾ miles; West Monument Park driveway, 12 miles; Garden of the Gods road, 2½ miles.

Bridle paths, private, 20 miles; Palmer park, 5 miles; Blair Athol and North Glen Eyrie, 4 miles; Crystal Park trail, 4½ miles.

Thirty million gallons of water pass through the pipes of the water system in this city every 24 hours, which makes the largest water supply per capita of any city in the world. When the fact that this water is absolutely the best, coldest and purest in the world, is taken into consideration, it is easily seen that Colorado Springs can not fail to be an ideally clean and healthy city. The city owns its water system and has a storage capacity in its several reservoirs of more than 1,500,000,000 gallons. The water system is the most modern in the world and was installed at a cost of $4,000,000. The city has 53 miles of pipe in its sewer system.

COLORADO SPRINGS: NEW CITY HALL, BUILT AT A COST OF $130,000.

[illegible]

Newspaper Men Die

in a usual thing, in the harness. There is one well known writer, however, who says he is going to make an honest living from now on. You know him—everybody knows him for his "wit and humor" articles in the daily papers. He is that congenial, glad-handed A. U. Mayfield, now of Denver.

Mr. Mayfield Wants You

to drop him a line and ask for a copy of his quaint little booklet, treating on mining as he sees it. THE BOOK IS FREE, and he says it's worth the money.

Address: A. U. Mayfield

1808 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

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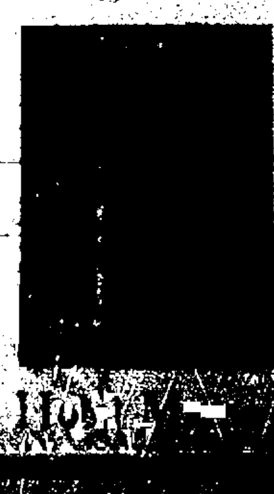

Where Should You Trade?

The more you invest in Colorado Springs made goods the nearer home you keep your money and the quicker you get it back.

Think This Over

You can't help us without helping yourself. For prices, service, variety, modern methods ...

PRICES

Our prices are based on buying and selling for cash. We buy in large quantities direct from the importer, take advantage of every saving possible and give our patrons the benefit.

SERVICE

Our entire store and wagon force is at your disposal, each and every one of us anxious to please.

VARIETY

There is no coffee, tea or spice we do not carry in stock.

MODERN METHODS

Our plant of machinery comprises every device necessary for serving our patrons with coffee at its best. Space does not permit a detailed description of our plant. The detailing of one department is ... the preparation of the roasted bean for the coffee pot. Here we have: A chaff-extracting electrical grinder, a Buhrstone electrical pulverizer, a standard electrical granulating machine, a Star electrical pulverizing machine, and an ordinary coffee grinding mill. With these five mills we can prepare the bean in every way that the directions of any pot or coffee making machine require.

Our knowledge of the Coffee, Tea and Spice business is the result of a lifetime experience and close attention to every detail.

DERN TEA AND COFFEE CO.
29 South Tejon Street Phone 575

Additional Society

A violin recital will be given by the advanced pupils of Professor ... on the evening of Thursday, January 31, at 8 o'clock. An unusually interesting program has been arranged. A feature of the recital will be the playing of ... one of the most talented young ... in Colorado Springs ... known blind musician ... will give a ... playing ... the program will close with ... overture by Mozart, played by the ensemble class.

The recital will be open to the public, with no admission fee. The program will be as follows:

Ladies' Violin Quartet ... Caravel de ... Fantasie ... Bante ... Danela ... Grace Cozen

Violin Solo ... Wieniawski ... Jean ...

Piano Accompanist ...

Violin Solo ... Andante ... Allegretto ... Grace Cozens

... Intermezzo ... Pearls ... Tressler ... Blind School Orchestra—Violins ... David Williams, Holland Earley, G. Greenly, Leslie Blades, Emil Anderson; flute, Oscar Mires; cello ... piano, Alfred Klin

Violin Solo ... Cavatina ... Raff ... Orman

Violin Solo (a) ... Ole Bull (b) Scherz ... David

David Williams ... (Blind School)

Overture, Titus ... W. Mozart

Included in the ... Hallister ... Alva Taylor ... Edwin Hoag, Jean Laing ... Wright, Webb, Amy Ahrens, Fred Funk, David William ... cello, Miss Vivian Clifford ...

* *

The birthday anniversary of Mrs. J. L. St. John was pleasantly celebrated Tuesday evening at the St. John home, 210 East Cuchara ... The evening passed swiftly in the playing of games and partaking of refreshments. Included in the company were Mr. W. B. St. John and family, Mrs. J. ... St. John and family, Mr. ... St. John and family, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Mills, Mrs. ... and Mr. ... Pickett.

* *

The Misses Reichmuth ... the Wednesday club last week at their home on Manitou avenue ...

* *

The third of the series of ... by pupils of Ida ... Gilbert was given Friday evening at her home ... The program was as follows:

... Duets ... Lullaby ... Valse ... Tschmer ... Lehne ... Jungmann ... Reinhold ... Thoma ... Sievert ... O'Neill ... Hitz ... Durand ... Mazurka ... Kittere ... Smith ... Ovaitt ... Pessard ... Raff ... Thoma ... Hertz ... Schubert-Jansen ... Mrs. George B. Gould ... Miss Gilbert

* *

The members of the Alpha Sigma Phi and some of their friends were entertained Friday evening by Mrs. ... St. John, 124 North Tejon street ... filled the evening ... the boys while the girls made hats for the grotesque ...

... Dorothy ... Gertrude Gail ... Edith ...

* *

... of the First Methodist church ... North Nevada avenue ... progressive games ... of the evening.

COMFORTABLE GUEST ROOMS

Some Ideas for Making Visitors Feel at Home

From the Chicago Chronicle.

While ... furnishings are generously provided for the guest in country houses it is a matter of comment that few of the guests are found to be truly livable. Some little touch of individual comfort is lacking to furnish the guest in his belief that it is impossible to rest well in strange rooms ... bedroom ... with elaborate precision. It may however be in its arrangement that the guest finds the jarring of discomfort.

Bachelors conspicuous at week-end parties hold the conviction that no guest ... is to be found with ... proper light and convenience for having ... necessary part of their toilet ... either seen in darkness or stooped ... in some ungainly position to reach a few hands ... mirror. Women also often find the table ... of a guest room so far away from the artificial light that it is with difficulty the hair is arranged for the evening.

In up-to-date country houses each ... provided with ... They ... marble ... soft floor that is lacking ... come a source of annoyance rather than a pleasure to the guest. In summer weather few ... are ... to be bothered by putting on bedroom slippers every time they tread the mat... bathrobes and wrappers ... be thrown on the floor or left in the bedroom.

In most ... many guest rooms are sadly lacking. Women who go to fashionable houses for ... week ... are expected to bring ... innumerable ... and yet perhaps ... wardrobe ... in the trunk and subjected to wrinkles ... may perhaps be taken ... by a maid and hung in some other part of the house. This little ... is dreaded by guests since it makes them dependent on ringing for a maid every time their belongings are desired.

Many women as well as men are deep ... in the habit of reading in bed before dropping off to sleep ... few of the rooms they visit are provided with a table and drop light at the head of the bed. Even the couch on which one might rest and read in the day has usually its head placed as far away from window light as possible.

It is not of course that a hostess has intentionally deprived her guests of these little points of comfort. Simply she has omitted when furnishing her guest rooms to live in them in imagination.

The story is told of a clever diplomat who visited continuously that he invariably moved all the furniture about the rooms allotted to him, tied the bolsters in hard knots and in other ways busied himself before going to bed. From his point of view undoubtedly he was merely trying to put things into such comfortable shape as he had them at home.

... substitute for ...

Card Parties

Mrs. Edward Paul-Dillon, 1819 North Tejon street, prettily entertained a bridge last Tuesday afternoon. The first prize, a dainty sofa pillow ornamented with shadow embroidery, was taken by Mrs. Winfield S. ... second ... the ... W. W. Wood ... there were six tables and the ... were ...

* *

The Social Twelve card club met in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith ... avenue Thursday ... hostess assisted by her sister ... Miller. After ... refreshing repast the prizes were awarded, Mrs. H. T. Cline carrying off the ladies' first, a hand-some hand painted spoon tray. Mr. Kerr won the gentleman's first prize, a fine cup and saucer. Mrs. Kilpatrick and Mr. ... are making a remarkable collection of consolation prizes. On account of the withdrawal from the club of Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. ... will substitute. Thursday evening, January 31, the members of the club will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Mills of Roswell.

* *

Mrs. J. P. Madden, 1424 South Tejon street, entertained the Idywild card club last evening.

* *

Mrs. Winfield S. Bowen had just a few friends informally for bridge on Friday afternoon at her home, 1414 North Tejon street.

Personal Mention

Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Hartshorn, who have been making a brief visit to Mr. Hartshorn's parents, Judge and Mrs. Horace G. Lunt, intend leaving this week for their home in Paris, France.

* *

Mrs. Charles Arnold Logan, 1202 North Nevada avenue, will be at home to her friends on the third and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

* *

Mrs. Charles Lansing and her daughter, Miss Abbie Lansing, of Colorado Springs, were included among the passengers on the Korea that arrived in San Francisco, Cal., last Wednesday.

* *

Mrs. Jesse Williamson, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Logan ... left for her home in the east a few days ago, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mary Williamson.

* *

Mrs. Albert E. Tanner, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Arnold Logan, 1202 North Nevada avenue, leaves shortly for Sonora, Mexico, to join her husband.

* *

Mrs. Charles H. Holder of New York city is visiting her son, Dr. Charles Adams Holder.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hamilton, 119 South Seventh street, are entertaining Miss Elizabeth Adams of Denver.

* *

Dr. Maurice Kahn and bride of Leadville, Colo., were registered at the Antlers last week.

* *

Louis Ferguson, the young ... son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ferguson ... will ... the ... hall of the ... evening ...

* *

... has gone to California ...

* *

Mrs. ... is convalescent after an illness of several weeks.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. ... have ... to Springs ...

* *

Mrs. William W. ... return of last week ...

* *

Mr. Vincent M. ... of St. Louis, Mo., has returned to the city and is staying at the Alta Vista.

* *

Mrs. W. ... Mitchell ... North Nevada avenue, is entertaining Mrs. ... Lambert and Miss Muriel Lambert of Denver.

* *

Miss Nora ... is visiting friends in Boulder for a few weeks.

* *

Miss Winifred W... has returned from a trip to ...

* *

Miss Evelyn McGinness has returned to the city and has again registered at the Antlers.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. ... and Mrs. Charles ... and Miss George Gilling of Colorado ...

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THE leading photographic establishment of Colorado. The place for artistic and high class photographs in Platinum and Sepia. The public cordially invited to inspect our productions.

Chas. E. Emery

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for all kinds of Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, novelties and ... Don't forget to visit this interesting store.

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Strictly modern ... most ... location ... beautiful view of Pikes Peak range ... reservations early.

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Classes Monday and Friday Evenings
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Social Hop Wednesday Evening by Invitation Only

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Phone Red 394 TOILET PARLORS 27 E. Kiowa St.

With every $1.00 purchase of toilet goods we give free a treatment. We teach you massage and to properly apply any and all of our preparations. Mrs. Bethman's Depilatory will positively remove superfluous hair and will not injure the skin. The following is a list of our toilet goods; all we ask is a trial and you will use no other.

High ... Magdalena Cream ... Hair Dye ... Skin Food, Nail Bleach, Dandruff Cure, Rose Tincture, Hand Lotion, Complexion Wafers, Bust Developer, Corn Cure and the wonderful complexion preparation

NADINE CREAM

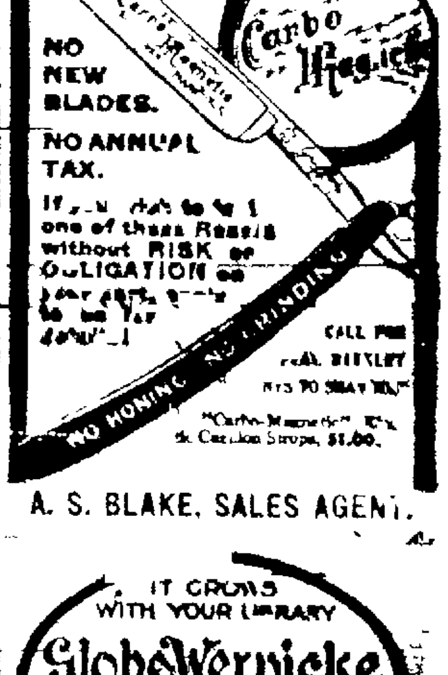
Shampooing, Hair Dressing, Scalp Treatment, Manicuring and Face treatment, done either at the parlors or in your own home by expert attendant ... switches and hair goods. Call and ... most ...

MRS. ANNA BETHMAN, 27 East Kiowa Street

Here's the Center of Attraction

We want ... DECORATED CHINA ... ART NEEDLE WORK. We know there will be no doubt about the choice of ... which we will ... to ... but ... you will prove ...

ZIMMERMAN STUDIO
23 East Bijou Street



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ESTABLISHED IN 1890

We will secure a good position for every student that takes a complete course, or refund all tuition paid. A free scholarship will be presented to anyone proving a single statement in this advertisement to be untrue

Day and Night Sessions

Call or write for full information. Visit our school at any time and see for yourself. — J. C. HENAGER, Pres.

TELEGRAPHY.

Owing to the many inquiries we have received in regard to a telegraphy department, we arranged some time ago to have an instructor in this branch of study. We now have a number of telegraphy students in both day and night sessions. Our two instructors in this department are skilled in the work, having held first-class positions for a number of years. The demand for telegraph operators, in railroad and commercial work, is far in excess of the supply, and after completing a course, there is no uncertainty in regard to securing a good position.

THREE SCHOOLS.

The Henager Business College Co. owns and operates three of the most successful schools in the west. The schools are located at Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek and Leadville, Colo. Thirteen teachers are employed to give instruction in the three schools. Students who enter one of the schools can be transferred to either of the others without extra cost, and continue their course in the same system of either bookkeeping or shorthand, without inconvenience. By entering school in either city, you have the backing of all three schools.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED.

There are some schools and knowing individuals who will tell you that no school can guarantee positions. That means that THEY can not. Did you ever ask them why? We guarantee positions because we can afford to do so. To illustrate, every graduate of our school has secured a good position, and three-fourths of those who have taken positions have never completed their course. There has never been a time when we could turn out enough competent bookkeepers and stenographers to fill all the positions which come to us. Under these circumstances, do you think we can afford to guarantee positions?

THE REASON WHY.

The following are some of the reasons why you should attend Henager's Business College.

Because it has been successful in operation for 17 years.

Because it has the best qualified and most experienced teachers of any school in the west.

Because all of its graduates have secured good positions.

Because it will get YOU a position or refund all tuition paid.

Because it has inducements that no other school in the west can offer.

TEACHERS.

It is an impossibility to conduct a first-class business college without competent teachers. To this end, we have employed the best instructors that money can procure. Our teachers are all specialists in their respective lines. We employ no students or beginners, but instructors who have had years of experience. Only with the best instructors can we turn out competent bookkeepers and stenographers. Before you decide what school you are going to attend, investigate the ability and experience of its teachers.

SALARIES OF $150,000 PER YEAR.

To give you an idea of what Henager's Business College is doing for its students, we will do a little figuring. There are about 200 students who have attended our school in the past five years, and are now holding positions with salaries aggregating over $150,000 per year. Does it pay to attend a first-class business college? Draw your own conclusions. "A tree is known by its fruits." You can judge a school by its results. Practically all of the high-salaried stenographers in this city, as well as a great many in Denver, were formerly students in our school.

SYSTEMS OF SHORTHAND.

Most of our students take the Gregg shorthand; we also have a teacher of the Pitmanic systems, and can give instruction in Graham, Munson and Pitman. While we admit the thoroughness of any of the Pitmanic systems, we believe the Gregg, for ease of learning, speed and legibility, is far in advance of all others. In choosing the system of shorthand which you will learn, be sure to take one which has proved its adaptability to all classes of work, whether amanuensis or reportorial. This all of the above-named have done, and the so called "short time" system have yet to do. Which do you prefer, a certainty or a hazard?

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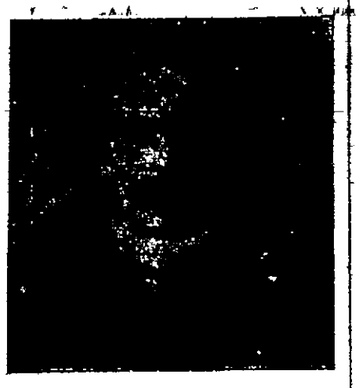

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Anyone who has purchased Wellington Development stock and wishing to sell it can find an open market with us

We Advise

the purchase of this stock at 15c. It will advance again within thirty days.

Send for our Goldfield Letter

W. W. DEGGE,
2279 Ninth St.,
Boulder, Colorado

Wellington Development Company

Surely Will Pay a Dividend in 1907

SHARES NOW 15c

Price Advances Sharply Early Part of February Reserve Your Shares at Once A Final Last Offer to Our Stockholders and Friends I Propose to Make a Record for the Wellington Development Company. Your Last Opportunity to Get in With the Organizers and Winners.

W. W. DEGGE IN NEVADA.

To Our Stockholders GOLDFIELD NEV., Dec 27, 1906.

Golden Nevada is on the crest of a great wave of prosperity which starting a few years back has been constantly advancing and growing, until in 1906 the whole country is sitting up and taking notice

What of 1907?

As it appears to me today, all of the small waves of 1904 1905 and 1906 are but the preliminary waves which have been accumulating force, and which will develop into a great tidal wave in 1907.

The great Mohawk mine reminds one more of an active oil field than a gold mine because of the innumerable derricks everywhere over it. It is a human bee hive presenting the greatest life and activity imaginable.

The whole of Goldfield presents a scene of activity and a field for making great fortunes simply indescribable

The conception of the plan of The Wellington Development Company was an inspiration Its reception by the careful and conservative, but at the same time competent and confident investor, was an overwhelming ovation It is a success right from the start.

I am here personally investigating the splendid properties which The Development Company will develop, and I assure you the outlook for this company to make great dividends is infinitely better than was that of the Wellington Association at the same stage of operations

I tell you without hesitation that, in my judgment, The Wellington Development Company will be the great overshadowing success of 1907. I base that belief on my practical and successful experience with that splendid successful dividend payer The Wellington Association

I have perfected arrangements whereby "Our Man on the Ground" in Goldfield will be in a better position in 1907 for securing the best of everything than ever before Our opportunities for making big money in 1907 will be simply unlimited

At Wellington the Development Company has a perfect network of gold-bearing veins which we believe will develop into a second Mohawk. If our stockholders could see the great sparkling pieces of free gold which are being taken from this property you would be as enthusiastic as I am at the brilliant future before us We are likely at any time to open a great body of this free, sparkling gold, which created such a sensation with the Mohawk.

Like the Wellington Development stock, Mohawk sold for 10c a share, and like Mohawk, when we open up such a body of ore, Wellington Development stock will quickly sell for $15 a share, and your 5 000 shares, which cost you only $500, will be worth $75 000 Your 1,000 shares, which cost you $100, will be worth $15 000

Do you want some of this? Get in with the winners

The Wellington Development Company, in addition to working the above splendid prospective Bonanza, is securing properties at Bellehelen, Midway, Cactus Peak, Elk, Nev and other promising camps

Our man in Goldfield is looking after a splendid inside property, and we are bound to win, but I will write of all these things in January "Success". This little paper is specifically for the purpose of giving you, kind reader, the final opportunity to get in with the organizers

Yours truly

W. W. DEGGE, President

52 Per Cent In Dividends

That is what The Wellington Association paid in dividends since January 1904

It is now paying its December dividend of 6 per cent making 1 per cent for 1906

How About 1907?

The Association has never failed to pay a regular quarterly dividend since January 1904

The [illegible] 1907 [illegible]

A POSSIBLE 50 PER CENT

If we open up one of the big mining properties in which we are interested it will be quite possible for us to pay a dividend of 50 per cent

Stock now 15c but climbing to $1

Our December Dividend

Six Per Cent

Our December 31st dividend was six per cent, making fifteen per cent The Wellington Association has paid in 1906, and fifty-two per cent paid by the Association since January, 1904.

You will bear in mind that the Association is not now offering its stock for sale, and hence the charge so frequently made against dividend payers, that they are paying dividends out of receipts from sales of stocks, cannot be applied to The Wellington Association Will the FINANCIAL BUREAUS kindly make note of this?

A New Year's Resolution

Resolved, That I will "get in with the winners" for 1907. To do this I will TODAY, AT ONCE, send my name and address to the headquarters of the most successful organization in the West with assurance that I will also get success for 1907.

"Success"

2279 Ninth Street, Boulder, Colo

THE WELLINGTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

RESERVE YOUR SHARES AT ONCE

The Company will surely pay a dividend in 1907. In addition to the great property at Wellington, Nevada, which is now showing up so good, we are closing a deal which should easily make a 50 per cent dividend for the Wellington Development Company.

"GET IN WITH THE WINNERS"

Send us your name and address, and we will send you our interesting little monthly, which points the way to SUCCESS.

THE WELLINGTON ASSOCIATION

THE SUCCESSFUL DIVIDEND PAYER. W. W. DEGGE, President

2279 Ninth Street, Boulder, Colorado.

A visit to the Cave of the Winds will be the best part of your visit to Colorado.

A trip through Nature's Wonder Studio—

The Cave of the Winds

Will mark an epoch in your life.

These Well Named Objects

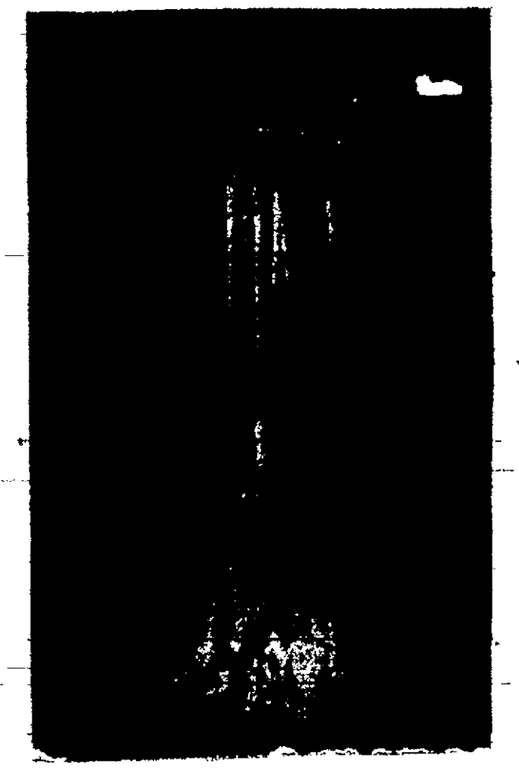
of wonderment will greet you at every turn as you pass from chamber to chamber on this entrancing underground visit

Canopy Hall, Boston Avenue, The Vestibule, Old Maid's Kitchen, Bridal Chamber, Lovers' Lane, Manitou Dome, Finlay Hall, Gypsum Alcove, Stone Door, Majestic Hall.

Modern magnesium lighting system furnishes brilliant illumination for the cave

One dollar admission for the entire underground trip.

Manitou, Colorado



CATHEDRAL SPIRES IN DANTE'S INFERNO.

Interesting Cave Notes

Temperature 53 degrees in summer, 52 degrees in winter.

Wraps are not needed, leave them with lady in reception room

Competent guides conduct every party on the entire underground trip. Visiting parties exclusively of ladies will receive our most scrupulous care and politeness.

Ladies traveling alone need not hesitate to visit us on that account as they will be accompanied by our young lady guide, who we feel [illegible] to state, is accomplished, is a graduate, has lived from childhood in the Rocky Mountains, and is cool and fearless

Stalactites grow downward from the ceiling

Stalagmites extend upward from the floor and exactly under their [illegible]. (See the view of Cathedral Spires.)

A column is a union of stalactite and stalagmite, they having grown in length until their points have joined.

You will never forget your "living object lesson" in geology received in

THESE SOLEMN AND BEAUTIFUL HALLS.

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Who find time to be courteous over the phone

1276 — THE HAGEN & CARY FUEL AND FEED CO. — COAL, HAY AND GRAIN

1273 BLACK — Vienna Bakery — For all kinds of Home Bakery Goods Call Phone 1273 Black

715 — Central Give Me 715 — THE LEADING DYERS AND CLEANERS — THE ACACIA — 31 NORTH TEJON STREET

920 — LLOYD'S Candy Corner

RED 961 — Keister's Lady Tailoring College — 1307 SOUTH TEJON — THE FULL COURSE INCLUDES DRAFTING, DESIGNING, CUTTING, FITTING, PRESSING, ETC.

560 — PHELPS' Dining Room and Bakery — 109 to 111 E. Bijou St.

881 — LANDON BUSINESS COLLEGE — 31 HAGEMAN BUILDING — Phone Main 881

189 — MURRAY DRUG CO. — 189

487 — BISSELL-MACY DRUG CO. — Prescriptions Carefully Compounded From Pure Drugs — CALL US UP 487

1376 — Mrs. Ida E. Evans — Art Needlework and Materials — STAMPING AND ORIGINAL DESIGNING

RED 352 — LIVE RED 352 LET LIVE — Home Built Candies — PURITANA ICE CREAM — THE EL PASO CANDY CO. — QUALITY

519 A — THE HALLETT & BAKER UNDERTAKING CO.

785 — 417 South Tejon St. — Star Bakery Co. — DOMESTIC BREAD, CAKES AND PASTRY — Our Specialty — 785

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WEST 45 — Warner & Miller — BUSINESS, RESIDENCE and RANCH PROPERTY — 103 COLORADO AVE. PHONE WEST 45

1376 — St. John Confectionery Company — HOME MADE CANDIES

980 — BISSELL'S PHARMACY — Prescriptions Carefully Compounded by Registered Pharmacist — PHONE 980 — Cor. Dale and Weber

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1284 — Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co. — 18 North Tejon — Best Paints Sold — CARLOAD JUST IN — 1284

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White and Yellow Pine, Oregon Fir, Hardwood Lumber, Red Cedar and Redwood Shingles, Finishing Lumber, Ideal Portland, Atlas and Iola Cement, Lime, Building Paper and Plastering Hair, Sash, Doors and Blinds. All orders receive prompt attention.

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Is a pure Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil Paint.

Purity, Perfect Formula, Fine Grinding Means Economy in Covering, Spreading and Wearing.

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Ask for B. P. S. Sealed Evidence—(paint costs, color card, and plates of colored houses)—FREE.

Piles NO PAY TILL CURED

Established 8 years. No knife or carbolic acid injections. The most perfect method known. Mild treatment. Quick and sure. Hundreds of Denver and Colorado testimonials from cured patients.

FREE BOOK on Piles and Rectal Diseases with testimonials. Write for it to-day.

F. ROWERS, M. D., BARTH BLOCK, DENVER, COLO.

THEATRES

"PAINTING THE TOWN."

The attraction at the Opera house tomorrow evening will be "Painting the Town," the big spectacular musical farce presented by the Charles H. Yale Amusement company. It is tremendously funny, being a story of the bright side of life, and is full of hustle, bustle and go. It is so constructed as to please the eye and ear. The play, which was written [illegible] possesses [illegible] an unusual entertainment, being bright [illegible] clean, with nothing to offend and everything to commend.

The company, which is headed by Halliday and Leonard, the very clever Irish comedians, includes such well-known people as Mazie King, Edith Lowe, Louise Sanford, Rosalie Lynch, Kitty St. Clair, the Trans-Atlantic Four—Bohannon, Pooley, Norman, Allyn and a chorus of 40 people.

The music, which is by Herman Perlet, is new, striking and original. The scenery and costumes are said to be of the most elaborate description, and there are many new and striking mechanical effects.

"The Scene on the Roofs," which is one of the unusual novelties of the production, is not only one of the funniest conceits ever presented, but it is also a triumph of stage mechanism. It is of the trick or instantaneous change order.

The scene preceding this represents the connected dining rooms of the Folie cafe. There occurs the most exciting chase after Hogan and Brogan, the two Irishmen, who, through a series of unfortunate, yet comical circumstances, have gotten themselves into a scrape. Their pursuers, the police and others, closely press them; there seems to be no chance for escape, when Hogan discovers a fireplace in the room. Both agree to climb up the chimney to the roof, and disappear up the fireplace.

Their pursuers burst into the room. Instantly there is total darkness, and as instantly the lights are raised, showing the roof of the cafe.

In the distance can be seen the tops of the sky scrapers, a large steeple with an illuminated clock, while still farther away are the lighted windows of a great city. It is a beautiful moonlight scene that spreads before the audience.

Hogan and Brogan are seen climbing out of the chimney and down to the roof. From thence on they are [illegible] to [illegible] back. Realizing that to escape their pursuers they must make a night of it on the roof, they arrange to do so but [illegible] every discomfort and inconvenience of the most laughable [illegible]. Finally, after a night of trouble [illegible] the roof, and [illegible]

All these unusual effects are carried out in full view of the audience, with detailed fidelity, the mechanical working out from cafe dining room to the roof itself being without question one of the most notable effects ever offered the theater-going public.

JAMES O'NEILL
In Monte Cristo at the Opera House Next Friday Evening.

"MONTE CRISTO," WITH JAMES O'NEILL, ROMANTIC ACTOR

The Fechter version of "Monte Cristo," which James O'Neill will play at the Opera house on next Friday evening, has had a remarkably long life. Charles Fechter, who made his fame on the stages of both France and America, speaking English almost as well as he did French, was an eccentric genius, but a great actor. He saw the possibilities in the romance of Dumas and had a play made from the novel. This play he used ten years, and since his death it has been in James O'Neill's possession for over 20 years. Every year or two there is a cry that novels and romances are being turned into plays to the detriment of original works and the wiseacres declare the stage is going to the "demnition bow-wows." But this cry has been going up ever since there has been a dramatic literature.

The traditions of older times took the place of printed stories, and the dramas of Greece, Egypt and India rose on a foundation of sacred and semi-sacred tales. The "miracle plays," formed from the biblical stories and popular traditions began the drama of England and the continent. Shakespeare was indebted to the tales of "Boccaccio" and other Italian [illegible] nearly all of his comedies and the romantic plays which came from his pen. A later case is that of Dickens and Thackeray and Walter Scott. Everything these men wrote was staged again and again, and now it is the way of the present day novelists to see the product of their brains turned into plays. France has seen all of the Dumas romances made into plays, and "Monte Cristo" is still one of the most popular plays in the land of its author.

Mr. O'Neill has made several changes in the version of the book which he uses, and this season the old play is given such a magnificent production it is said to be a revelation to theatergoers.

"THE VIRGINIAN" COMING.

"The Virginian," a dramatic version of Owen Wister's fascinating story of the west, returns to Colorado Springs for an engagement of one night at the Opera house February [illegible]. The play is known to be a carefully studied depiction of types and scenes in the far west when most of the states were territories. The characters are skillfully drawn and there is none of the highly colored material usually associated with stage portrayals of life on the plains. In the matter of characterization "The Virginian" is especially rich. Trampas, Steve, Honey Wiggins and the other cowboys now so familiar to the amusement seekers are still living, moving beings—types of the west as could be found in the early '80's.

The story relates principally to the love of the Virginian for Molly Wood, the pretty Vermont school teacher, and of the hatred of Trampas, the villainous cattle thief, for the Virginian. The third act has proven one of the strongest and most talked about dramatic scenes shown on the stage in recent years. Steve, who was the pal of the Virginian, has gone wrong; Trampas has induced him to become a cattle thief and the two, with another couple of outlaws are encamped at Horse Thief Pass, as they suppose, miles away from the vigilance committee pursuing them. They are, however, tracked to their hiding place by the Virginian at the head of the vigilantes. It is part of his duty to assist in the lynching of his old friend and comrade. The scene is extremely thrilling, [illegible] power and pathos, for it is well-known that Steve is more sinned against than sinning, having been led astray by the stronger will of Trampas.

The Kirke La Shelle company is headed by [illegible] who seems almost to have been created for the title role.

CORINNE
"Just Plain Mary" With "45 Minutes From Broadway" at the Opera February 2.

"FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."

No announcement of the current theatrical season conveys more pleasure to our theatergoers than the approaching engagement in this city of Klaw & Erlanger's production of Geo. M. Cohan's "Forty-Five Minutes from Broadway," which will be seen here at the Opera house on next Saturday evening with Corinne in the role of Mary. Corinne, a big favorite with all classes of theatergoers, is said to have made the hit of her career in this play. The company surrounding her is said to be one of the strongest organizations ever sent on tour by Klaw & Erlanger, and includes Scott Welch, Elohve Saunders, Claire Grenville, Susan [illegible], Chas. Arthur, Edwin Walter, Arthur V. Gibson, Joseph Cusack, and a Cohanesque chorus of stately looking girls who do something.

"Forty-Five Minutes from Broadway" is written in Mr. Cohan's most pungent and best style, but differs from his previous efforts in that it contains only five musical numbers, but those have all proved big hits, and include the now famous songs, "So Long Mary," "Mary Is a Grand Old Name." Over two million copies of "So Long Mary" have been sold by the publishers during the past year. Its sales are said to far exceed that of any other song published in recent years. It is one of the musical numbers which Geo. M. Cohan composed for his most successful comedy, "Forty-Five Minutes from Broadway," and is sung with telling effect by Corinne in the last act of the play. It never fails to take less than ten or twelve encores. Its simple and pathetic melody, so easily to be remembered is now as familiar to the Boulevards of Paris as in the cafes of New York. Mr. Cohan has only written five musical numbers for this play, relying on the bright lines and clever situations for its success, more than on a dazzling chorus, or indifferent music. That it has [illegible] popular fancy has been proven by its run of thirty weeks in Chicago and twenty weeks in New York.

The Girls Who Made "So Long Mary" Famous, With "45 Minutes From Broadway" at the Opera House Next Saturday.

MR. CHAS. HOEY,
At the Empire.

EXTRAORDINARY BILL AT THE EMPIRE.

[illegible] Thompson & [illegible], the comedians and singers, who have taken this town by storm, so to speak, will put on a very funny sketch [illegible] at the Empire entitled, "Hippocrates' Predicament." Their ability as entertainers needs no comment, and it is safe to assume from their past performances here that their new sketch, or, indeed, any sketch they might see fit to put on, is well worth seeing. This probably is the last appearance in this town of this highly popular trio.

Frank and Myrtle Chamberlin will introduce a sensational and extraordinary line of entertainment with the lasso. This act must be seen to be appreciated. The dexterity with which they handle lassos and snake whips is truly astonishing. [illegible] much excitement here as did [illegible] Sirronje, the handcuff expert [illegible] & [illegible] will present [illegible] playlet entitled, "The Irish [illegible]" which is vividly depicted [illegible] it all runs a vein of pathos [illegible] appeals strongly. The moving pictures show an excursion through Italy and are said to be very good. The Empire management declares emphatically that this is the strongest bill that has ever been staged here.

OPT. PO.

If you're going to quit the diary,
Do it now!
If you get a leaden nickel,
Pass it on!
If you don't know what to do,
And you have a scissors handy,
And you like this pretty poem,
Cut it out!

PIMPLES BLACKHEADS Prevented by

Cuticura SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Booklet.

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS.

[illegible] Says of Our Mild Method of Curing Cancer: "You have performed one of the most miraculous cures in my case ever heard of."

No need of cutting off a woman's breast or a man's cheek or nose in a vain attempt to cure cancer. No use of applying burning plasters to the flesh and torturing those already weak from suffering. Thousands of persons successfully treated. This wonderful Mild Method is also a never-failing cure for tumors, catarrh, ugly ulcers, piles, fistula, and all other skin and blood diseases. Write today for free illustrated book.

DR. BYE, [illegible] Bye Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TARTARLITHINE

A Lawyer in Chicago Writes:
"I have had very aggravating attacks of Rheumatism, and Tartarlithine is the only remedy that does not seriously interfere with my digestion."

[illegible]

RHEUMATISM

ASTHMA [illegible]

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED [illegible] as to Patentability [illegible] Mechanical [illegible] advertised free [illegible] F Street, Washington, D. C.

CASH SALARY AND EXPENSES To men with rig to introduce [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

Half Price Sale This Week

Our "CASH REBATE CHECKS" are given with every purchase. These money saving checks pay you from 3 to 5 per cent off all your purchases.

To "clean up" every Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coat, we offer any garment you may select, ONLY HALF PRICE.

C. J. HEALY DRY GOODS CO. 111 S. Tejon St.

FEW PIECES FINE FURS left to sell you at ¼ to ½ off real values.

Final Wind-Up of Our Great Skirt Sale

which was the "talk of the town" all last week. Over 200 pleased customers—who "knew a good bargain when they saw it"—availed themselves of this big sale. We sold over 200 fine tailored skirts last week at $2.95 and $3.95. Two prices only for any skirt in our stock. —NOW, BEGINNING MONDAY MORNING, about 35 skirts left from this big sale, only one or two of a kind left, but some EXCELLENT skirts, however, in the lot, marked $4.50 to $7.50, will be placed on sale Monday.

Your choice for $2.45

Special Ribbon Sale 50 Pieces

The NEW silk taffeta dresden, persian stripes and checks for belts, girdles, hair and neck ribbons, in widths 22, 40, 60, 80 and 100. Real values are from 25c to 50c yd.

All on sale Monday, 19c yard

Just to introduce these beautiful new ribbons.
MORE good bargains this week on THE REMNANT COUNTER.

Special

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT—Mrs. C. E. Davis offers most liberal reductions on all Pattern Hats every day this week.

Beautiful Art Goods

Artists' supplies, etc.,
Choice Stationery

W. L. Nissly

BOOK, STATIONERY & ART STORE
113 N. TEJON ST.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado College weather bureau for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock p. m.

Temperature at 6 a. m.	21
Temperature at 12 m.	21
Temperature at 6 p. m.	18
Maximum temperature	22
Minimum temperature	4
Mean temperature	11
Max. bar. pres., inches	23.94
Min. bar. pres., inches	23.68
Mean vel. of wind per hour	8
Max. vel. of wind per hour	22
Relative humidity at noon	74
Dew point at noon	16
Precipitation in inches	0

City Briefs

NICELY furnished rooms, Y. M. C. A.

DRS. MOREHOUSE & STAFFORD, dentists. Third floor Bank building.

DANCE given by Women of Woodcraft, in Woodman hall, Monday evening, January 28.

GRACE Church guild will hold a dime social Monday evening at the parish house.

ORR AND CUNNINGHAM attorneys at law, suite 311 to 314, Mining Exchange building.

TO GIVE SOCIAL—The Grace church guild will give a dime social in the parish house tomorrow evening.

TO CONDUCT SERVICES — The Services at the Second Presbyterian church today will be conducted by the Rev. John Steele, of Denver.

WILL LECTURE—On March 1, St. David's day, the Rev. D. Kendrick Roberts, pastor of the Welsh Presbyterian church of Denver, will give a stereopticon lecture on England and Wales, in this city.

SECOND SEMESTER BEGINS.—The second semester begins at Colorado college tomorrow. Among the courses to be added during this term are an advanced course in psychology, in charge of Professor Ruger, and a public speaking course by Miss Bangham.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Preaching services will be held at the Evangelical church, corner of Uintah and Wahsatch avenue, this morning and evening. Sunday school and other services at the regular hours.

TO CONDUCT FUNERAL Mrs. Eliza Cohen, of this city, grand secretary of the Eastern Star of Colorado, will have charge of the funeral of Mrs. Meta T. Alcorn, of Greeley, tomorrow.

SMALL FIRE—A small fire was caused at the residence of Mrs. L. T. Gray, 714 North Cascade avenue, yesterday morning by a defective flue. No material damage was inflicted.

SOLD INTEREST—William A. Pollard has sold his interest in the St. Louis market to his partner, C. S. McCreery, and will go to Denver next Friday to become associated with a Denver packing company.

WILL MAKE FINE MEAT—At the auction of 15 of the prize winners in the Hereford steer classes in the Denver Stock show, the Western Packing company, of this city, was the successful bidder and the cattle will be brought to this city and butchered.

CARNATION DAY—Those attending the services at the First Presbyterian church today are requested, as far as possible, to wear carnations as a silent tribute to the late William McKinley, whose birthday anniversary is on January 29.

You can't find better fuel than Austin Bluffs lump coal. Try it. Keystone Fuel Co., 11 S. Tejon. Phone 1170.

Wear Your Imperfect Glasses Like This, then they won't hurt your eyes. I guarantee to fit you perfectly with Kryptock and Cement Bifocals, Shuron and Clings-well eye glasses, Rimless and all other kinds of Spectacles.

DR. C. BELMONT, 132 N. WEBER. Office Hours: Daily 1-7 p. m.; Sunday, 2-4 p. m. EYES TESTED FREE.

MAY GET BIG CONTRACT

Colorado Springs Firm Lowest Bidder for Wichita Work.

According to advices received in this city from Wichita Kan. Doyle & Schwartz of Colorado Springs, are the lowest bidders on the contract for the construction of the proposed storm water sewer at that place. Their bid was approximately $20,000. In all probability they will be awarded the contract.

Doyle & Schwartz have done considerable work in Wichita. In 1894, they constructed a small storm-water sewer in the sixth ward, and the work is said to have been first-class in every particular. The question of letting the contract will come up again at the meeting of the council Thursday evening.

WILL ADVERTISE COLORADO

Attractive Book Issued by Santa Fe Company.

T. C. Hoyt, general agent of the Santa Fe railway in Colorado Springs, has received an advance copy of a "A Colorado Summer," a beautifully illustrated book which the Santa Fe system issues annually to advertise this state. The book was sent here for revision by Mr. Hoyt, after which it will be returned to the publishers, Rand & McNally, in Chicago and will be at once put upon the press. The new book is superior to any of its predecessors, and contains new half-tone illustrations and new letter press matter.

Mary Elizabeth

Absolutely Pure

CANDIES

Made by Mary Elizabeth and her sisters. Fresh every week at

THE ANTLERS PHARMACY

Phone Main 1253.

MEATS

Just for a change give your family a piece of our fancy

Chaised Beef or a Pot Roast

and see how good it tastes.

Cut from fancy corn fed cattle. Price 8c pound.

W. N. BURGESS,

112-114 N. Tejon

HOT SODA

MOST DELICIOUS AND NOURISHING AT OUR FOUNTAIN.

We serve you
Burnham's Clam Bouillon.
Burnham's Beef Tea.
Maryland Tomato Bouillon.
Imported Chocolate or Cocoa,
with thick, sweet cream; and any other hot drink on the market. Absolute purity and cleanliness.

D. E. MONROE & CO.

Phones 311 and 331.
TEMPERANCE PHARMACY.
Corner Tejon and Bijou Sts.

For Bargains, go to

THE FAIR

119 S. Tejon St.

KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC CO., 226 N. TEJON

"Pianos With a Reputation"

Renting a Specialty.

New York Doctors

Specialists

in chronic diseases of men, women, and children; thoroughly equipped offices.

THE KEYSTONE

113 SOUTH TEJON STREET. PHONE 114

Monday Soap Sale

6 White Russian Soap	24c	1 pkg. Pearline	04c
6 Water White Soap	24c	1 pkg. Armour's Washing Powder	04c
6 Crystal White Soap	24c	1 lb. pkg. Sel-on-Sight, the great cleaner	19c
6 Sunny Monday Soap	24c	1 pkg. Azie	09c
7 Diamond C Soap	24c	1 Can 20-Mule-Team Borax	19c
7 Lenox Soap	24c	1 lb. pkg. 20-Mule-Team Borax	14c
7 Lighthouse Soap	24c	½ lb. pkg. 20-Mule-Team Borax	08c
7 Walker's Family Soap	24c	1 pkg. 20-Mule-Team Borax Chips	09c
3 Large Ivory Soap	24c	1 Bar 20-Mule-Team Borax Soap	05c
3 Wool Soap	24c	1 Bar Sapolio	08c
3 Ox Gall Soap	24c	1 Bar Monkey Soap	04c
3 Large Fairy Soap	24c	1 Can Dutch Cleanser	08c
2 H. & H. Soap	24c	3 lbs. Bulk Starch	24c
3 Bottles Blueing	24c	6 lbs. Sal Soda	24c
3 Bottles Ammonia	24c		
3 Bottles Lye	24c		
12 Bars Woodchuck Soap	24c		
15 Bars Nugget Soap	24c		
1 4-lb. pkg. Gold Dust	22c		
1 12-oz. pkg. Gold Dust	08c		
1 pkg. N. Y. Washing Gass	04c		

Ribbons 5c
Heavy all-silk ribbon, all colors, selling 10c, 12½c, 15c; sale price 5c

GIDDINGS BROS
KIOWA AND TEJON STS.

Ribbons 12c
Heavy all-silk ribbon, all colors, selling 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c; sale price 12c

Sample line down comforters at 20 per cent off

Beautiful down comforters with sateen and silk covers, white and colored grounds with admirable floral patterns, bought at 20 per cent off and to be sold accordingly.

Any $6.00 Comforter for	$1.80	Any $10.00 Comforter for	$3.00
Any $6.50 Comforter for	$5.20	Any $12.00 Comforter for	$9.60
Any $7.00 Comforter for	$5.60	Any $15.00 Comforter for	$12.00
Any $7.50 Comforter for	$6.00	Any $16.00 Comforter for	$12.80
Any $9.00 Comforter for	$7.20	Any $22.50 Comforter for	$18.00

Peau de Cygne silk special 59c

One lot Peau de Cygne silks in plain pink, cardinal, light blue, navy, tan, brown, cream and black. Also a desirable lot of two-tone effects, in various combinations. Among the lot are many pretty things for evening dresses. The silks sell regularly from 85c up to $1.25; sale price to close, yard 59c

Advance spring showing of the correct wash fabrics

THE advance styles, those that will be most favored and the ones that are first sought after are here. The dainty materials seem more beautiful each year. Surely fashion designers have made great strides in the planning of this season's smart conceptions. Those who demand first choice will find excellent choosing this week.

FIGURED BATISTE for dainty summer dresses, white and colored grounds with neat dots, figures and floral patterns, barred and check effects, 30 and 32 in. wide, at 12½c and 15c

ARNOLD DRAP DE L'INDE—A soft fabric in white grounds with large colored rings; several effects; 29 inches wide, at yard 25c

ARNOLD VOILE CHIFFON, 27 inches wide, in pretty plain shades of gray, lavender, green, pink, blue, red; a soft, daintily finished material, will be popular for summer, yd 25c

UNION LINEN SUITING for coat suits, shirt waist suits, etc.; varied lot of colors; 36 inches wide, at, yard 25c

BUSTER BROWN LINENS—The natural brown linens with fine stripes of white, blue or red, for children's suits; 30 inches wide, yard 30c

LINEN ETAMINE—Something new and fashionable for spring suits, coats, etc., strictly all linen, 27 inches wide, in a handsome shade of blue and a creole white; special value, yard 35c

LINEN VOILE, delightfully finished in new shades of green, lavender, blue and pink; will be very popular, yard 35c

LINEN PONGEE—A 27-inch material shown in plain colors of pink, blue, tan, green, gray, cream, showing the white threads, yard 35c

ARNOLD SWISS APPLIQUE, with raised dots, white, blue and pink grounds, with various colored dots; 36 inches wide, only, yard 35c

ORGANDIES—A beautiful lot of French organdies in white and colored grounds, with large figures and chic floral patterns, also neat dots and figures; 32 inches wide, yard 35c

SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS—The new spring line, in plain colors, stripes, checks and plaids, delicate or deep tones; 32 inches wide, yard 25c

BARRED VOILE—A new and fashionable material that makes up charmingly; pink, gray, blue, etc., yard 45c

LINEN SUITING—36 inches wide, in purple, blue, greens, reds, grays, etc., for coat suits, shirt waist suits, etc., yard 50c

ARNOLD SPIDER SILK—A delicate, beautiful fabric that will be favored because of its soft, rich effect; several colored figures on cream grounds; 27 inches wide, yard 60c

The new white lingerie waists

A divergence of smart new styles for spring and summer wear. There are many exclusive ideas that can not be duplicated. Some are made rather plain, others have neat pleats and tucks, while many are effectively trimmed with lace and embroidery. There are exquisite embroidered waists and several lace effects. Make your selections now.

PRICES RANGE FROM $1.25 UP TO $18.00.

Don't be untidy, you can not afford to when it costs but $1.00 per month to have your suit sponged and pressed each week. We call for and deliver same day if necessary.

The Pantatorium
17 E. BIJOU. PHONE 523-A.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Superior in Pose, Style and Finish.

EMERY'S

Phone 679. Cascade and Kiowa

★ $3600.

North end—
desirable modern residence,
8 rooms, full lot,
For sale by

WILLS, SPACKMAN & KENT

ESTABLISHED (WITH THE TOWN) 1871

Out West Building, 15 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

A Grocery of Satisfaction

The unique situation of this grocery and market—just outside the high rent district and still within easy delivery distance of the entire city—makes this place the most worth-while place to trade. We give you a service and values different from that which you find elsewhere and every day satisfaction is that enjoyed by customers of this market.

Are You One of Our Customers?

Have you tried our way of giving personal attention to each customer's individual tastes and wants? Have you tried the clean fresh nourishing wholesome groceries we sell and the choice tender cuts of meats? If you are not enjoying such satisfaction try

The People's Grocery and Market

222 E. Pike's Peak Ave. ½ Block East of P. O.

S. JAMES & SON. Phone 966.

LANDS in Pecos Valley

CHAS. P. BENNETT

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND LOANS.

5 EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVE.
And
1528 NORTH TEJON STREET

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Send For Our Market Letter

FINAL OFFERING of TREASURY STOCK in the

FAIRVIEW RED ROCK MINES COMPANY

Our Clients Have Made Immense Profits

USE THE WIRE

Assays running from $20 to $400 from 3 workings.
The business and mining men in Fairview are buying big blocks. We are getting orders from there daily.

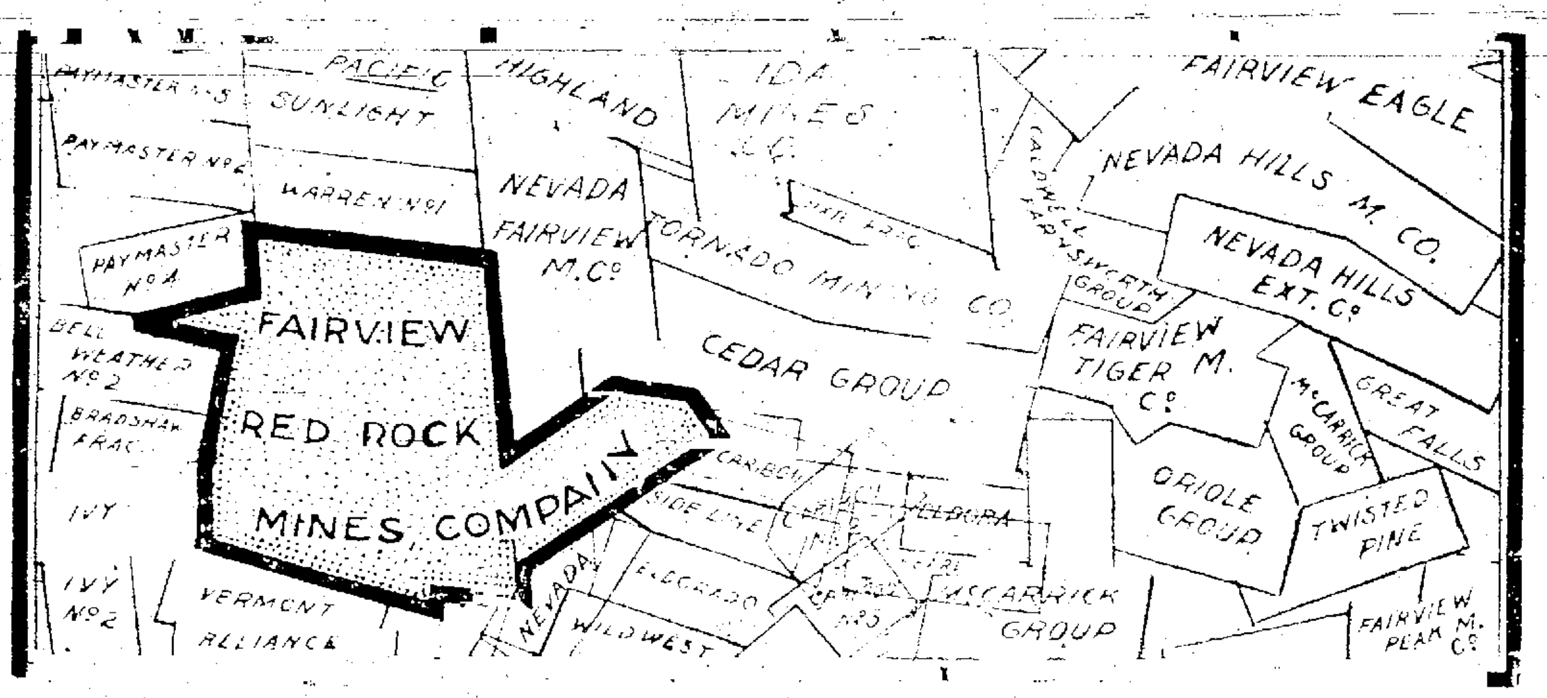
Listed on the Goldfield Exchange

Active Trader AT 55c

7 Claims

Over 100 Acres, in the Heart of of the Producing Section. Every Claim Has an Excellent Surface Showing.

Big Ledges--High Assays.



PROPERTIES of FAIRVIEW RED ROCK MINES COMPANY

Within 600 to 2,000 Feet of Ida Mines, selling at 50c; Nevada Hills, selling at $3.00: Fairview Eagles, selling at $1.10: Fairview Red Rock 55c now,

Will Go to Par

WIRE TODAY

Active Work in Progress on [illegible] in This Group

Management

H. A. RIEDEL, President.

Mr. Riedel is President of The H. A. Riedel Investment Company, which firm has been established for the past ten years, and has been prominently connected with some of the largest and most important mining enterprises [illegible]

J. H. ROBESON, Vice President.

Mr. Robeson, who has been actively engaged in mining operations for the past twenty-five years, opened and for many years managed the famous Pelican Dives, in the Seven Thirty Mine at Silver Plume, which now has a production record of $18,000,000. He is also largely interested in Arizona and Nevada, and at this time is operating under lease the famous [illegible] Union Mines of the San Juan.

C. M. MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Also Secretary of The H. A. Riedel Investment Company.

JAS. L. LINDSAY, Director.

Cashier of the State Bank & Trust Company at Goldfield, Treasurer of the [illegible] and heavily interested in some of the most successful mining properties and leases in Goldfield and Bullfrog.

B. F. KENNEDY, Director, [illegible]

Large property owner and largely interested in some of the large Placer Mines of the West and in other properties in Colorado and Nevada.

Property Owned

The Company [illegible] claims and a fraction, as follows:

Paymaster No. [illegible]	Crosscut
Crescent No. 1	Crescent No. 2
Bellwether No. 2	Denver Fraction
Red Rock	Crescent Fraction

Being a total of over one hundred acres in one group. The properties are located about one mile and a half south of Fairview in the [illegible] Fairview Mining District, Churchill county, Nevada.

Titles

The titles are perfect and the patenting of the entire group is in progress, the patent surveys having already been completed.

Fairview Red Rock Mines Co.

Organized under the laws of Arizona, capital 1,500,000 shares, par value $1.00 each, stock fully paid and non-assessable. On organization of the Company [illegible]

STOCK IS REGISTERED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO. of Denver [illegible]

[illegible]

Showing on the Property

[illegible]

Development

We are now working several forces of men and are using every effort to thoroughly develop the important veins as quickly as possible. The last reports state that the best showing was being made on the Paymaster. They are now very close to the ledge, the vein is quite [illegible] and the rock is showing considerable copper. Assays show values of $1,000 per ton and we look for advices any day of an important strike.

The shaft on the Crescent is improving with every foot of additional depth attained and values are higher. The vein is well defined. Assays here show values of $20.00 at surface. On the Red Rock claim surface prospecting is being done to determine the best point at which to start sinking a shaft. We have ample funds in the treasury to continue an aggressive development policy for the next twelve months and the additional funds realized from the treasury stock now being offered, machinery will be ordered and sent to the property as soon as possible, and the big estate will be thoroughly developed.

We strongly urge wiring your reservations for Fairview Red Rock Treasury Stock at [illegible], as we look for an oversubscription of the allotment now offered. Telegrams can be sent at our expense. The stock is listed on the Goldfield Exchange and an active trader at [illegible]. Application has also been made for the listing of the stock [illegible] San Francisco. We will fill orders in the order received at [illegible] per share and predict that this stock will be selling at an advance of over 100 per cent within ninety days. A strike of importance, which may be made any day, would quickly put it to par.

THE H. A. RIEDEL INVESTMENT CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS

Highest Commercial and Bank References

Capital $50,000

Dealing Only in High-Class Stocks

Established 10 Years.

Main Office, Boston Building, Denver, Colo.

Branch Offices, Goldfield, Fairview, Bullfrog

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

WANTED—MALE HELP.

CIVIL service employees are paid well for easy work; examinations of all kinds soon; booklet E-181 describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them is free; write now. Washington Civil Service School, Maryland Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Gentleman or lady to travel for mercantile house of large capital. Territory at home or abroad to suit. If desirable the home may be used as headquarters. Weekly salary of $1,000 per year and expenses. Address, Joseph A. Alexander, Colorado Springs, Colo.

VISIT the Central Business College and arrange for your commercial training. You can not afford to make a mistake in selecting your school. Get the advice of your friends and then see for yourself. Phone 961 Red.

WANTED—Salesmen of ability and neat appearance to call on all merchants in their territory; elegant side line convenient to carry; good commissions; prompt remittance. Belmont Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

HUSTLERS wanted everywhere, $25 to $30 made weekly, distributing circulars, overseeing out-door advertising. New plan. No canvassing. Merchants Out-Door Advertising Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Good man in each county to represent and advertise hardware department, put out samples, etc. Salary $21.00 weekly. Expense money advanced. Dept. A-10, The Columbia House.

WANTED—Carpenters, apprentice carpenters, laborers, brick mason, stone mason and painters to exchange work for lots; part cash paid. The Hastings-Allen Realty and Building Co., No. 116 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Man, each state, to distribute samples of our goods and tack advertising cards. Salary, $21 per week; $5 a day expense allowance. Saunders Co., Dept. 8, Chicago.

IN six weeks we educate you in salesmanship, secure you position as traveling salesman with responsible firm. Address, The Bradstreet System, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED EVERYWHERE—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

MEN EVERYWHERE—$4 daily—pass circulars, tack signs—no canvassing, permanent. Continental Distributing Service, Chicago.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent chauffeur and coachman combined. Also a stable boy. References required. W. K. Jewett, 1515 North Cascade Ave.

GOOD pay to men everywhere, to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc. No canvassing. Universal Adv. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—500 men and boys to buy unredeemed overcoats from $1.50 to $15.00 at M. K. Myers licensed loan office. 25 E. Huerfano St. Phone 623.

SEE our advertisement in this issue of The Gazette. Read it, then call and see us. Henager's Business College. Phone Black 231.

POSITIONS secured or tuition refunded at Henager's Business College. You take no risk. Attend the best. Phone 231 Black.

SEVENTEEN years in business and all graduates in good positions. This the record of Henager's Business College.

TELEGRAPHY taught at Henager's Business College. We have teachers that have had years of actual experience.

ANY person willing to distribute our samples, $20.00 weekly. "Empire," 32 La Salle St., Chicago.

WANTED—Good agents for first-class mining proposition; good commission paid. Address, Box 177, Boulder, Colo.

WANTED—Men with teams to exchange work for lots; part cash paid. The Hastings-Allen Co., No. 116 N. Tejon St.

TWO or three boys to carry papers. Apply Gazette mail room before 9 o'clock.

WANTED—City solicitor. Apply at 125 North Tejon.

STONE MASON wanted. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

ATTEND the Central Business College. The school of merit. Phone 961 Red.

WANTED—Boy with wheel at Pantatorium, 17 E. Bijou.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. G. W. PAULY and wife, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo., 281-3 De Graff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon. Phone Red 1272. Best equipped office, best of service. Residence, 1211 N. Weber. Phone Y-[illegible].

WANTED FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Experienced lady demonstrators to travel introducing novelties and starting agents; straight salary and expenses. References required. Minton Company, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Ladies to learn and assist in a new and fascinating line of decorating work. No experience necessary. Work taken home; good pay. Call at once at 20 W. Costilla and investigate.

KEISTER'S COLLEGE, where ladies fit themselves to become competent dressmakers and where ladies make their own gowns under personal instruction. 320 S. Tejon.

GENERAL girl for California, cooks, waitresses, laundress, nurse for one baby, splendid place, 2 girls for the same place. Mrs. Rhind, DeGraff Bldg.

LADIES to work piecework. $3 per dozen; materials furnished; no canvassing, steady work. Stamped envelope. Best Mfg. Co., Champlain Bldg., Chicago.

GOOD sewing machines for rent by week or month. J. F. Hooten Music Co., 11 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1919.

YOU can command a much better salary if you graduate from our night school. Land Business College. 21 Hagerman Bldg.

MAID for general house work; two in family; must be good plain cook; references required. Apply 1129 Wood Ave.

WANTED—Laundress and chambermaid; references required. 22 W. Buena Ventura.

WANTED—Girl for general house work; white or colored. Apply 1611 N. Cascade.

SPECIAL sale on switches and pompadours at Mrs. Anna Bethmin's, 27 E. Kiowa street.

WOMAN to work for room and board and stay nights for company, woman alone. 204 East Rio Grande.

LADIES—Good pay copying letters at home. Send stamped envelope. Zeek Co., Sanbornville, N. H.

WANTED—You to know that Henager's Business College is the oldest and best. Seventeen years in business.

LEARN telegraphy at Henager's Business College. Day and night sessions. Best instructors.

READ the advertisement of Henager's Business College in this issue of The Gazette. It will interest you.

COMPETENT girl for general house work. 1524 N. Nevada Ave.

AN experienced girl for general housework. 1712 N. Nevada.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 1418 North Tejon St.

WANTED—2 experienced waitresses. Harvey Restaurant, Santa Fe Depot.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. 829 Jefferson Ave., Colorado City.

WANTED—Housekeeper. 704 North Tejon street.

WANTED—Girl for light house work, $3 week and board. 317 N. Tejon St.

WANTED—A competent girl for general house work. Inquire 1514 N. Nevada.

GIRL wanted for general housework in small family. 22 E. San Miguel.

Employment bureau, 704 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon. Mrs. J. Rhind. Phone 565-B.

APPRENTICE girl to learn tailoring. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; 3 in family. 1723 Colo. Ave.

WANTED—TO RENT HOUSES.

WANTED 1st week Feb., 6 to 8-room house; modern; adults; no invalids; permanent. Address or call forenoons, 130 Cheyenne Ave.

WANTED—1st week Feb., 6 to 8-room house, unfurnished; modern; adults; no invalids; permanent. Address or call forenoons, 130 Cheyenne Ave.

WANTED—House, three to five rooms, or rooms with private entrance, furnished or unfurnished. Address Gazette, A-181.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

FLUFF rugs made from old carpets. G. Odabashian, 435 E. Kiowa. Phone 1377. We clean carpets by compressed air.

PROFESSIONAL.

MAGNETIC-VITAL FORCE HEALING. 121 Vermijo street.

WANTED SITUATIONS.

WANTED—Situation at tool sharpening and tempering or all-round blacksmith. 326 East High street.

FIRST CLASS dressmaker wants work in families; work guaranteed. E, care Gazette.

PERRY MULLIGAN, carpenter and jobber, 310 E. Boulder. Main 1273, wants work.

SITUATION wanted by German nurse in first-class family. Ad. Miss C. Miller, Gen. Del.

WANTED—Day work of any kind; experienced woman. Phone Main 298.

DAY work wanted by laundress. 510 East High street.

WANTED—Position as nurse; references. Phone Red 412, 10 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—Work by the day or hour. Phone 1477.

WASHING done at 822 W. Kiowa.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—2 carloads of furniture at once. All kinds and descriptions. Highest cash prices paid. What have you? Phone 1173, Money.

WANTED—A cheap lot on the west side or southeast. List what you have at once. Harper & Small, Colorado Bldg.

WANTED—A second-hand combination billiard and pool table in good condition. Give price and particulars, A-177, Gazette.

WANTED—Goods to help fill car for Lincoln, Neb. 123 E. Bijou St.

EQUITY in $1,500 to $3,000 residence property. Address A-187, Gazette.

WANTED—Male ticket to St. Joseph or Kansas City or beyond. 502 E. High St.

CASH paid for household furniture. Write or call Bragdon, 22 N. Nevada.

HIGH price paid ladies', gents clothes and shoes. Phone 623. 3 W. Huerfano.

CASH paid for men's clothing. Write or call 12½ E. Huerfano St.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS—Something extraordinary; self-generating gas burners, fitting kerosene lamps, brilliant white gas light; liberal inducements; exclusive territory; positive monopoly; description free; established, reliable. Eastern Gaslight Co., 290 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—Gas lamp with heater and cooker; makes own gas; equals electricity; heats room; cooks; send for booklet; salesmen coining money. Crown Mfg. Co., 123 Liberty St., New York city.

WANTED—Good agents for first-class mining proposition, good commission paid. Address, Box 177, Boulder, Colo.

LOST.

FOUND—Now is the time to get a bargain in a 1906 bicycle, as I must close them out to make room for 1907 models. Also about 500 pairs of 1906 tires, to be closed out cheap.

W. I. LUCAS,
129 N. Tejon.

LOST—Between Garden of Gods and Colo. Spgs. green and red plaid cape. Reward if returned to Robinson's Drug Co.

A TRIBUNE bicycle, No. 91795, Blue Streak model. Return to 530 North Weber and receive reward.

LOST—Gold chain purse. Finder will receive reward if returned to Mrs. C. B. Schley, Broadmoor.

BLACK fur cape, near Huerfano St. viaduct. Return to [illegible] North Weber.

FOUND.

FOUND—Pair of spectacles, in case, bearing the name of a Berkeley, Cal., optician. Owner can have same by calling at 412 Cooper Ave. and paying for this notice.

FOUND—A place to get all the money on any kind of security and big loans at special low rates, at M. K. Myers' loan office, 25 E. Huerfano street. Phone 623-Black.

75 PAIRS of 1906 tires from $1.50 to $5.50. W. I. LUCAS, 129 North Tejon.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING machines rented and repaired; needles and oil and repairs for all makes. Hext Music Co., 18 N. Tejon St.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS

PLEASANT rooms, well heated, electric light and bath. Prices reasonable. 311 N. Cascade.

THOROUGHLY comfortable rooms with bath. $1.50 per week and up. 115½ E. Huerfano St.

THE LACLEDE—Nice, warm rooms; cheapest in city; transients. 22½ E. Pike's Peak.

TWO front rooms; modern conveniences; Special rates for the winter. 313 E. Kiowa.

ONE-THREE furnished rooms for housekeeping with bath, from $[illegible]. 27 E. Kiowa. Mrs. Anna Bethmin.

NEWLY furnished room, sunny and large; reasonable. Call mornings. 20 E. St. Vrain.

ROOMS for housekeeping, reasonable rates; also small room, cheap. 120 N. Nevada.

2 ROOMS, furnished, $7, or $4 for one, 2 unfurnished except range, $6. [illegible] S. Wahsatch.

HOUSEKEEPING room, $5.00 per month. 316 North Nevada.

NICELY furnished front room; modern; cheap. 231 East Vermijo Ave.

FURNISHED rooms or light housekeeping rooms. 227 N. Cascade Ave.

WELL furnished housekeeping rooms; modern. 722 N. Wahsatch.

THREE cosy housekeeping rooms; modern; heat, gas, bath. 226 E. Yampa.

LOVELY sunny suite, 3 rooms and bath; very low for winter. New Elk hotel.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, half block west of Washington school. [illegible]

ROOMS for housekeeping. Call afternoons. 321 East Willamette.

TWO or three rooms for housekeeping; single or en suite. 721 North Nevada.

ROOMS for housekeeping; low rent. Inquire 225 S. Tejon.

DESIRABLE modern housekeeping rooms, close in and reasonable. 127 N. Weber.

2-ROOMED house, water, sewer, electric lights, $7. 517 S. Sahwatch.

TWO rooms and bath; good; reasonable, to two people. 7[illegible] N. Wahsatch.

FOR RENT—UNFUR. HOUSES.

$22.50—SEVEN-ROOM fully modern house, on car line, within 5-cent limit, in Ivywild. Never been occupied. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

6 rooms, modern, north.......20
5 rooms and bath, west side.......15
MATTHEW KENNEDY,
115 E. Kiowa St.

NEW modern five-room house on car line, $20 per month. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms, bath, stable; all modern conveniences; in fine condition. 1424 N. Nevada.

623 E. Boulder, 8 rooms, furnace, range, bath, $30. Apply G. C. Holden & Son, 121 N. Nevada. Phone Main 1515.

NEW 4-room house; water; [illegible] near car line. 1[illegible] E. Platte.

COTTAGE, [illegible] rooms, bath, closed in porch. 1[illegible] N. El Paso.

FOR RENT—[illegible]-room modern cottage; close in; at [illegible] E. Monument.

FOUR-ROOM cottage for rent. 819 South Nevada.

For Rent—modern, 4 room cottage. Apply 511 N. Wahsatch. No children.

615 N. Prospect, 5-room cottage.......$[illegible]
[illegible] Beverley Place, new 6-room, mod.......25.00

ROOMS AND BOARD.

THE North Side Inn. 409 N. Tejon. Mrs. F. D. Fox, Prop. First-class rooms and board. Strictly modern. Good service.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Table board. Mrs. Walter A. Dunar, 117 N. Nevada.

McGREGOR INN—25 W. Bijou. Rooms, with or without board.

FEB. 1, 7-room, modern house, close in, hot water heat. Apply 326 E. St. Vrain.

WANTED -BOARD AND ROOMS.

WANTED—One or two nicely furnished, well heated rooms; close in; must be reasonable. Address A-191, Gazette.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES

MODERN ten-room house; corner; south front; Wood Ave.; special rate for eight months or less. Hastings-Allen Co., 116 N. Tejon St.

FURNISHED house, 8 rooms, corner Tejon and Monument. Call Sunday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., 704 North Tejon St. or 116 North Tejon St. week days.

FOR RENT—Furnished cottage, 7 large rooms, bath, closet, pantry and closed-in porch. 1607 N. Royer.

FURNISHED 5-room cottage; lights and bath. 418 N. Tejon. Perkins, Morton & Co.

THREE-ROOM cottage in rear, cheap; one to five rooms, unfurnished, 420 E. Boulder. Main 1213.

2-ROOM cottage, furnished, $6.00 month; car line. F. E. Buckle, Knob Hill.

FOUR-ROOM house, completely furnished; electric lights; $15. 531 E. Bijou.

NICE, 5-room house, 625 N. Wahsatch; furn. complete. C. D. Olney, 323 E. Tejon.

4-ROOM modern furnished flat, $15, also rooms, $4 to $8. 306 N. Tejon.

6-ROOM house, furnished or unfurnished. 416 N. Walnut St. Phone Red 42.

4 ROOMS, well furnished, close in; $12 month. 25 S. Wahsatch.

6-ROOM house, $12.00; five-room house, unfurnished, $8.00. 431 E. Platte Ave.

FIVE rooms and bath, modern. Nob Hill. Phone 891.

3-ROOM flat, modern; also, three-room cottage, bus. 530 East Platte.

TWO pleasant cottages, near car, south porches; cellar; cheap. 808 S. Sahwatch.

NEAT 4-room cottage, cheap; rear 221 E. Cucharas. Apply 24 Boulder Crescent.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE.

BEDS, springs, mattresses, dressers, commodes, sanitary couch, dining table, chairs, stands, carpets, rugs, chiffonier, organ, showcase, counter, shelving, roll top desk, steel range, cook stove, heating stove. 25 N. Nevada Av.

YOUR CHANCE—Furniture of 6-room house, $50.00. 120 East Huerfano.

FURNITURE for sale.
29 East Yampa St.

ONE DOZEN Silver Wyandotte, $15.00. 512 South Weber street.

FURNITURE for sale. 407 S. Tejon, upstairs.

DO you need good cheap furniture? Call at 120 East Huerfano.

PERSONAL.

FORTUNE telling chart; read your own hand; amusing, entertaining, instructive and wonderfully interesting, 10c. Catalogue free. Novelty Supply Co., 202 Lincoln Ave., Denver, Colo.

IF YOU are in trouble have a detective. Confidential and reasonable. J. C. Darling, city.

MAGNETIC MASSAGE AND HEALING. Parlors at 132 Colorado Ave.

WANTED REAL ESTATE.

MODERN HOUSE WANTED
Have buyer for 6 or 8-room modern house, north of Pike's Peak Ave. and west of Wahsatch. Spot cash. None but owners need apply.
C. E. MEYER, 21 North Tejon.

WE have a purchaser for a five or six-room house north of [illegible]; your property may suit. Harper & Small, Colorado Bldg.

EQUITY in $1,500 to $3,000 residence property, west side preferred. Address A-179, Gazette.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Equity in a 7-room residence with good barn, on west side, short distance from Colorado Ave., for smaller clear property east or south end. Warner & Miller, 1612 Colorado Ave. Phone West 45.

FOR SALE or trade, wide wagon; would pay difference on a horse. 17 E. Vermijo St.

VERY desirable relinquishment in the Calhan district, 320 acres, similar relinquishment within ½ mile sold for $5,000. Price of this $800.00. Let me show you this. Address A-170, Gazette.

TO TRADE.

TO TRADE.
2,360 acres of land, close in Fountain; plenty of water on the land; will trade for Denver or Colorado Springs property, or good farm in Iowa, Missouri or Illinois.

200 acres of land, well improved, close to good towns, in Iowa, to trade for Colorado Springs property or Denver property.

3,000 acres in western Kansas to trade for Colorado Springs property.

Have also a good large tract of land in eastern Kansas to exchange for property in Colorado.

Good four-room house, well located, to trade for horses or cattle.

S. T. JOHNSON,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
24 S. Tejon St.

160 ACRES near the Gwillim and Kennedy oil wells; 2½ miles to school; lay of land level; soil heavy, black, sandy loam; 3-room frame house; abundance of water. We can trade this ranch together with a small city property both clear, for a larger city property. Owner prefers to trade for property north, but will consider other locations. Harper & Small, Colorado Bldg.

A 5-ROOM house, modern except heat, to exchange for land in the San Luis valley. This property has a good barn on it; location north; splendid rental property. Can you match this? Harper & Small, Colorado Bldg.

WE have a chicken ranch of 2½ acres, within a few minutes walk of car line; an ideal place to raise poultry and garden truck. We can trade this for city property. Harper & Small, Colorado Bldg.

FOUR-ROOM property, east side, not modern, half block of Costilla street car line, for equity in 4 or 5-room modern house, heat excepted, not too far out and convenient to car line. Jailer, County Jail.

SECONDHAND runabout to trade for sewing machine or chickens. 318 N. Spruce St., Colo. Springs.

WANTED—A chicken ranch in exchange for city property. Harper & Small, Colorado Bldg.

TO TRADE—40 acres good land, on the divide, for fancy driving horse and rig, horse must have speed. Lockwood, 112 Pike's Peak Ave.

NEW Marlin repeating shotgun, 12 gauge, for sale or trade for 303 Savage rifle. 326 East High street.

IMPROVED property, close in, to trade for lots. Harper & Small, Colorado Bldg.

NEW, modern 4-room cottage; larger house; cash difference. Phone 1777.

FOR SALE—RANCHES.

FINE rain-belt farm and postoffice; 160 acres, all level, heavy wheat land, fenced; 55 acres in cultivation, raised good crop durum wheat last season; outside range; telephone, opening for store; school one mile; good four-room house; barn 18x32; chicken house; 150 chickens; incubator and brooder; 4 cows; one Hapgood riding plow; bobsled; all furniture, including new organ, combination desk and bookcase; P. O. fixtures; cabinet boxes, shelves and counter, etc. Genuine bargain, $1,800. Box 19, Ellicott, Colo.

$50 DOWN and twenty $10 monthly installments pays for 19 to 80 acres of fertile land and two town lots in a great colony and townsite proposition embracing 8,000 acres containing natural lakes, constantly flowing streams and artesian wells or shallow depth; situated 40 miles south of San Antonio, Tex.; call or write for literature. Agents wanted. E. J. MACKAY, 605 Steel St., Denver, Colo.

MUSICAL.

FRED EKENGREN, piano tuner, 717½ East Boulder. Phone 1838.

WILL give music lessons for baking or dairy produce. Address Gazette, A-181.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Good agents for first-class mining proposition; good commission paid. Address Box 177, Boulder, Colo.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS.

FOR RENT—Store room, 24x80; counters, shelving, show cases, cold storage, nice living rooms in connection; excellent location, a few blocks from court house. Perry Snider, Phone, Manitou, 24-A.

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

ANTIQUE furniture upholstering, cabinet making in finest, artistic manner, [illegible] Weber, 118 N. Tejon. [illegible]

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS.

BOY'S TELEPHONE—Made of metal, with strong, sensitive transmitter. A perfect, little telephone for only 10c. Smelie Supply Co., Box 126, Providence, R. I.

MANITOU mineral water delivered daily; 24 quart tickets, $1. L. M. Hunt. Orders taken at Robinson's Drug Store. Phone 45.

FOR SALE—Hot Blast Heating Stove, good as new; very cheap. Call at Smith's Drug Store.

ONE Cyphers E. F. Sprague incubator, several S. C. R. I. Red roosters, fine stock. 1904 Cooper avenue.

FOR SALE—Handsome black and white shawl, very little used; also cape, for sale cheap. Address A-178, Gazette.

FRANKLIN automobile, splendid condition; a bargain; seats five. 612 N. Tejon.

GOOD Pomeranian dog; very playful, good companion for children. W. H. Bidwell, 2215 North Tejon.

ONE Remington typewriter, No. 7, good as new; used 3 months. [illegible] Payments. 55 Bank Building.

FOR SALE—Cots, iron beds and mattresses. 211 North Wahsatch.

ELEGANT new $25.00 cloak for half price. 432 East Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Cheap, new Trusty incubator and brooder. 520 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

LADY'S ticket from Denver to Chicago. Call 332 S. Tejon St. Phone 722.

GOOD burglar and fireproof safe, cheap. 120 East Huerfano St.

FOR SALE—Hot blast stove and other furniture. 608 S. Weber St.

SET of Dickens; absolutely new; cheap; owner leaving town. A-189, Gazette.

OLD papers 25c hundred. At Gazette office.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

IMPORTED PIGEONS.
Maltese, Mondains, Lynx and Runt crosses, recognized by eastern squab companies to be far superior to all varieties for the squab business; single birds or mated pairs for sale; guaranteed to produce best squabs on the market. Visitors welcome. W. H. Bidwell, 2215 North Tejon.

FOR SALE—Four pairs white homers and two pairs of Silver Runts. 1225 North Corona.

FOR SALE—Good Jersey cow and barred rock laying hens. Inquire 221 Cheyenne Road, Ivywild.

FOR SALE—Some fine Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock roosters; also a new incubator, cheap. 725 N. Tejon St.

GOOD Barred Rock cockerels; also new Cyphers incubator and brooder. L. S. Harmer, 718 Hayes Ave.

FULL-BLOOD Barred and Buff Plymouth Rock chickens. 7 South Fifteenth.

GOOD fat chickens at market prices; also fresh eggs. 7 South Fifteenth.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Barred Rock cockerels and pullets. 320 E. Costilla.

FOR SALE—Forty fine Plymouth Rock hens. 1222 Colorado Ave.

COCKER Spaniel pup, trained with children. Price reasonable. Phone [illegible]

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

CARRIAGES [illegible] lowest prices. Rubber tires a specialty. All work guaranteed. Hedgeway's Carriage and Repair Shop, 25 S. Cascade.

FOR HIRE—For several months, fine driving horse and carriage. Hastings, 116 North Tejon street.

WANTED—Small, heavy-set mule for mine use. Keystone Fuel Co., 11 S. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Two second-hand [illegible] wagons; one set heavy team harness. [illegible] W. Fountain St. Phone Main 1500.

TWO good Maltese mules with [illegible] for sale. 217 East Willamette Ave.

HORSE, runabout, harness, cheap; will sell separately. 506 N. [illegible]

WILL give good trade for [illegible] horse. [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

RANCHES, FARMS, GARDEN TRACTS, CHICKEN RANCHES

Don't you intend to get located by March 1st or April 1st? You have at best but a little over 60 days. We can sell you land that will make you money and make you comfortable and happy. Only a short drive from Colorado Springs. We have about 600 acres, 50 acres in perfect state of cultivation, which includes a thrifty bearing fruit orchard. This land would be cheap at $125 per acre. We can sell the entire tract of 600 acres for only $10,500 and this means that you get about 500 acres at only a dollar per acre.

Only 20 minutes' drive from the center of Colorado Springs. We can sell close to 900 acres of land, about 300 acres of this land is under cultivation; irrigated by springs and reservoirs and yields good crops every year; large house with bath and furnace. Immense barn with large box stalls and other conveniences, besides many other buildings. We can sell at a price of about $22 per acre.

500 acres almost joining this city. Cost almost as much when Colorado Springs was a mere hamlet as we are asking for it now. About 100 acres of this land now in cultivation and more can be irrigated; plenty of shady groves and the best of water for all purposes. This is an ideal place to subdivide in small tracts that can be sold at a large profit. Price $20,000.

Joining the city limits of Colorado Springs, 60 acres or more. Just the kind of land to subdivide into small tracts for chicken ranches or garden tracts. We can make some one an attractive proposition on this land at a price away below the usual price for land joining the city.

In addition to the above we have a long list of choice irrigated and dry ranches at prices which should look good to a purchaser. It costs nothing to see our list and we will be glad to talk with you about what we have for sale.

17 N. TEJON ST. C. E. TYLER & COMPANY PHONE MAIN 485

HOMES—FOR SALE—HOMES

DON'T YOU KNOW

that you are losing time and a chance to get a home cheap by not buying one of the special bargains which we can offer this week? Here is one for some one who wants this kind of a home: $11,000—a pressed brick, fully modern, 12-room dwelling, besides very large barn. We don't sell little pinched up lots in Colorado Springs—these grounds are 100 feet front by 190 feet deep and is worth very close to the price for the entire property. This home could not be reproduced for less than $20,000—$11,000 buys it just now. This is a Cascade Av. home.

$5,[illegible]—Two [illegible] ... is good ... with range and electric lights. It is not an old house; nor is it badly located—it is a snap.

$[illegible],100—This is not a snap, but is so arranged and so well located, and can be improved at such a small outlay of money that a nice modern home can be had for a very low price. The property as it stands now has 4 large rooms, water and sewer, full lot and barn and is on car line.

$[illegible]—You could not duplicate this property for $5,000, but the owner is away and says sell, so we are going to SELL. The house has 10 rooms, which includes two furnished rooms in basement. The lot is a corner, 65x120, and has a small house on the rear which can be used to live in or as a shop. This property is modern and can be made to pay 12 per cent per year on this price.

$1,000—Here are two small houses on a 50x190-foot lot, north and close to car line. If you can't see $1,000 in it, make us an offer—We will see what we can do.

$2,500—We can offer this fully modern 7-room dwelling on North Nevada avenue in trade for a larger property closer in and will pay cash difference.

$850—Only eight hundred and fifty dollars and it is yours. A neat 4-room cottage, water inside, on one of the best streets south end, south front, good sized lot, little barn and chicken house.

We have other good bargains and we want you to see our list. We can give you up-to-date snaps.

C. E. TYLER & COMPANY,

17 NORTH TEJON ST. PHONE MAIN 485

LAND — RANCHES — LAND

1,000 acres of deeded land 3,000 leased land all fenced, 200 acres under irrigation, good water right to the full 1,000 acres. There is 600 head of cattle that goes with this farm, with fair improvements, 14 miles to beet dump.

1,040 acres deeded land, 320 acres leased, all fenced and cross-fenced, running water in each field; plenty of spring water, good 6 room house, horse barn, cow barn, blacksmith shop, ice house, chicken house, about 100 acres under cultivation, grows wheat, corn, oats, potatoes; this ranch cuts 40 tons of wild hay the dryest of years; all the farm improvements go with the place; it is only 12 miles from Colorado Springs and the price is only $10,000.00 for all.

220 acres of deeded land, 80 acres of leased land, all fenced, about 80 acres under cultivation, good, 4-room house with bath, hot and cold water, ice house, wagon and chicken house, milk house, churn separator, cement cooling tank, wind mill with storage tank, good new barn for 6 head of horses and 15 head of cattle. There is 20 head of cattle and 4 head of horses and farm implements goes with this ranch and the price is only $3,800.00 ... miles from Colorado Springs.

We are also headquarters for snaps in homes in Colorado Springs, some for sale on easy payments to suit the buyer. We rent houses and make loans. We write fire insurance in the best of companies.

J. F. FRANKLIN & CO.

116 East Pike's Peak Avenue. Telephone 137

Now John is worth three million clean,
And we're not worth a cent.
John's home is on the Avenue,
And we're still paying rent.
He runs his auto now, because—

he saved the coin we spent paying the rent collector from month to month for the privilege of living in John's house.

Wouldn't it be worth while to follow John's example and put the money you are now paying rent with into a home of your own. We have bargains to suit every purse. Here are a few. Come in and let us tell you about others.

$800—2 room cottage on East Dale, water on porch, lot 25x75, 1 block from car line, $25.00 down, $10 per month. $800

Nice 5-room cottage, south, on car line, lot 25x130, good neighborhood, snap for any one wanting a cosy home, in walking distance. $900 down, $10 per month. $900

5 rooms, [illegible] closets, cellar, water inside, range, barn, sheds, lawn, fenced; fine shade. Lot 50x125, walking distance. $200 down; $10 per month. $1000 ... $1000

A very nice new 4-room cottage, northwest, lot 50x190; barn, lawn, fenced. One-half block to car line, very good neighborhood. House cost $1,350 3 years ago. An exceptional bargain for $100 down, $15 per month. $1100 ... $1100

If you are looking for something better than the above, make your wants known, as we have a very complete list of city property, which we would be glad to show you at any time.

DEBOY & STECKEL

21-22 Postoffice Building. Phone 342.

FIRE INSURANCE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK UP YOUR INSURANCE. OF THE FOUR LARGEST AMERICAN COMPANIES I REPRESENT THREE; ALSO ONE OF THE LARGEST ENGLISH COMPANIES

HOME INS. CO. OF N. Y., CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JAN. 1ST, '06	$10,161,000
AETNA INS. CO. OF HARTFORD	5,580,000
GERMAN AMERICAN INS. CO. OF N. Y.	4,916,000
SUN INS. OFFICE OF LONDON, ASSETS	12,650,445

I ALSO WRITE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, AGENT,

113 E. Kiowa St.

RANCHES IN THE RAINBELT OF ELBERT COUNTY

LANDS RANGING FROM $1.50 TO $7.00 PER ACRE, OWING TO IMPROVEMENTS AND DISTANCE FROM TOWN.

320 ACRES—$3,200

COME IN AND EXAMINE SOME OF THE PROJECTS FROM A FARM OF 320 ACRES WHICH WE HAVE FOR SALE AT $10 PER ACRE.

WE HAVE OTHER FARMS OF DIFFERENT SIZE AND DIFFERENT PRICES.

THE STATE REALTY CO.

25 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

LAND LAND

Why not buy a piece of land and make a little easy money? Others have and why can't you? If you are not able to handle a large tract then take a smaller one. You cannot expect to get any great amount of money ahead by just laying a few dollars by at a time. If you do not invest it and let it grow; money never grows in a bank.

Numbers of people have bought land and more than doubled their money in just a few months. One does not have to go out and live on a farm just because they own land. It will stay there and increase in value just the same and you can continue your business in the city. We will mention just a few of the many tracts we have on our list. This land is changing hands so rapidly that it keeps us busy to keep our list up. We have 1,000 acres of fine land only 5 miles from Limon. This land is all under fence, has a small house and some sheds. A good spring also a good well only 12 feet to water. On this place they cut 200 tons of hay. There is no other land around this that can be bought for less than $10 per acre and we are offering this place for a quick turn at $6 per acre. 160 acres near Calhan. This place has about $700 worth of improvements on it. There is a 2-room shingled house, good barn, windmill, fenced and cross-fenced with wire fence. The owner of this place has 160 adjoining that he has homesteaded. You can get the deeded land and the relinquishment all for $1,2[illegible].

320 acres near the above tract of land with good improvements on it for $2,300.

Four sections about 12 miles from Limon at $3.50 per acre. Three sections only 2½ miles from R. R. station at $4.50 per acre. 160 acres about 5 miles from Peyton. This place is well rented for this year, good fence and fair buildings. We can sell you this place for $1,000 and make good terms on it or might consider some trade. 160 acres hay ranch 3 miles from good town and only 15 miles from one of the best markets in Colorado. This place cuts 60 tons of hay a year; the meadow is irrigated and there are 18 springs on the place. Here is one of the best propositions in the state for anyone wishing to go into the cattle business as there is outside range for about [illegible] head of cattle. There is never a failure in the hay crop and it is selling on the ranch for $16 per ton. We can sell you this place for $2,500 and also give you a good figure on the cattle and farming implements. 400 acres 5 miles from Monument, all fenced, 5-room house, good barns and sheds, cuts 150 tons hay. The price is $5,000; we can make good terms or would take from $4,000 to $5,000 in trade for good city property. If you are thinking of investing in land as a speculation or for a home, come in and look over our list before locating.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.
LAND AGENTS.
26-27 Exchange Bank Block.
Established nearly a quarter of a century.

FOR SALE
1,600 ACRES LAND

RANCH OF 1,600 ACRES IN NORTHEAST PART OF DUNDY COUNTY, NEBRASKA, ABOUT 10 MILES SOUTH OF WAUNETA, CHASE COUNTY, AND 12 MILES NORTH OF MAX, IN DUNDY COUNTY. SOIL IS ALL DARK LOAM. FINE CROPS OF CORN ON PART OF THE RANCH. SIX MILES OF FENCE. HAS GOOD 1½ STORY WITH ELL HOUSE, LARGE BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. 250 ACRES IN CULTIVATION, BALANCE IN BUFFALO AND BUNCH GRASS. THREE-FOURTHS OF THIS RANCH IS NICE, LEVEL LAND AND CAN ALL BE CULTIVATED. WILL DIVIDE THIS RANCH INTO 320-ACRE TRACTS. THERE IS IN EACH TRACT THREE-FOURTHS TO [illegible] LAND. PRICE, $24,000.00.

WILL TAKE PART IN COLORADO SPRINGS, SEATTLE OR LOS ANGELES PROPERTY.

S. B. SCHOLZ

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS 25 EAST PIKE'S PEAK

BUSINESS CHANCES

Now is the time to get located for the summer. Prices are already advancing and the best bargains are being picked up. We have quite a number of buyers coming from the east that will be here in the next week or ten days, so if you are thinking of going into any kind of business you will save money by not waiting. We have a few things that we can sell at a bargain if taken soon. A good bicycle business that is doing a good paying business all the year; this is a well located shop and an old established business. It does not require an experienced man to handle it as there is business enough in the front of the shop to keep one man, and enough in the repair room to justify the owner in keeping a mechanic all the time. The business is clearing now from $30 to $40 a week and we can sell it at invoice, which will be about $1,400.

An 18-room rooming house in the center of the city for $800. One of the best located rooming and boarding houses in the city. This house is full and has been all winter. This is one of the best money-makers in the city. On account of other business we can sell this place for $1,000. The furniture is all new and good. You could not furnish this as it is for $1,500. This will go quick and if you want it come early. A good livery and boarding stable well located and doing a good business for $2,600. We can make good terms on this. Another livery business for $1,650 and it is clearing at the present $200 a month. A coal and wood business that is a money-maker, would take some trade in city or ranch property. Cigar and confectionery, $750. A steam laundry in one of the best towns in the state. This laundry is doing a good business and is a money-maker on account of an opening in another line, the owner has asked us to sell his laundry for him. One-half interest in a drug store in one of the best locations in the city, or might sell all. A good grocery; this is a good live business and is located on one of the principal streets and close to the center of the city; will invoice about $9,000. New and second hand store, $3,000.

If you are looking for a business of any kind, come in and see us. We know them all and we know the ones that are making the money. We make a specialty of handling business chances and study them. We have a few listed that are real bargains and will be snapped up in a hurry so you had better come in early.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.,
26-27 Exchange Bank Block.
Established nearly a quarter of a century.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE.

ADAMS & WILLIAMS

$1,000—5-room house, fully modern, except heat, good condition, close to car line. Easy terms.
1,450—6-room house, water inside, electric light and grate, large lot; easy terms.
2,100—5-room house, modern except heat, [illegible] 2 streets, one-half block from car line. Easy terms.
3,150—6 room fully modern house and a 4-room cottage, all in good condition, full lot, 1 block from car line.
Real estate loans at lowest rates, no delay, rentals and insurance.

ADAMS & WILLIAMS

Tel. 1260. 113½ N. Tejon St.

J. H. THEDINGA & CO.,
Real Estate, Loans.
20 Bank Bldg.
FOR SALE

RANCHES

320 acres, 8½ miles southeast of Calhan. This land is located in the best farming district in eastern part of El Paso county. If taken at once will sell for $7.00 per acre.
160 acres, south of Peyton, good dwelling, barns and windmill. Price $1,200.
400 acres, south of Monument, fair improvements; good springs; will consider some trade; $4,000.

CITY PROPERTY.

Nice 7-room house, modern except heat. Lot 50x100; on corner; close in, owner leaving city; $2,500 can stand; $3,750.
7-room, modern house, full lot, North Nevada avenue, $3,000 can stand; $4,750.

FURNITURE.

Furnishings for 6 bedrooms; all new; will sell cheap.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ALL OR HALF INTEREST IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSINESS. WILL BEAR THE CLOSEST INVESTIGATION. CAN SHOW AN HONORABLE REASON FOR OFFERING THIS BUSINESS FOR SALE. ADDRESS A-180, Gazette.

PARTNER in detective work; established. If you have $200 to invest and start drawing $5.00 per day, drop a note to J. C. Darling, city.

FOR SALE—Small business; easy terms; good [illegible]. Ag[illegible] 223 S. Tejon.

AUCTION AND AUCTIONEERS.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Tuesday, 29th, at 10 a. m.

Complete furnishings of a 24-room house, consisting of dressers, commodes, chiffoniers, carpets, rugs, linoleum, chairs, beds, dishes, pictures, range, gas ranges, heating stoves, bedding, parlor suit, mattress, springs, etc. Many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale takes place at 418 E. Pike's Peak avenue, at 10 a. m. sharp, Tuesday.

J. H. CLARK, Mortgagee.
W. N. PROCTOR, Auctioneer.

CLEANING AND PRESSING.

A GOOD investment. For $1 per month we sponge and press your suit each week. Call for and deliver.
THE PANTATORIUM,
17 E. Bijou. Phone 523.

STORAGE AND TRANSFER.

OUR MOTTO: KEEP MOVING.
If your home isn't pleasant, leave it. Phone 160. Smith's Storage and Transfer Co.

PIKE'S Peak Moving and Storage Co., 123 E. Bijou. Phone 160. S. L. Kellerman.

DRESSMAKING.

FIRST-CLASS seamstress desires sewing. Prices reasonable to introduce work. Phone West 54-A

BICYCLES AND REPAIRING.

SEE the new 1907 Metz motorcycle at agency, Stratton & Reed, 120 E. Huerfano; 5 to 50 miles per hour.

CLAIRVOYANT.

CLARA GOODHOPE TRASK, Spirit Trance Medium. Clairvoyant, Readings daily. Free tests to everyone. No charges unless readings are correct. 12½ S. Tejon.

MRS. SAMPSON, the noted medium; readings daily; meetings Sunday evenings, 110½ East Pike's Peak. Barnes Building. Upstairs.

MRS. HENDRICKS, clairvoyant and palmist. Readings daily. 20 E. Pike's Peak.

MRS. THOMPSON, clairvoyant, 50c and $1.00. Hours 9 to 9. 26 S. Nevada.

WANTED REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—We have a cash buyer for a good paying grocery business. Will buy business and building if price is right.
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS

MODERN rooms on 1st and 2d floor, with housekeeping privileges. C. S. Wahmatch.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

$1,000 equity in a ¼ section of land S. of Peyton for small clear residence or good equity.

¼ section of land; 80 a. broken; for a good residence on Colo. Ave.; will pay cash difference.

$2,500 equity in a 6-room modern residence, close to court house, for a clear residence on the west side, or Colo. City.

Nine-room residence; two store buildings and 160 a. land, Lyon Co., Minnesota, for irrigated land or residence property here.

Good paying restaurant at Manitou, Colo., for Colo. Springs residence.

Grocery outfit for Colo. Springs real estate.

15-room boarding house for a fruit ranch or small residence property.

WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

120 a. choice woodland in Pope Co., Wisconsin, for residence here.

100 a. woodland in Johnson Co., Ky., for equity or residence here.

$3,000 residence; cor. lot; for a fruit ranch close to Canon City.

Two clear cottages at Independence, Kas., for clear residence here, Manitou or Denver.

$2,000 farm, east, for clear property on the east side or S. end.

$1,250 equity in Durango, Colo., res. for ranch or residence.

WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

If you have anything to exchange, see us.

TO RENT—UNFUR. HOUSES.

UNFURNISHED.

3-room cottage, W. P. P. Ave	$10.00
4-room cottage, N. 15th St	8.00
5 rooms; Williams St.; partly modern	12.50
4 rooms, W. Cucharas St	12.00
4 rooms on S. Seventh; bath	14.00
5 rooms on Colo. Ave.; partly modern	15.00
4 rooms, Lincoln Ave., fully modern	20.00
8 rooms, Lincoln Ave., fully modern	22.50
9 rooms, W. P. P. Ave., fully modern	25.00
7 rooms, S. 11th St., fully modern	25.00
8 rooms, Grant Ave., fully modern	35.00
8 rooms, Colo. Ave., fully modern	35.00

WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Neat five-room cottage on Grant Ave., almost new; lot and improvements cost $3,000; our price, $2,200; $200 cash, bal. on easy monthly payments.
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.
We write fire and accident insurance.

BIG colony coming to locate on lands under the big reservoir north of town. Some fine beet, potato and grain lands one-half mile from town for sale or lease on easy terms. The Fountain Land and Improvement Co., Fountain, Colo.

CASH for your real estate or business, no matter where located. If you want your property sold quickly, send us description and price. Sterling Realty Co., Mack Bldg., Denver, Colo.

8-ROOM residence on Washington Ave.; close in. A bargain if there ever was one. $2,15[illegible].
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

We make all kinds of exchanges. If you have a business or any real estate you want to exchange, see us.

FOR SALE—Cheap on account of owner's health, a twenty-two-room apartment house, close in; full all the year. Inquire 131 N. Weber St.

FOR SALE—Good 7-room residence, $1,600. $250.00 cash, balance $15.00 monthly. Warner & Miller, 1012 Colorado Ave.

GREAT SACRIFICE

One of the greatest bargains ever offered in this city or any other. This is a 12 room house, strictly modern, steam heat, open nickel plumbing, two porcelain baths, two grates, nice large porch, steel and gas range, large closets. This house is now leased by the year at a figure that pays 10 per cent on over $7,000 and you can buy it for $6,250. You do not have to have all cash. If you can make a good payment down the balance can stand at 6 per cent, but the owner must realize some cash at once.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.,
26-27 Exchange Bank Block.

FOR SALE.

Four-room house, close in, south end; water in the house; lot all fenced. Price, $850; $25 down, balance $10 per month.

Six-room house, W. Pike's Peak; good lot, barn, sewer connections. Price, $1,600, on easy payments.

Seven-room house, strictly modern; choice location; all kinds of fruit; large shade trees; lot all fenced, barn, chicken yard. This property cost over $4,000 to improve it; close to school; close to church; and is one of the prettiest places in Colorado Springs. Price: $2,500.

S. T. JOHNSON,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance,
21 S. Tejon.

FOR SALE—4-room cottage on S. Fifteenth; lot 50x50. A bargain at $800.

Almost new three-room cottage for $1,400, part cash.

Three-room cottage on East Dale St., $800; $50 cash, bal. monthly.

Seven-room residence on Lincoln Ave.; partly modern, $250 cash. A bargain, $1,400.

WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

We make loans on chattels and real estate.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE. Buy fertile lands under the Gunnison tunnel in the heart of the famous Uncompahgre Valley, western Colorado, where large government irrigation project insures abundant water supply and cheap homes for thousands. Excellent opportunity for investment. Prices advancing. Act quick. Address Colorow Investment Co., Olathe, Colo.

$1,900

Five rooms and bath, on west side; handy to Golden Cycle mill. Attractive at this price.

MATTHEW KENNEDY

113 East Kiowa.

FOR SALE—[illegible] cottage in A-1 condition; on Grant Ave.; full size lot. A snap at $2,[illegible].
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.
We make loans on chattel and real estate security.

FOR SALE—Handsome residence on Wood Ave.; easy payments. Address A. I. Whitney, Box 81.

A BIG two-story store building, nicely finished and nearly new, with big barn for $20[illegible].

5-ROOM house and lot, close in, cheap. I. H. Sproul, 1 North Spruce.

NEW house; lot 50x190. 824 S. Nevada; low price. O. D. Olney, 225 S. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Seven-room house, full lot, No. 1019 North Weber street.

4-ROOM cottage for sale or trade, cheap. 213 North C[illegible] St.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

HARPER & SMALL

BARGAIN COUNTER

BARGAIN NO. 1.

Brick store building in Marshall, Minn. Main building 25x80 with pressed brick front; two stories high with six living rooms in second story. One story addition on rear 25x30; cemented basement under entire main part. Rents for $[illegible] per month on five years' lease.

Another store building adjoining is a one story frame building valued at $2,300. 160 acres 5½ miles from Arco, Minn., and 6 miles from Ivanhoe, the county seat. This is a fine farm every acre of which is tillable. Soil is black loam with clay subsoil; 4-room house; barn for 6 horses; granary; unfailing spring furnishes abundance of water.

An 8-room, two story dwelling in Marshall, Minn.; lot 66x132 feet. The house is new and of modern architecture and was built for a home. This is one of the finest residence properties in the city.

A new 4-room house in Bowbells, N. D., one block from the main business street of the town [illegible] per month to permanent tenant; property will be put in at $700 in a trade.

Three lots in Luverne, Minn., each 25x140, cement walks in front and only three blocks from the best business corner in the city, also a lot 66x200 in Marshall, Minn. This property totals in value $22,250 and the owner has an equity of $10,250 to trade for Colorado Springs business or city property, or outlying property in this region. Will consider a ranch proposition. Owner is compelled to live here on account of wife's health and will make someone a good deal on these properties. If you are interested act quick, as this property will be exchanged together, or in parcels for Colorado real estate and will be on the market but a few days.

BARGAIN NO. 3.

A 2½ acre chicken ranch in the most ideal location in Colorado Springs; only 3 blocks from school; unfailing spring water from two springs; a beautiful trout pond fed from springs; small orchard; 4-room house; barn 12x25; 4 chicken houses; an ideal poultry ranch and garden spot. If taken between now and February 20 will be sacrificed for $1,800.

A six-room house, modern except heat, material the best, construction A No. 1. One of the most substantial and attractive dwellings in West Colorado Springs, lot 50x150; beautiful shade trees; surrounding property attractive and the neighborhood very desirable; close to schools, churches, stores and car line; house alone would cost $3,000 to build. Owner moving to another state owing to infirmaties incident to old age. Must be with children. Price reduced from $3,000 to $2,350.

BARGAIN NO. 4.

A five-room cottage, modern except heat, only ½ block from car line; unobstructed view of mountains; only one block to grocery, drugstore, barber shop, bakery, postal station and church. You will consider this an unusual bargain at $1,800.

BARGAIN NO. 5.

Business and business property in small town close to Colorado Springs. The property consists of the following, a store building 18x48 and one and one-half stories; three living rooms on second floor; grain house 12x30; separator building 12x20 with cooling house adjoining; feed room 12x14; barn 14x24; ice house 12x20; complete equipment for conducting a separator business on large scale; a dwelling of three large rooms, high ceiling, double floors, house in good condition and just painted. Enclosed sleeping porch. This property stands on seven lots 25x150 each. The only general merchandise business in the town is conducted in the store building; the postoffice and the local and long distance telephone station are features which draw trade to this store and add revenue to the business in general; a 1,000-dollar stock of merchandise goes with the property. The entire property for cash, only $3,000. The improvements alone could not be built for the price of the entire property. This is a splendid business opening for some one not afraid of work. Owner must sell as he has to take his wife to a lower altitude.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

We have them and the above are but a few of many. Call and see us without delay as we will not have these bargains on our lists but a short time.

NORTON INVESTMENT CO.

Members Colorado State Commercial Association.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF NONRESIDENT PROPERTY A SPECIALTY

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance, Rentals, Collections.

SUITE 26-27 MIDLAND BLOCK.

BARGAINS AND HIGH-CLASS INVESTMENTS TO CLOSE ESTATE

$3,800—7 rooms, fully modern, fine porches, wide front stairway and hall, mantel and grate, lot 50x190 feet, eastern exposure, north end, not far out; worth $4,500.

FINE BUILDING SITE FOR HOMES OR RENTAL

150 feet frontage, on North Wahsatch Ave.; room for 4 houses. It is a corner; it is not far out; it is east front. You can buy one lot or entire plot. Make us an offer.

DEMAND RAPIDLY INCREASING

For 4 to 6-room modern cottages, close in, furnished and unfurnished. They have built cottages in the outlying districts, and EVEN THEY are practically all rented, but the demand for CLOSE IN cottages TO RENT has NEVER been supplied.

Five blocks north we have a tract of ground consisting of one (1) acre, which, when built up attractively, will pay you a GOOD and CERTAIN rate of interest the year round.

INVESTIGATE NOW, AT ONCE, TODAY.

PERFECT HOME

6 rooms, fully modern, mantel and grate, china closet, cement cellar, laundry trays, arrangement of rooms perfect in every detail, ALL ON ONE FLOOR, small barn, large lot, north. Let us show this; you will like it. Only $2,900. Terms.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS

We have two or three very desirable residence properties, well located, close in, with all conveniences required by the profession, at right prices. Give us a call.

A Money Maker—Nine spacious rooms, wide halls, strictly modern, hot water heat, large grounds and shade, suitable for boarding, rooming or tourist carriage business, or all combined, or would make a fine site for a sanitarium. Best location in Manitou, Colo. Only $6,000.

Sugar beet land, improved, full water right, $75 to $100 per acre; surrounding land no better selling up to $150 acre, but you will have to be quick if you want it.

CHICKEN RANCHES—All kinds, improved and unimproved, one to twenty acres, with water, close to town, from about $800 up to $3,600. Also chicken and garden tracts in the beautiful Santa Clara valley, California, on easy terms. Land bargains in Routt county on new Moffat road, the coming section of activity; and large tracts in Colorado and California for syndicate or colonization. General farms, fruit farms and stock ranches, under irrigation and in rain belt.

Investments in dividend paying mining and industrial stocks that will bear the most rigid investigation. All we ask is an opportunity to verify our statement and gain your confidence.

TELL US WHAT YOU WANT.

NORTON INVESTMENT CO.

SUITE 26, MIDLAND BLOCK.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

A fine residence property of 10 rooms, close to college, fully modern in every respect, fine large lot, extra good location, valuable ground. Price $5,000.00, incumbrance $4,000.00. Will exchange equity for smaller property.

We have a $250.00 equity in a small property, with $600.00 incumbrance, to exchange for a fine driving horse or good team. This is a fine new house and barn and worth $1,000.00.

A good property of 7 rooms in good location; price $2,000.00, incumbrance $1,000.00. Will exchange equity on land east of Colorado Springs.

A good 3-room cottage, east side, lot 60x190, price $750.00; terms, $50.00 cash and balance $10.00 per month.

A fine residence property of 12 rooms close to college, house fully modern, corner lot, property leased at $720.00 per year. Make us an offer on this in cash.

A fine property of 7 rooms, modern, excepting heat, north end, large lot; price very low at $2,000.00; incumbrance $1,250.00, at 7 per cent. Terms, equity in cash. This is a bargain.

A 4-room house on west side, lot 50x250 feet, fine for chickens; price $1,100.00, terms part cash and balance easy payments.

A good 4-room house, west side, lot 25x140; price $750.00; terms, $50.00 cash, $100.00 in labor and balance $10.00 per month.

A good 4-room house in south end, lot 50x200, price $1,800.00. Will exchange for property closer in and pay some difference. What have you to offer?

We have houses to rent in all parts of the city. If there is anything you want or need in the real estate line it will pay you to call on us.

We write fire insurance. Call on us.

A. P. MARTIN & CO.

Phone 196. 126 East Pike's Peak Avenue.

BUSINESS CHANCES

GOOD CHANCE FOR INDUSTRIOUS MAN. FARMING PROPOSITION IN SAN LUIS VALLEY. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT WORK. INQUIRE OF

THE STATE REALTY CO.

25 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

BIG colony coming to locate on beet lands under the new reservoir north of town; fine land with water rights for sale or lease; easy terms; only one-half mile from town. The Fountain Land and Improvement Co., Fountain, Colo.

IF YOU have a business that you want to sell, call on us or drop a card and we will send a man around to see you. We are selling businesses of all kinds. THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO., 26-27 Exchange Bank Block.

STOCK companies incorporated. If you have stocks or bonds for sale, let me try to sell them for you. George M. Kellogg, Broker, 546 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

TELEGRAPHONE! Well, what's that? Something worth considering as an investment, surely. Write for particulars. Francis Shine, Gen. Agt., Elk Hotel.

FOR SALE—Established business in center of city. Stock and fixtures will invoice $4,500. Profits, $3,000 to $4,500 a year. Price, $4,000; about $2,200 cash; balance on time. No commission. P. O. Box 491.

WANTED—A good paying business from $1,500 to $2,500. Address M. I. C., care Gazette.

FOR RENT—A well located business room. M. L. Rhinehart, Fountain, Colo.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

PROF. MAX KAHN, teacher; 7 years state representative for Bernarr Macfadden. Dr. Tyrell's J. B. L. Cascade on sale. Phone 394. 126 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

DO YOU NEED MONEY? THEN SEE US.

THE STAR LOAN CO.

For, if you have permanent employment we have it for you just on your note.

NO MORTGAGES necessary.

NO PUBLICITY for you.

EASY terms, EASY payments, LIBERAL DISCOUNT if paid before due.

MONEY ON CHATTELS.

Room 25, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Phone 673.

MONEY to loan at lowest rates. NO DELAY.

Insurance written in companies of undisputed financial standing.

W. W. WILLIAMSON.

Tel. 476. 27 N. Tejon St.

WANTED TO LOAN—$3,000 on good real estate security; lowest rates; will loan $1,000 if desired. Call mornings, 9 o'clock. NORTON INVESTMENT CO., Suite 26-27 Midland Block.

WANTED—At once, a loan of $1,200; good security.

HARPER & SMALL, Colo. Bldg.

$25 TO $500 on furniture, pianos, horses, cattle; lowest rates. 55 Bank Bldg.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Colorado Springs, Colo., January 24, 1907.

Bids will be received by the City Clerk of the City of Colorado Springs, until 4 o'clock p. m. of February 4, 1907, for the construction, complete in place, of a concrete arch conduit over Shook's run, at Kiowa Street.

Plans and specifications may be obtained at the office of the City Engineer, City Hall.

A certified check for two hundred and sixty dollars ($260.00) must accompany each proposal.

A bond in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.00) for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder.

The City reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the City Council.

E. M. MACMILLAN, City Clerk.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of Isabella Mines company, for the election of trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of C. W. Burdick, Room 11, Kent block, in the city of Cheyenne, state of Wyoming, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, February 4th, 1907.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on the 24th day of January, 1907, and will reopen on the day after the final adjournment of the meeting.

W. T. DOUBT, Secretary.

THE PORTLAND GOLD MINING COMPANY OF WYOMING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., January 2, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Portland Gold Mining company of Wyoming, for the election of trustees and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be held at the office of the company, room 12 Kent block, with C. W. Burdick, in Cheyenne, Wyoming, at two (2) o'clock p. m., on Monday, February 4th, 1907.

Transfer books will be closed at noon, January 30, 1907, and reopened on the morning after the final adjournment of said meeting.

FRANK G. PECK, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Colo., January 2, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Portland Gold Mining company of Iowa, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, at the office of Saunders & Stewart, attorneys, rooms 308-310 Shugart block, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, at twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, February 4th, 1907.

Transfer books will be closed at noon, January 30, 1907, and reopened on the morning after the final adjournment of said meeting.

CHARLES V. TURNER, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING of THE GUANAJUATO REDUCTION & MINES COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to all stockholders of The Guanajuato Reduction & Mines Company having a right to vote, of the annual stockholders' meeting of said Company to be held at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the company in the Giddings Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1907, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Under the By-laws of the Company, stock cannot be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within five days next preceding the date of the meeting.

Dated January 2nd, 1907.

CHARLES F. DOWD, Secretary.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

READ CAREFULLY THESE BARGAINS—THEY WILL INTEREST YOU

RANCH PROPERTY

120-acre farm in Wilson county, Kansas, about 80 acres cultivated and 15 acres meadow, balance pasture. Pasture land is rough, balance smooth and level, small creek running through gives plenty of water—has a fine spring besides. 3-room house, stable and crib. One oil well that has produced many gallons; derrick and tank up. ½ mile from depot. Incumbrance $1,600 at 5 1-10 per cent. Price $[illegible].

[illegible] acres, [illegible] of Divide and C. M. R. R., about 60 acres fenced; good 4-room house, potato cellar, chicken house, barn for 6 horses; good well soft water; 35 acres in cultivation; 75 acres can be plowed; some small timber, large grove near house; raise good crops; land is rolling, with not a stone; good outside range and plenty of work for men and teams, near school house, store and postoffice.

Also 325 acres, 70 in timber; plenty running water; 50 acres in cultivation, new 8-room, 2-story house; nice yard; windmill and 50-gallon tank. Iron fence, ice house with ice.

400 acres 2½ miles north of Ordway, all under fence of 4 wires; 150 acres in cultivation; 100 acres in alfalfa, balance in small grain; 6-roomed house, 1½-story; good water right; Bob creek canal crosses corner of farm; good out range; located on public road; has 100-acre water right with Twin lakes; individual headgate. Price $8,000.

160 acres near Lakin, Kans. (Kearney county), 2½ miles from town.

160 acres, good 4-roomed house; barn for 7 head, not finished for 7 more; ice house, potato cellar; spring reservoir for stock and garden water; good well, 40 acres cultivated, balance pasture, plenty of water for stock, all fenced and x fenced, 3 wire—$1,600.

Also 120 acres, 30 acres cultivated; reservoir part finished, will hold 1 million gallons, springs, flood water supply ditch, plenty of stock water, fenced and x fenced, 3 wires, $7.50 per acre.

These two tracts join and can go together for $2,500.

2,500 acres, 5 miles north of Limon, all fenced, fine springs for stock water, good well and mill, 3-roomed house and one-roomed house; barn for 8 head, shed for 5,000 head sheep. Cuts 200 tons native hay. Price $7.50 to $10.00.

Also 160 acres, 22 miles east of city and 10 miles south Calhan well improved, big coal vein, big barn, good house, etc.

925 acres, 14 miles north of Colorado Springs. Fine 7-roomed house, hot and cold water, bath, cement cellars, 3 mantels, 1 barn 44x70, 18-foot posts, shingled and painted, all double floors, stone basement, stanchions for 24 head cattle, stalls for 6 head horses; granary, box stall 12x16; 1 cow stable 12x24, all double floors; stone foundation, 1 horse barn 40x60, room for 12 head; 2 box stalls, granary, feed space, stone foundation, 1 cattle shed 24x100, 2 hen houses, 1 cattle shed [illegible], tool house, wood and coal house 12x40, ice house, 1 bee house and 55 stands of bees, 4 small reservoirs; mineral springs, good well and windmill, 4 horses, 2 mowers, bull rake, horse fork and rake at each barn; binders, harness, wagons, plows, harrows and other machinery and tools complete for big farm. About 40 acres alfalfa; about 50 acres clover and timothy, about 120 acres in cultivation, about 3 acres in family orchard; all balance land in pasture—6 pastures, running water in each—also hog pasture.

All fenced with 3 and 4 wires. Incumbrance $2,500. Price $15,000.

320 acres 25 miles East Big Springs ranch on [illegible] Elbert county, 6 miles east El Paso county line, 48 miles due east of Colorado Springs.

320 acres, 6 houses, good barn, sheds, cribs, etc., all in cultivation, good wells and ample living water for stock, good fences. Jasper county, Iowa, 3½ miles southeast Colfax, $75 per acre. Wants improved southern Colorado lands in exchange.

160 acres 3½ miles south Swink, Colo.; sugar beet and alfalfa land, 100 acres in cultivation, fenced and x fenced, fair improvements. Water for 160 acres. Land just across road sold for $170 per acre. Price $[illegible].

225 acres in Yavapai county, Arizona, 3½ miles from Skull Valley P. O., 23 miles from Prescott. All fenced and cross fenced in first-class condition, 5-room house, large barn, corn cribs, chicken house and blacksmith shop. About 80 acres of nice, level farming land, very productive, and balance rough pasture land, partly covered with timber. About 125 head of cattle; 8 head of horses, wagon, harness and all necessary farming implements, blacksmith tools, etc. All goes at $5,000. Will exchange for Colorado Springs property or any property of equal value.

[illegible] acres in Sec. [illegible], R. [illegible], and [illegible] Sec. 12, T. [illegible], R. [illegible], Elbert county, unimproved, raw land; will trade. Consideration $8,000.

640 acres, Sec. 169, Block B. 2. Originally granted to Huston & Great Northern Railroad Co. Certificate 1,313,234; file 13,212, located 7 miles northeast of Groom, Gray county, Texas. All $11 per acre, $7,040.00; incumbrance $4,095, including seven notes of $585, payable annually at six per cent interest.

HOMESTEADS

WE HAVE SOME EXCEPTIONALLY WELL LOCATED HOMESTEADS TO WHICH WE WANT TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION. WHY STRUGGLE TO MAKE A LIVING ON HIGH-PRICED LAND, EACH YEAR'S END FINDING YOURSELF AT THE PLACE YOU STARTED, WHEN THE SAME AMOUNT OF WORK ON THIS NEW LAND WILL MAKE YOU INDEPENDENT IN A SHORT TIME.

EXCHANGES

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF EXCHANGES AND NO MATTER WHERE YOUR PROPERTY IS LOCATED WE CAN GET YOU A DEAL FOR IT. DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON OR COMMUNICATE WITH US IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF A HOME OR AN INVESTMENT.

CITY PROPERTY

5-room house and 2-room cottage in rear, electric light and water, lot 50x190, no incumbrance. Want to trade for four or five-room house in Denver, close in. Price $3,000.

4-room cottage, water, rents for $8.00. Incumbrance $[illegible], two years, 7 per cent. Price $[illegible].

4-room cottage, new, modern [illegible]. Will trade equity as part for larger house, $1,500.

9-room house, good repair, large rooms, water in house and outside toilet, lot 45x110, running from Manitou avenue to Waltham street. Incumbrance $600. Owner will pay or may be assumed. Can be paid at any time. Wants to exchange [illegible] property in either Los Angeles or San Diego, Cal., or would take a small fruit farm, with house, in vicinity of [illegible].

7-room house not quite finished but fit to live in, water in basement, cesspool, trees, lawn, lot 40x130; cost $2,100. Incumbrance $1,000, due last February. Want vacant lot or small house for equity. Price $1,800.00.

22 lots, Day addition, to exchange for Colorado Springs residence. Price equals $413 each. Price $18,000.

9 rooms, fully modern, full basement; two toilets, lawn, shade, garden; lot 50x190. Incumbrance $3,000 at 7 per cent; terms to suit, $6,500. Would take small home as part pay.

Six rooms and reception hall, thoroughly modern, lot 40x140, new barn, new cement walks, garden plot. Incumbrance $1,200 at 7 per cent, due March, 1907. Cash price $2,[illegible].

Also 5-room, new shingled, cottage; lot 50x125, nice lawn, cement walks, new barn, water in yard. Incumbrance $890 at 8 per cent. To exchange for Colorado ranch land. Cash price $1,400.

11 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, reception hall, pantry, furnace, barn, lawn, trees, garden plot, cement walks, nicely furnished. Will sell or trade in part furniture. Incumbrance $2,000 at 6 per cent. Price $8,500.

[illegible] rooms, reception hall, modern except heat, wired for light, cellar under all, 2 lots 50x167, east front, good barn, chicken house and corral, good fences, lawn, garden. Incumbrance between fifteen and sixteen hundred, payable monthly at $15 per month and interest at 8 per cent. Price $3,000.00. Would exchange for smaller home or ranch.

10 rooms, Bellaire cottage, opposite Mansions hotel, Manitou, on Manitou avenue; runs to High street, opposite Sunnyside hotel. Exchange for farm property, south or central Texas preferred. $8,500.00.

4 houses and barn, all rented, [illegible] about $[illegible] per day, but can be advanced fully 25 per cent, 100x190. Price $4,500.00. Wants exchange for land, north of Denver preferred.

7 rooms, modern except heat, nice mantel and fireplace, large basement, lot 50x120, fenced, coal and chicken house, trees. Incumbrance $650.00 at 7 per cent, 5 years. Price $2,500.00. To trade for Colorado land, raw or improved. Also owns clear residence lot in Omaha, Neb., that will put in to fix out a trade, at $400.00.

6-room brick house, modern except heat and closet, cost $3,200.00. Incumbrance $1,000.00 [illegible] preferred.

Lots 11 and 12, block 42, addition No. 1, town of Roswell. Wants exchange for land.

[illegible]-room [illegible] brick, range, hot and cold water, bath, basement, lot 17 and 13 feet 18, block 80, Owen Love & Quinby's 2d addition to West Colorado Springs. Incumbrance $1,000.00 at 8 per cent. Trade price $3,000.00. Exchange for land or stock.

6-rooms, electric light, hot and cold water on both floors, range, heater, good barn, lot 25x210, lawn, clear. Will exchange for smaller home, easy payments. Price $2,400.00.

5 rooms, cottage, bath, sewer, barn, fruit, garden, lawn, trees, walks, new, wired for lights and piped for furnace, south and west front. Price $2,500.00.

4 rooms on Manitou boulevard, Scholz & Eye addition, cement foundation, 2 rooms up and 2 down, water inside, adjoins city reservoir, south front, lawn. Trade for anything, $1,000.00.

7-room house, porcelain bath and wash bowls, hot and cold water, wired for lights, good cement basement, new plumbing, 45x190, big barn and shed, cement walks. Incumbrance $700 at 5½ per cent. Price $3,500.00.

2-story brick business house, consisting of storeroom, full basement and 7 living rooms upstairs. Price $10,000.00, with $3,500.00 at 5 per cent incumbrance. Also 8-room house, corner St. Vrain and El Paso, with cellar, etc., and 6-room house on lot adjoining, barn, chicken house, etc.; both are clear. Price for both, $5,000.00.

5-room, modern [illegible], lot 40x100. Incumbrance $1,200.00. $250.00 gets equity.

4 rooms, water at door, closet, walk, lot 45x140; rents for $13.50 per month. Incumbrance $200.00. Will exchange. $1,600.00.

7 rooms, modern except heat, cellar, lawn, garden, barn and hen house, fenced, 50x150. Price $1,600. Incumbrance $4,250.

7 rooms, modern except heat, barn, shade trees, all fenced, all in good condition, lot 50x100 feet. Incumbrance $1,400. Price $3,000. Incumbrance runs three years at 6 per cent.

4 lots and brick store, size 20x40 feet. Price $5,500. Clear of incumbrance. Will trade for land in California.

7-room house, lot 50x175 feet, located north. Wants to exchange for 5-room house close in.

21-room house with one lawn, lot 75x220 feet, all in first-class condition; fine rooming house. Price $15,000.00. Wants to exchange for improved land. Also 8-room house, strictly modern, new and very pleasantly arranged, lot 75x75 feet, on Wood avenue and Del Norte. Will also sell furniture. All in first-class condition. Until March 1st, $5,500. To exchange for improved land.

HEWITT & DUFFY

122½ EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

J. L. SCHAEFER

REAL ESTATE, INVESTMENTS, RENTS, LOANS AND INSURANCE.

Rooms 11 and 12, [illegible] East Pike's Peak Avenue.

$[illegible]—2,800 acres of rich land, in the Fountain Valley, 7 reservoirs, the largest covers 40 acres; 200 head of cattle, 1,000 acres can be irrigated.

$8,000.00, 24 acres in Delta County, Colorado; 5-room house, barn, fruit house; 1,200 peach trees, 500 apple trees, a profitable investment.

$3,500.00, 8-room modern house in the north end, south front, one-half block from car line.

$6,000.00, 8-room house, bath, large veranda, south front, and three 4-room houses, lot 120x225, large shade trees. This property is west of the Santa Fe R. R. and is a bargain.

$2,500.00, 6-room modern house except heat, lot 50x100, 20 large shade trees, large barn on street car line.

$600.00, 5-room house, lot 40x1[illegible].

Two horses, surrey, harness and one-seated buggy for sale.

FOR EXCHANGE

160 acre farm in northern Missouri, 12 miles from county seat, 2½ miles R. R. station; 6-room house, barn and other out buildings; 43 acres in bearing orchard; all kinds of fruits, all in cultivation except 40 acres in timber; will exchange for Springs income property; for fuller information call at office as the owner will be here for the next three days.

THE STAR LOAN CO.

Will Loan YOU Money

$10 TO $100

IF you are a regular employe in a permanent employment,

ON EASY TERMS — IN SMALL PAYMENTS

NO PUBLICITY — NO MORTGAGES

AND THUS ENABLE YOU

TO PAY that little DEBT and save you worry.

TO INVEST that little amount which will surely bring profits

TO TAKE that little VACATION you so much need.

TO HELP that one near and dear to you.

TO GIVE you a lift in your BUSINESS.

TO DO THE THOUSAND AND ONE THINGS you might do IF YOU HAD THE MONEY.

TRY US

AND FIND US COURTEOUS, RELIABLE, SOUNDLY [illegible]

ROOM 25 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Or by appointment after [illegible]

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$1.00 DOWN, 50 CENTS PER WEEK

LAKE PARK ADDITION

FRONTING ON COSTILLA, CIMARRON, MORENO, CEDAR AND HANCOCK STS.

NOT MANY OF THESE CHOICE LOTS ARE LEFT AND IN ORDER TO GET THE BEST IT WILL BE WELL TO CALL AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE

Having bought all the remaining lots in the LAKE PARK Addition, we offer them for sale on easy payments—ranging in price from $325 to $450 each. This is one of the sightliest locations in Colorado Springs, commanding an uninterrupted view of the city and mountains and considering the matter of public improvements among which are the PROSPECT LAKE and Costilla street car lines, stepping in the midst of these lots, telephone, electric lights city water accessible to every lot, and a fine public school building makes this the most desirable moderate-priced residence property in Colorado Springs.

To induce the early purchase of a limited number of lots we have made arrangements without additional cost to the purchaser, to sell these beautiful lots on the easy plan of $1.00 each, and balance 50 cents per week most of these lots have cement walks and streets in grade.

We have sold other additions in this way and the best references we can give is our satisfied customers. We see no reason why this should not be the Capitol Hill of Colorado Springs.

THE SUN REALTY COMPANY

23½ NORTH TEJON STREET

FRANK COTTEN, Pres. J. D. THOMAS, Vice-Pres. N. W. TERRELL, Treas. RALPH GARLICK, Secretary.

A. J. LAWTON

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

I am agent for the two land companies owning nearly all the vacant lots and some improved property in

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS

which lies close to the largest industries in Colorado Springs, the Golden Cycle Mill, Portland Mill and Midland Shops, and is located north and south of Colorado Avenue, as well as on the avenue.

For further information call at

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Real Estate, Investments

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE CARE OF PROPERTY FOR NON-RESIDENTS. COLLECTING RENTS, PAYING TAXES AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS, INSURING, SELLING, IMPROVING, ETC. OUR FACILITIES FOR ABOVE WORK ARE UNEXCELLED.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION. IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY IN PUEBLO ABOUT WHICH YOU DESIRE ANY INFORMATION WE WILL BE PLEASED TO SERVE YOU, WITHOUT CHARGE.

Watch Pueblo Grow

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

459 A. FARMING and grazing land; fenced and cross fenced; good small house; stalls for 8 head of horses. There is about 250 a. A No. 1 farming land on this place. This is one of the biggest bargains we have to offer you. Only $7 per a. This land is worth $10.00. Present owner is a nonresident, and is not aware of the advance in land. We will take you out and show you this if you are looking for a bargain.
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

FOR SALE—Stock and dairy ranch, 703 a.; 100 a. cultivated; 40 head of Holstein cattle; dairy outfit; work and driving horses; good six-room house; cement cellar; ice house, barns and all other necessary outbuildings. All goes for $8,000. Close to a good town.
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

FOR SALE at a bargain, 320 a. farm, 1 mile from a good town, east of Colo. Springs, at only $10.00 a. This place is worth $15 a. Present owner wants to leave and is willing to make a sacrifice to make a quick sale. $2,000 can remain on this place. Let us show you this.
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

300 A.; 125 a. cultivated; 8-r. house, stable for 16 horses and all other necessary outbuildings. We can sell you this for only $9 a. if you are quick about it.
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

FOR SALE—Nine-room, modern residence on Colo. Ave., at a bargain, $5,000.
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a good six-room residence and blacksmith shop in one of the best towns in the state, in a good farming county. All goes at $2,500.
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

160 A. FARMING land; 50 a. broken; small house and barn; good well water. A bargain at $950.
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

FOR SALE—On Colo. Ave., at a bargain, 5-room cottage, $2,400; $300 cash required.
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

6-ROOM cottage on Colo. Ave.; modern but heat; $800 cash, bal. on easy monthly payments.
WARNER & MILLER,
1012 Colo. Ave.

We make loans, write insurance.

FOR SALE at a bargain, 8-room house, furnace, range, bath; lot, 50x190. See owner on premises, 807 E. Costilla St.

SNAP—7-room house, north, on installments; also irrigated ranch. Munro, West Kiowa.

G. C. EVANS

419 Santa Fe Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

FOR SALE—840 acres of first-class ranch land, with abundance of water from private source; also ditch and natural springs; only half mile from railroad station; close to Pueblo, Colo.; large amount of open range adjoining and dependent upon the water upon this 840 acres; absolutely clear title. If sold at once, will sell for $4 per acre; terms, half cash, balance on reasonable terms, or will give liberal discount for cash. No triflers need apply.

Ranch of 800 acres, first-class land; plenty of water; private ditch, must be sold at once to settle estate; 14 miles from Pueblo. Will sell for $10.00 per acre on time.

SEVERAL large ranches for sale upon easy terms. All have large acreage of alfalfa and plowed ground.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS.

A BARGAIN in a new drophead Singer machine; one that was sold and taken back.
Seven-drawer Domestic machine, with attachments, for $10 cash.
BIRD PIANO CO.,
11 N. Tejon.

SOME FAMOUS WOMAN DOCTORS.

From the New York Globe.

Undoubtedly the doyenne of lady doctors of today is Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, M. D., who received the first medical degree ever conferred upon a woman in the United States. This clever lady was born in Bristol, but when she was quite a girl her family emigrated to America, where for a time she followed the profession of a teacher. Having become qualified as a doctor, Miss Blackwell went to reside in Paris, and later on established a practice in New York, where she founded a hospital and a medical school for women. Since 1869 she has lived in England, and has been an active participator in many sociological and medical reforms. She is the author of numerous works on hygiene and kindred subjects, and is devoted to traveling and the study of books.

The story of how Miss Blackwell determined to become a doctor is an extremely interesting one. A great friend of hers, who was suffering from an insurable disease, first put the idea into her head; but for a long time she was strongly opposed to it, as she was far too nervous to go in for anything so exacting as the science of medicine. One day, however, some one jokingly brought Miss Blackwell a cockchafer as a subject for dissection, and after a severe struggle with her emotions the future M. D. consented to operate. From that time forward her mind was made up; and, although she met with countless obstacles, she overcame them all, and lived to see herself acclaimed by press and public as a leading light in the profession she had chosen.

Perhaps the lady doctor who is best known to the younger generation is Mrs. Garrett Anderson. At the age of 24, when she was Miss Elizabeth Garrett, she began to study medicine at the Middlesex hospital, and obtained her M. D. degree in Paris in 1870. The same year she was elected a member of the London school board, and shortly afterward married Mr. Anderson, of the Orient line of steamships. She has attended a large number of distinguished patients, and is a clever speaker and a brilliant writer. Mrs. Anderson once made a strange admission to the effect that whenever she appealed to people for any charitable purpose, she always favored ladies who were recently widowed, as she found them the readiest listeners and the most willing to subscribe. A man having written to her to ask whether gout was within her province, as he would like her to call upon him to prescribe for his case, Dr. Anderson replied as follows: "Dear Sir—Gout is strictly within my province, but men are not. Yours, etc."

Although she is a fully qualified physician, it is as a writer of fiction that Miss Arabella Kenealy prefers to shine. When quite a girl she was greatly interested in the healing art, that she was only 18 when she decided to become a doctor. She never wavered in her purpose, and finally reached her longed-for goal. Her most popular book, "Dr. Janet of Harley Street," contains a good many of her own experiences and the story was so successful that she turned her attention almost solely to literature. Dr. Kenealy is a daughter of the late Edward Vaughan Kenealy, who figured in the celebrated Tichborne trial as the defender of Arthur Orton, the bogus claimant to the Tichborne estates.

Among distinguished medical women, Dr. Mary Scharlieb, M. D., holds a prominent place. She is a native of Lancashire and married a barrister who was elevated to the Indian bench. It was while living in India that Mrs. Scharlieb first became attracted to medicine, and she was one of the first four women to receive a medical training in that country. She is an expert surgeon, having obtained her M. S. degree in 1896. Dr. Scharlieb has a large practice, and some years ago successfully performed a serious operation on Miss Marie Corelli, the famous novelist.—M. A. P.

BEASTS OF INDIA BOLDER.

Fewer Fatalities From Snake Bite Are Reported, However, for 1905.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

The number of persons killed in India in 1905 by wild beasts was 2,054, as against 2,157 in the previous year, and the number of deaths reported from snake bite (21,797) is also a little smaller than that of 1904.

A feature of the 1905 returns is the increase in the number of deaths, both of human beings and cattle, attributed to leopards. These beasts seek their prey more readily than they used to do in the neighborhood of villages. The fact that more licenses to possess firearms were held in 1905 than in the previous year may be noticed, but it has long been recognized that it is impossible to discover any relation between the number of [illegible] in native hands and the number of deaths from wild beasts.

During 1905 more dangerous wild beasts were killed than in 1904. The official [illegible] ures are: Tigers, 1,355; leopards, [illegible] bears, 2,236; wolves, 2,016, and hyenas, [illegible] Well-known man-eating tigers were [illegible] in several districts. A regular [illegible] against wolves has been carried on in parts of the central provinces, where these brutes are most numerous and most troublesome.

To the success of the campaign no doubt may be attributed the great decrease in the number of persons killed by wolves in 1904, 244; in 1905, only 183. Before dismissing this subject it is worth noting that the Bengal government in September last offered a special reward of 300 rupees for a maneating tiger which killed seven persons last year in Goalpara forest, Singbhum district. The ordinary reward for a tiger is 50 rupees.

RAISING HORSES IN COLORADO

Written for The Gazette by Professor W. L. Carlyle, Dean of Agriculture.

To anybody at all familiar with the character of the climate, soil, grasses, grains and water supply of this state, it is very apparent that Colorado is peculiarly adapted for the rearing of nearly all classes of horses in their greatest perfection. None of our domestic animals are so active by nature as the horse and none require so much of open air exercise in order to develop in most perfect form.

In Colorado the climate is mild in winter with a dry bracing atmosphere and oceans of bright warm sunshine, stimulating the appetite and quickening the vital forces to the greatest extent through the abundance of exercise they may obtain in the open air in perfect comfort.

In summer, the nights are cool and the extreme heat so prevalent in many of the states of the Union is here unknown. Flies are not troublesome and mosquitoes are almost unheard of.

The soil is of granitic origin and possessed of a superabundance of potash, phosphoric acid and other salts so important in building up that bony frame work which will endure the stress and the strain and the wear and tear of the most severe service. The surface of much of our pasture land is dry and the character of the soil is gritty, wearing the feet of the young horses rapidly, causing increased flow of blood to these most vital parts of the anatomy, thereby building up a dense, tough wall and sole to the foot that cannot be equalled in the horses raised in any other section of the world outside of our own Rocky Mountain region. Nor are these the only respects in which the character of the soil and the nature of the climate promote the development of the greatest perfection in our horses. The grasses and grains of Colorado grow under these conditions and are peculiarly rich in flesh-forming and bone producing material. The native grasses of the Rocky Mountain regions when analyzed by the chemists show an exceedingly high percentage of nitrogenous compounds that go to build up muscles, tendons and fibrous tissues generally. This character of feed combined with out-of-door exercise every day in the year insures a development of bone and muscle in our horses that cannot be excelled in any portion of the globe.

Water Supply Is Pure.

The water supply for the live stock of Colorado is of the purest and best. Coming as it does directly from the melting snows of the mountains, its coldness insures it against the myriads of bacteria that infest the warm insipid streams of the east. No other factor in the environment of our live stock is of greater importance than a supply of pure wholesome water for drinking purposes.

With all these natural conditions in such perfection for the production of high-class horses of all kinds, it is not surprising that this great state should have had to import hundreds of horses of almost all kinds during the past year from the east as well as from the west. Horses of all kinds and classes can be bred and reared more cheaply and of better quality in Colorado than they can in any other state in the Union.

The brood mares where required may be made to earn their keep and the young stock can be pastured on alfalfa under all conditions where desired with no danger from bloat or other digestive troubles. There are few, if any, farms in Colorado that do not have some land that cannot be cultivated to advantage and may be utilized to excellent advantage in rearing good young horses. Then why should we not produce horses for exporting beyond our borders instead of importing them by the car load to supply our home demand? Within the past year, one of the large mercantile houses in Denver had to send to Chicago to procure a high-class team of draft horses and paid $1,300 for the pair, besides the freight and other expenses incident to bringing them into the state. It is a deplorable fact that the farmers and stock men of Colorado are not fully awake to the possibilities lying before them in this direction.

Demand for Good Horses.

There is a good demand at the present time for all classes of horses in the west and there will always be a good demand for good horses of certain classes. Before engaging in the business of breeding and rearing horses a man should make a careful study of the conditions and environments to ascertain if possible which class will be the best adapted, first, to the general farm practice; second, the character of the soil and pasturage; and third and most important, to the qualifications he possesses in himself to breed, handle, develop and care for any particular class or type.

As a general rule, the draft horse is the cheapest and most satisfactory animal for the average farmer to produce. Other things being equal, this class of horses can be raised more cheaply with less trouble and will bring almost as good a price on the market at the present time as any other type.

OBSTACLES TO AVOID.

The greatest obstacles in the way of our [illegible] of good draft horses in [illegible] at the present time are two in [illegible]. First, the class of draft mares [illegible] the farmers of this state that [illegible] be used as foundation stock, are [illegible] suitable for this purpose. As a [illegible] they lack in size, are poor in quality and altogether unsuitable. In the second place, the stallions that are available for service are of a class that are not desired in the east and are sent out here by the importers where our farmers generally are not discriminating in their judgment and may be more easily taken in than the more wary individual of the east. There is, however, a general interest being manifested in the production of high-class draft horses throughout the entire state and with the unexcelled facilities for the production of this class of horses at a lower cost than it can be done in any section of the east, there is bound to be a great improvement in the type of horses produced.

A second class of horses that are in demand at the present time at fairly remunerative prices are known as "expressers" in this country and are exported in very great numbers to Europe where they are known as "bussers" or "trammers." This class of horses is what may be termed in this country as "misfits." The farmer in attempting to produce a draft horse from small mares by the use of ordinary draft stallions is not successful in getting size and weight enough in the offspring for a draft horse, but frequently if the sire and dam are of good quality, he will produce an excellent work horse weighing from 1,200 to 1,350 pounds. This animal is very useful on the farms and ranches of Colorado, but when put upon the market, the demand is not always equal to the supply and consequently the prices rule very low and there is little profit in producing them.

In the realm of the trotter or pacer it is a very rare exception that we find a farmer in this or in any other state who has the means, the time or the knowledge to produce speed horses. Far better would it be for him to leave the production of this class to the wealthy people, who have ambition to gratify and money to burn and who can afford the luxury of producing a plaything.

REAR COACH HORSES.

There is, however, a class of horses of which the supply is never equal to the demand, and the prices obtained for choice individuals are far in advance of that received for representatives of any other type. This is the carriage or coach horse. The people of the United States for the past ten years have been importing from Europe approximately $1,000,000 worth of stallions annually in an attempt to secure breeding stock that would produce horses to supply this demand. In the main the results of these commendable efforts on the part of our importers have been miserable failures. During the past summer, I had the privilege of spending several months in the leading horse districts of Europe investigating this class of horses and the system of breeding followed in producing them. About 600 of the so-called French coach horses were exhibited at the National horse show at Paris in the early part of June this year. I was greatly interested in watching the awarding of premiums in the classes for these horses and in studying the types that were selected by the officers in charge of the Government breeding studs of France. In company with several of the leading horsemen of America, you can imagine our suprise to find that the carriage type of horse as desired in this country is not at all favored by the French breeders and government directors of horse breeding.

FRENCH TYPE NOT SATISFACTORY.

The government of France spends approximately $400,000 annually in developing their horse breeding interests. A very large proportion of this money is used for the purpose of encouraging the production of cavalry mounts and the remainder of it for the improvement of artillery and draft horses. As may be readily understood a horse suitable for the high class carriage demands in America is very unsuitable as a cavalry mount. The French cavalry require horses of a good deal of quality, plenty of endurance, but with a low and long gait and the very reverse of the high, graceful carriage action which is so absolutely necessary for the demands in this country. In studying the breeding of these so-called French coach horses, imagine our surprise to find that they were of a conglomerate mixture of English thoroughbred, Arab, English hackney and the common or native mares of northeastern France. Very few, if any, of them are bred in line, the result being that where stallions of this breeding are imported and mated with our mares, a single individual stallion may produce colts that vary all the way from the small Arab to the coarse and ungainly native mares of France.

IMPORTERS HAVE FAILED.

It has always been a matter of surprise to the breeders of light horses in America why the French coach horses when so good in themselves seldom if ever have been able to reproduce their desirable qualities in their offspring when mated with high-class carriage mares in this country. The above described system as practiced in France is responsible for this disappointment on the part of our breeders, who are attempting to produce high class horses by the use of French coach sires. The German coach horses which are being introduced in this country are of very much the same character as the French coach, except that they are much more coarse and ungainly, but have not the same indiscriminate system of breeding back of them. They also are produced largely for military purposes and for farm work, and the breeding of them is carried on under the supervision of the German government, which appropriates an even larger amount of money annually than does France for the breeding of horses. The Germans, however, require a larger and stronger horse for military services than does the French government. The German coach horses that are imported to this country lack quality and finish as well as style and speed. The only use to which they should be put in our breeding work in America is in the production of general utility horses when crossed with our common or native mares. For this purpose they are very useful, but the rearing of this class will never be very profitable.

Hackney Is Good Type.

The English hackney comes very much more nearly filling the bill for the production of high class American carriage horses than those found in any other European country. The great difficulty [illegible], however, by American importers in securing choice animals of this breed and the enormous prices demanded for them is almost prohibitive and constitute the principal reasons why more of this breed are not imported. It is not an uncommon thing for English breeders of hackneys to ask and to receive $10,000 for a single horse. This price, as may readily be seen, is absolutely prohibitive of our investing largely in this type of breed. Owing to the great demand for carriage horses which is constantly increasing as our people grow in wealth, two years ago representatives of the Colorado State Agricultural college asked congress for a small appropriation to procure foundation stock for the purpose of building up and establishing in this country a type of American carriage horse that would supply this demand. The appropriation was duly made and through the department of agriculture, our State Agricultural College and Experiment Station have established a small stud of breeding mares and a stallion at Fort Collins where they form a small nucleus that will eventually serve to fully develop and fix this type of American horses as our own great national breed of useful horses.

AMERICA DEMANDS SPEED.

The American people are different from any other people on earth. They are more energetic, move more quickly, and consequently must have horses with the same characteristics. Our people demand a decidedly different type of horse for carriage work than they are able to buy from the breeders of the old world. Our ideal carriage horse has more speed, more style and more finish than does the European horse. We want a horse that will get over a great deal of ground in little time and suffer little fatigue, a horse with great endurance combined with great natural beauty, style and action.

With these features in view, the committee appointed by the government to establish this foundation stud for the building up of an American type of carriage horses, finally decided that selected individuals from the standard-bred trotters were the most promising material for the work. As it was a distinctly American proposition, the committee decided to confine purchases to American-bred horses exclusively, and the horses secured are largely standard-bred of approved carriage type. We believe that this action is justified from the fact that some of the best representatives of this breed are being imported every year by the breeders of France, England, Austria, Italy and Russia for the purpose of mating with their stock in the production of driving horses.

UNIFORMITY DESIRABLE.

The American trotter is possessed of phenomenal speed, a vast amount of nerve force and endurance, but is sadly dificient in uniformity of type, size, style and beauty, and is an undesirable carriage horse in many ways. There is a small percentage, however, of these trotting bred horses that possess size, style, quality and finish, and with suitable training, may be made to utilize their superabundance of nerve force in high, frictionless and graceful action at the expense of some of their speed. This is the type that the committee has selected, and will continue to select in the establishing of the American carriage horse. At present we have in our stud twenty mares and one stallion; eighteen of these mares have been on the farm about twenty months. Fourteen colts have been reared this year as the initial crop. The individuality of these colts is such as would indicate great promise for the future success of the experiment. Some of them, of course, trace their characteristics back to their mixed ancestry, and do not show the desired amount of substance, style, graceful action and quality. These will be weeded out and disposed of and the more perfect types will be kept in the stud for the continuance of the experiment.

HAVE REGISTRY SYSTEM.

It is planned to establish and maintain a registry system which will keep this blood pure when once the type is fixed. The high-class stallion colts will be distributed throughout the carriage horse breeding district of America, the ownership of them being held by the government and the college. When such mares as are possessed of suitable characteristics have been secured in these districts they will be mated with stallions of approved type, and their issue of the type desired will be recorded in the stud book. As an instance of what may be accomplished in a short time in this direction, I may state that at the time the stallion Carmon was secured from Mr. Thomas Lawson, Red Cloud, another of his stallions, was sent into one of the best horse breeding districts in America and the get of this horse is now, at 7 months old, showing such an amount of substance, style and action that they are being picked up by horse dealers who will develop them as a matter of speculation into high class carriage horses. It is surely a matter of congratulation to the people of Colorado, and should be a great encouragement to our breeders, that the naturally superior conditions prevailing in this state should have been the principal reason for locating the stud here. The federal government has conceded that without question this is the location most suited for the development of this new type. If the people of this state could but realize the great natural advantages which surround them for the development of high-class horses, this state would soon be reaping the harvest from the production of horses that would excel that received from the sugar beets, the lamb feeding, the fruit raising, or any other agricultural industry in the state.

Nothing is much worse for the face than steaming which is so unwisely advised by many beauty doctors. It is true that it softens the skin and seems to give it a delicacy that is an improvement for the time being, but the bad effects are not long in following. It makes the pores large and the flesh flabby and in time has about the same effect on the face that constant laundry work has on the hands.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

No. NORTH FOR DENVER.
16—From Ouray, Gunnison, Salida, Leadville and Glenwood .... 4:50 am
6—From Salt Lake & Pac. Coast .. 8:23 am
12—From St. Louis, K. C., Pueblo 10:15 am
2—From St. Louis & Pac. Coast .. 2:05 pm
10—From Pueblo and Canon City .. [illegible] pm
14—From Trinidad and Pueblo .... 6:15 pm
4—From Salt Lake & Pac. Coast .. 7:28 pm

SOUTH AND WEST FROM DENVER.
15—For Ouray, Gunnison, Salida, and Leadville .... 12:15 am
5—For Salt Lake & Pac. Coast .. 11:05 am
1—For Salt Lake, St. Louis and Pacific Coast .... 12:10 pm
9—For Canon City and Pueblo .... 4:10 pm
7—For Pueblo, Alamosa, Durango 4:30 pm
11—For Kan. City and St. Louis 6:30 pm
3—For Salt Lake & Pac. Coast .. 10:25 pm

MANITOU BRANCH TRAINS.

No.	Lv. Colo. Spgs.	No.	Lv. Manitou.
42	7:[illegible] am	44	[illegible] am
45	11:30 am	46	[illegible]
47	7:00 pm	48	6:25 pm

COLORADO & SOUTHERN.

119 E. Pike's Peak Avenue.
Phone Main 164.
Effective Sunday, October 14.

NORTHBOUND.
No. 10 for Denver .... 5:40 am
No. 8 for Denver .... 6:55 am
No. 601 for Denver .... 11:45 am
No. 7 for Denver .... 1:00 pm
No. 603 for Denver .... 3:45 pm
No. 2 for Denver .... 6:45 pm
No. 11 for Denver .... 7:05 pm

SOUTHBOUND.
No. 608 for Pueblo .... 6:40 am
No. 3 for Pueblo .... 10:20 am
No. 2 for Pueblo and south .... 2:35 pm
No. 602 for Pueblo .... 6:35 pm
No. 6 for Pueblo .... 10:30 pm
G. H. LOGAN, Commercial Agent.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

No. LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS.
No. 42—Rocky Mountain Limited, For Omaha and Chicago ... 10:10 am
No. 10—Eastern Fast Mail, for Kansas City .... 2:30 pm
No. 28—Southeastern Express, for Kansas City, St. Louis and Southeast .... 7:50 pm
No. 6—Eastern Express, for Omaha and Chicago .... 9:40 pm
No. 5—For Pueblo .... 8:35 am
No. 9—For Pueblo .... 2:00 pm
No. 41—For Pueblo .... 9:45 pm

ARRIVE AT COLORADO SPRINGS.
No. 5—Colorado Express, from Chicago and Omaha .... 7:30 am
No. 27—Western Express, from St. Louis, Kansas City and Southeast .... 3:15 am
No. 29—Colorado Flyer, from Kansas City .... 11:25 am
No. 3—For Pueblo .... 11:25 am
No. 41—Rocky Mountain Limited, from Chicago and Omaha .. 9:40 pm
No. 42—From Pueblo .... 10:30 am
No. 10—From Pueblo .... 2:20 pm
No. 6—From Pueblo .... 8:35 pm
All meals in dining cars. Through sleepers and chair cars on all trains.
W. W. WOOD, City Passenger Agent.
2 Pike's Peak Avenue.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

(MIDLAND ROUTE.)
Leave Colorado Springs:
No. 5—For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast (A., T. & S. F.-C. & S. Depot) .... 11:55 am
No. 3—For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast (A., T. & S. F.-C. & S. Depot) .... 11:30 pm
No. 8—For Victor and Cripple Creek (D. & R. G. Depot) .... 6:55 pm
Arrive Colorado Springs.
No. 4—From Pacific Coast, Grand Junction, Glenwood, Aspen (A., T. & S. F.-C. & S. Depot) 6:55 pm
No. 6—From Grand Junction, Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville (A., T. & S. F.-C. S. Depot) .... 5:20 am
No. 8—From Cripple Creek, Victor and Ute Pass Points (D. & R. G. Depot) .... 10:12 am
C. S. BROWNE, General Agent.
No. 9 N. Tejon St.

SANTA FE.

October 16, 1906.
Union Station, East Pike's Peak Ave.
No. NORTH FOR DENVER.
5—From Chicago and California 6:55 am
13—From Colorado Midland ...... 7:45 am
607—Denver Express .... 11:45 am
1—Colorado Fast Flyer .... 1:20 pm
607—From Pueblo and East ...... 5:45 pm
3—Denver Express .... 5:55 pm
11—From Colorado Midland ...... 7:05 pm
EAST BOUND AND CALIFORNIA.
608—For Chicago and Kan. City .. 6:40 am
4—Kansas City Flyer .... 10:00 am
12—To Colorado Midland Ry. .... 11:45 am
2—For Pueblo .... 2:35 pm
603—California Lim. and Chicago .. 6:35 pm
6—For Chicago, K. C., El Paso .. 10:00 pm
16—To Colorado Midland Ry. .... 11:00 pm
C. C. HOYT,
18 N. Tejon St. City Pass. Agt.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive. Depart.
9:25 am—St. Louis, Sedalia, K. C., St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita and Hot Springs, Ark., daily .... 7:05 pm
1:05 pm—Fast Mail, St. Louis, Hot Spgs., Sedalia, K. C., St. Joe, Atchison, L'worth, daily 1:05 pm

THE CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD.

Midland Terminal Ry.
Via Colo. Midland. Out of Colo. Springs.
No. WEST BOUND.
11—Leave Colorado Springs .... [illegible]
Arrive Cripple Creek .... [illegible] pm
EAST BOUND.
8—Leave Cripple Creek .... 7:15 am
Arrive Colorado Springs .... [illegible] am

COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RY.

(The Short Line.)
No. WEST BOUND.
1—Daily, leaves Colo. Springs .. 10:30 am
Arrives Cripple Creek .... 1:20 pm
EAST BOUND.
4—Daily, leaves Cripple Creek .... 3:00 pm
Arrives Colo. Spgs. .... 6:00 pm
Through trains of day coaches and observation cars between Denver, Cripple Creek and Victor are run over the C. & S. Ry. to and from Colorado Springs.
Short Line trains arrive and depart from Santa Fe station, Colorado Springs. City Ticket Office, 119 Pike's Peak avenue.

KENTUCKIANS ARE NOT ALL COLONELS

From the [illegible].

[illegible] John W. Yerkes [illegible] title of colonel. The fact that he hails from Kentucky and is [illegible] addressed by [illegible] gives but [illegible].

"Every time [illegible] colonel," said Mr. Yerkes, "I turn around and address him as general or admiral. This city of Washington is just about the worst place I was ever in for titles. You can't find the plain American citizen here. It is general, admiral, colonel, captain, or Mr. Secretary, Mr. Commissioner, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Attorney General. Why, even the colored help around the Treasury department address each other as Mr. Messenger or Mr. Elevator Conductor.

"One day, soon after I reached Washington, I was in my office talking with a crowd of congressmen and in walked old Admiral Watson. As he opened the door he shouted: 'Hello, John, how are you?' I leaped up from my chair and rushed forward to greet him. 'Admiral,' I cried, 'I could just hug you for calling me that. Please do it again. [illegible]

MINING EXPERTS SAY

that there is $1,000,000,000 worth of copper ore now in sight in the Ely, Nevada, mining district, the most wonderful copper deposits known in America.

The Nevada-Ely Copper Company, composed of Colorado Springs men, has secured 200 acres of land in the best part of the copper district. This property is surrounded by developed and proven copper properties. The copper deposits in this district are found in a blanket formation underlying the surface at a depth of from 50 to 150 feet. Shafts have been sunk into these copper beds 1,000 feet, and they have not entered the bottom of the ore. They have drifted in all directions several hundred feet, and have not reached the sides of the ore.

This large blanket of ore is in a sulphide form, being soft and very easily mined. And so far has averaged about 4 per cent in copper.

Experts claim, at the present prices of copper, that where there are convenient facilities for treatment, ore carrying 1½ per cent copper can be profitably handled.

Millionaire copper men and others are at present expending several million dollars in the erection of smelters and mills at Ely for the purpose of treating these copper deposits, and it is estimated that within time they will be treating 25,000 tons of this copper ore per day at Ely.

It has been known for several years that some day Ely, Nevada, would rank first among the large copper producing districts of America. As far back as twenty-five years ago the old miners of that section mined only the richest of this ore, taking some to San Francisco for treatment. Only ninety days ago was the railroad built into Ely from Cobre, on the main line of the Southern Pacific from Ogden to San Francisco. Up to this time Ely was 140 miles from the railroad. So one can see how impracticable it was to treat these large bodies of ore at a profit. At present, every train carries a load of people into Ely and the population is increasing at the rate of several hundred a week, and development is being pushed as rapidly as labor and material can be obtained.

The Nevada-Ely Copper company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, par value $1.00 each, fully paid and non-assessable; 800,000 shares of this stock has been placed in the treasury for development purposes. We are offering for sale a small amount of this stock at a very low price to local people. We have already sold to home people 300,000 shares of the above stock, and will offer for sale a small amount more of this stock at the low price of 5 cents per share.

Our Mr. McClain, together with Mr. John Little, are now on their way to Ely to arrange for drilling in the property and active development work. As soon as this work is commenced our stock should rapidly rise in value, as stock in property immediately adjoining us is selling at $6.50 per share, and other stocks in the vicinity are selling at from $1.00 to $20.00 per share.

The following are a few of the present quotations of stock in the Ely, Nevada, district:

Cumberland Ely Copper Co., $14.00 per share
Giroux Ely Consolidated Copper Co., $14.50 per share
Ely Central Copper Co., $6.50 per share
Ely Turner Copper Co., $5.00 per share
Colorado Ely Copper Co., $3.00 per share
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., $19.00 per share
Ely Nevada Copper Co., $1.75 per share
Butte Ely Copper Co., $3.00 per share
Ely Copper Co., $1.00 per share

Stock in the Nevada Ely in the same location is offered at ONLY FIVE CENTS PER SHARE. Expert mining men say that the property of the Nevada Ely Co. is one of the most favorably located in the district, and that when properly developed it should pay dividends to stockholders for hundreds of years.

A. D. Myer, the man who made himself a millionaire in the Mohawk mine, at Goldfield, Nevada, has recently purchased a large block of land near our property at Ely, and in a personal interview with members of this company, he stated that he considers Ely district copper properties one of the best mining investments in the country, and has already begun development work on a large scale.

We have in our office a large map of this copper district, showing the location of our property, and views of Ely and the surrounding country; also statements of the best mining engineers and their opinions on this great copper district which we will gladly show to any one interested. Subscriptions are now being taken for this stock at our office.

Yates & McClain

15, 16, 17, 18, 18½ El Paso Building — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO — Telephone Main 270

Homes

The bungalows illustrated here are all built for homes. Only the best of lumber, plaster, hardware, paints, varnishes, brick and stone are used in their construction, and all work is done by day labor under our personal supervision by skilled workmen.

OUR LOCATION

north and northeast is the finest residence section of Colorado Springs.

$100 DOWN, $15 PER MONTH.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH.

Large rooms, wide eaves and broad porches are the attractive features of this cottage. The finish is in natural pine and waxed mission stain, floors are polished, walls tinted and the best of plumbing installed. A very handsome china closet with leaded glass doors and windows of the same pattern on either side takes up one side of the dining room. The colonial brick fireplace and diamond paned windows makes this ideal bungalow complete.

$75 DOWN, $15 PER MONTH.

Buys this charming bungalow of three large rooms and bath. The most delightful feature of this cottage is the large living room, 16x26, (finished with box oak) with its open fireplace built of peachblow stone. The bedroom and bath is finished with white enamel. There are two clothes closets, pantry, large porch at rear, screened in and broad porch across the entire front. There are electric lights, bookcase and drug cabinet.

A Typical Bungalow, built by Hastings-Allen Co.

You may select any one of our many desirable lots and we will build you a cottage to just meet your needs, and sell you house and lot on small monthly payments.

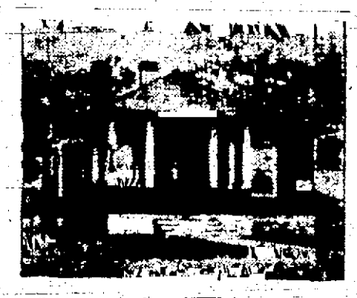
$15 Down, $5 Per Month
will purchase a cottage of two rooms, south end.

$50 Down, $10 Per Month
buys one of five large rooms and cellar on west side.

$100 DOWN, $18 PER MONTH.

FIVE ROOMS, BATH AND CELLAR.

This cottage has a most excellent floor plan and the windows of leaded bevel plate glass are particularly attractive. The floors are polished, the walls tinted, bath room and kitchen have enameled tiled wainscot and best of open nickel and porcelain plumbing. There are china closets, drug and kitchen cabinets, fireplace, etc. The finish is in natural pine and mission oak.



$100 DOWN, $17 PER MONTH.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH.

This delightful cottage faces the Town and Gown Golf club. The lot is 50x150, with lawn and stone front fence. This bungalow is finished with hand-rubbed California redwood and natural pine; there are electric lights; window seats, fireplace, polished floors, tinted walls and leaded art glass windows. The kitchen and bath have enameled tile wainscot and are fitted with the best of open plumbing.

The Hastings-Allen Realty and Building Co.

110 North Tejon Street

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

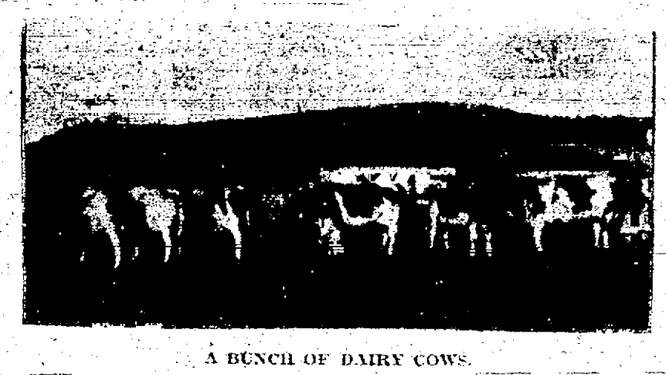
ELBERT COUNTY

A Coming Colorado Agricultural Center

FEW nonirrigated districts promise as much for the settler and investor as does that part of Colorado, known as the rain belt, [illegible] and fertile section is developing in a remarkable manner, and no one who has purchased land in this part of the state has reason for complaint. On the other hand those who would part with their portion are scarce indeed.

Here is a district with every advantage for profitable cultivation found elsewhere, but with abundance of rain fall to cover the moisture end of profitable cultivation and place the Elbert district far above the average agricultural area.

Colorado has and is making wonderful strides toward the turning of her soil to advantage in every point of the state and to this end much is being done for the furtherance of what is known as dry farming. Elbert county has no attraction for the dry farmer, for here the rain man takes care of the farmer's interests. He pours from the clouds plenty of water to nourish and quench the thirst of the largest crops. One thing unusual about the Elbert rain belt is the fact that the rainfall comes at a period when the best results are sure to follow. In the spring, just at the right time nature sends down this plentitude of moisture which the rich soil gathers in and retains until the next shower. Just why this condition exists no one can tell, but some who feel that they are in touch with such things enough to figure this feature out, claim that it is due to the heavy vegetation in this district. That the extensive growth of timber and vegetation does exist stands for itself and if there is anything in this theory, the fact recommends it in its own reality.



A BUNCH OF DAIRY COWS.

EVERY FARMER A BOOSTER.

Where is the farmer who would not rather cast his lot where the rainfall is certain than to take chances in any other district? Elbert county enthusiasts would say, nowhere, and Elbert county enthusiasts are plenty. Every farmer in this rain belt section is a booster for Elbert. Even those who have tried this country out for only one or two seasons are loud and frank in proclamations of sincerest recommendation. On the average, crops have been beyond the furthest expectations of the planter. Some farms have paid and more than paid for their original cost with the first harvest. There who will testify to this statement are easily found and are glad to give any other information that might be of interest to those anticipating a change in location and desire to settle in a district where more profitable results are sure to follow their efforts.

As a grain country records will show Elbert county to be among the first in the state in proportion to the size of the territory and during the last season over 300 carloads of grain was shipped to the various markets to which Elbert has easy access. When this fact is considered with the area now under grain cultivation and with the possibilities of the vast territory yet untouched the comparison is nothing short of remarkable.

The oat crop alone has been responsible for thousands of dollars coming into the hands of Elbert county farmers and the deposits in local bank here speak in the loudest accents of the most profitable field returns.

FIRST-CLASS STOCK COUNTRY.

There is no county in the state that makes a better showing in the line of stockraising than Elbert. Numerous farmers of the county have made a specialty of thoroughbred stock and the success that has attended their efforts is shown by the large number of prizes captured by farmers from Elbert county in the last annual exhibit of the Colorado Stockbreeders association. Among those who took first prizes in the various classes of pure-bred cattle and sheep were, A. G. Cornforth, and Allen Carnahan, both of Elbert. Both of these gentlemen captured several first prizes for pure-bred cattle and ewes.

The advantages offered by Elbert county in the way of good, fertile farms will bear the most searching scrutiny and it is to the benefit of intending investors and homeseekers that the merits of the county should be brought to the notice of the world. In a few years through the county one meets hundreds of prosperous and contented farmers who within the last few years have settled on their farms and are now on the highway to independence. The quality of the soil, the lay of the land and the general air of prosperity appeal to the homeseeker, with a force that is hard to resist. At no time in the history of the state has Elbert county commanded the attention that it is receiving at the present time and this fact is not due to any ephemeral boom, but to the steady progress that has attended the farmers of the county in the last ten years.

Thousands of people are coming to realize that the productive lands of the state are rapidly being taken up and the desirable lands are rapidly advancing in value that those who do not get possession of a part of it will soon be out of the race. It is true that other localities have had booms that have forced their lands up to a fictitious value and a disastrous reaction has invariably followed but such is not the case in Elbert county. The advance in land values has been marked by no reaction. The prices now obtained for land and the substantial income in values is sufficient proof for the statement that there is not in Colorado or any other part of the west a county that offers better opportunities for investment than does Elbert county.

THE TOWN OF ELBERT.

The town of Elbert is located on the Colorado & Southern railroad, 52 miles south of Denver and 30 miles northeast of Colorado Springs. The town has an elevation of 6,700 feet, and lies in a delightful little valley on Kiowa creek, with pine-covered bluffs on either side, from which a commanding view of Pike's Peak and the Rocky Mountain range can be had. Situated in the midst of a good farming, dairy and cattle country, dotted with fields of growing cereals and herds of well-bred cattle, it presents a charming picture to the eye.

The town, though small, about 300 people, is one of the busiest places for its size in the state. There are three large mercantile stores, each doing a good business, where one can buy anything desired and find a market for anything and everything that is raised. There are also two good hotels, a bank, drug store, meat markets, shoe store, livery, restaurant, three blacksmith shops, harness shop, creamery and cheese factory, a two-story brick school, church edifice, several real estate offices and a good weekly newspaper. A large brick business block and several residences are in course of construction.

The surrounding country in which Elbert is located is called "the Divide," so named because of a spur running at right angles from the mountain range and forming a water shed to the Arkansas south and the Platte river north. Its hills are partially covered with timber, interspersed with numerous valleys of agricultural and grazing land. It is a section of the country especially favored by the elements, becoming a conductor of the storm clouds from the mountains far out upon the plains. It is, therefore, frequently visited by copious rains, which render artificial irrigation unnecessary.

The land is especially well adapted to wheat, oats and potatoes, and all other farm products are raised to a considerable extent.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock interest of this section is well developed, and the close proximity to good markets makes the breeding and raising of cattle a profitable industry. Dairying is assuming large proportions and is forming one of the most profitable industries of the farmer. This country can not be excelled for horse breeding. Horses breed and raised here have the constitution, lung capacity, sound feet and endurance found in no other section. Hogs and chickens do well, being free from diseases found in other localities.

Wheat, oats, rye, millet and spelts are grown profitably, and all kinds of garden stuff, all without irrigation—it is not needed. What is the use of paying high prices for lands and water when you can buy good, rich lands reasonable and have the water given to you in the shape of rain, spread on the soil better than any irrigator can do it, saving cost of ditches, lawsuits, and then, perhaps, not getting the water when you need it and have paid for it?

Fertile valleys and plateaus are scattered all about, the soil being practically inexhaustible. In the valleys it is a sandy loam, dark and rich; on the higher ground it consists of mora clay. Both soils are of great depth and of equal fertility.

The stability and productiveness of the soil is well illustrated in the case of the oldest settlers of the '60s, whose farming lands have been cultivated ever since, and are today producing better and larger crops without any fertilizer.

GRAIN AND POTATOES.

In no other section of the entire west are such results obtained in growing grain and potatoes without irrigation. The cost of grain and potato production in the vicinity of Elbert is relatively so much less, and the yield so far ahead of many much-advertised and boasted sections of the United States, that actual returns from harvest fields are often discredited by those who have not visited the region. The farmers often raise wheat, oats and potatoes, the value of which is equal to the value of the land.

The average yield per acre of the crops grown are as follows:

Wheat .....19 bushels per acre
Oats .....40 bushels per acre
Potatoes .....90 bushels per acre
Rye .....16 bushels per acre
Spelts .....21 bushels per acre
Barley .....38 bushels per acre

Our oats weigh from 35 pounds to 45 pounds to the bushel—soil and climate make it.

STOCK RAISING.

Outside of Texas, Colorado ranks first as to number of live stock, having over 1,500,000 cattle. The country surrounding Elbert raises and ships more to the square mile than any other section in the state. She not only claims shipping more, but also the honor of shipping the best quality. An eastern feeder once filling a bunch of Elbert cattle for the eastern markets never hesitates to come after another bunch to fill his feed lots the next year.

The cattle are mostly Shorthorns, with some choice Galloways and Herefords. With the best breeding stock obtainable, the fines grasses and climatic conditions, we can not help but produce the best. The dreaded live stock diseases of the eastern states are unknown here.

At the Denver Live Stock show held last January in Denver, more premiums were taken by the Divide stockmen than any other section of Colorado. It takes only from three-fourths to one ton of hay to carry an animal through the winter in good shape, besides the winter pasture which it has access to. "The Divide" is the natural home of the greatest variety of forage plants on the continent, there being over 30 different varieties of native grasses. These taking the lead and being the most productive are the bluestem, grama, buffalo and bunch grass.

The native meadows, besides having the above grasses, have timothy, red top, wire grass and other kinds, and produce annually from one to two and a half tons. Millet produces abundantly for hay, averaging one and a half to two tons, making a very choice hay.

Alfalfa is becoming a very important hay plant, as it grows exceedingly well, both on the bottom and high lands. It produces from two to two and one-half tons per acre, and, being unirrigated, it carries a much higher feeding value than that which is irrigated.

DAIRYING PROFITABLE.

The Elbert vicinity holds front rank among the dairying sections of the state. It has all the natural advantages for a great and permanent dairy industry, and is carried on relatively much cheaper than in any section of the state. From April to November the herds graze on the succulent pastures, with alfalfa, millet and corn fodder to furnish the winter feed, without any grain [illegible].

Cows produce from $4.50 to $6.50 per month by selling the milk and cream on the open market. The cheese factory at Elbert is manufacturing 600 pounds of cheese daily, and an average of 400 gallons of cream is also shipped to Denver, Colorado Springs and other points each day.

The horse industry is growing as fast as the country. With numerous imported and registered stallions of different breeds, the quality is becoming A No. 1. With the climatic, feed and climatic conditions, it gives them a strong and vigorous constitution, lung power, montrance and soundness from the feet up.

Hogs are successfully and profitably raised here, cholera being unknown among them.

EXCELLENT MARKETS.

Wheat, the principal crop, has a ready market, both in this state and the adjoining states, and as the quality is very acceptable to the flour mills, the demand is good for all the wheat that is raised. The prices obtained are controlled by the eastern markets. The average price for the last few years has been about $1.25 per hundred.

Oats are exceedingly profitable, for, besides the large amount used on the farm and in the local market, many cars are shipped out, Elbert being situated within a few miles of Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and the teaming districts of the mountains. The demand for oats is always good, at prices of about $1.10 per cwt. The oats raised here are very heavy, weighing from 38 pounds to 45 pounds per bushel, and sell 10 cents per hundred higher than Nebraska or other oats.

Potatoes are a very important product of this community, and have a good market, owing to the extra quality, table stock is very much sought for in the nearby cities, while the smaller sizes are in ready demand in the irrigated districts in Colorado as a seed potato. There is also a good market for these potatoes in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma for seed.

"The Divide" potatoes are giving better results as seed in the Greeley district than any other used.

Rye is a very easy grain to raise in this section. It is in good demand and is shipped in car lots to the Denver mills, also to Kansas City and southern points.

The other numerous products, such as corn, millet, beans, hay and straw, are very easily marketed.

The railroad service for shipping is good, having good connections with the eastern and southern markets, which gives us an excellent advantage for disposing of all the crops at good, steady prices.

FINE SCHOOLS.

Elbert county, with a school population of 1,184, maintains 57 public schools, located in such a manner that no child need go without an education for want of opportunity.

These schools rank high among the rural schools of a state noted for its educational institutions and high educational ideals, and will better their standing and facilities for educational purposes as the school population of the county increases.

The state school fund of Colorado is divided among the counties of state according to their school census, and, as this fund is constantly increasing, as we add to the number of persons of school age in the county we increase the amount received from the state, and this without higher taxation upon the assessed valuation of the county.

The school districts [illegible] tain from six to nine months of school each year, and the standard, both for teachers and character of work done, is constantly being raised.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions of Elbert and vicinity are as good as in most small towns and country neighborhoods. In the town of Elbert is the Presbyterian church, with a regular pastor, a Sunday school and two Christian Endeavor societies. Elbert is also the center of the United Brethren circuit. The parsonage is located here. To the northwest, six miles, is their stone chapel, with a good live class and a strong Sunday school. At the Sidney school house, four miles south, they hold service and preaching, having a church organization, a good Sunday school and a Christian Endeavor society. To the southwest is the First Christian church, completed last year. In many of the school houses in the country districts Sunday schools are held.

The climate of "The Divide" country is mild, being cool, dry and beautiful. Excesses of heat and cold are unusual. In summer the days are pleasantly warm and the nights are always cool, averaging 70 degrees. Bright, sunny weather is the rule in the fall and winter seasons. The fine weather of the autumn months often extends to the middle of November, and some years until the last of December. In winter the ground is usually bare of snow, and any show that falls does not accumulate, but is rapidly melted by the sun and evaporated by the dry air. The rainfall is sufficient to insure good crops, the total annual precipitation being about 20 inches.

One of the first things that is visible to the eye when coming to this country is the condition of our roads. The roads are naturally good without much building or road work, and are kept in [illegible] condition. There being more or less sand and gravel in the soil, heavy rains or snows do not make them impassable, nor are they ever dusty.

One can haul on 300 days in each year from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds of produce to town from any direction for a fair ordinary team. The roads are exceptionally good during the months that the farm products are marketed.

The public health of Elbert and the surrounding country is unusually good, due, no doubt, to the altitude, the cool, dry air, and pure water.

Malaria and typhoid fevers do not occur here. Mosquitoes are unknown. Sunstrokes never occur.

The water is very pure and cold. The supply for domestic purposes is obtained from wells, at a depth of 16 feet to 35 feet, and can not be excelled.

The average rainfall for this section is 19.47 inches. One of the most interesting features of the rainfall of a country is the time in which it occurs. It is well known that little rain at the right time is of greater service than much rain at other times. The rainfall of "The Divide" country is well distributed in this respect. An inspection of the monthly report shows that April, May and June are the wettest months, when crops are growing and moisture is most needed, with occasional showers during July and August.

The fuel question does not occasion any anxiety to the settler. For one thing, the mildness of the climate renders it unnecessary for him to lay in any great stock of either coal or wood for winter's use, and what he does need can be procured at reasonable prices. There is no part of this territory which is not within a short distance of timber suitable for fuel. Coal can be procured at Elbert from $4.50 to $5.00 per ton.

Considerable activity in timber cutting is [illegible] on the farm of J. C. Elliott at Elbert.

The surrounding hills here are covered with valuable pine trees which are netting their owners huge profits.

A prominent factor in Elbert's welfare and development is Mr. Beb Narron, president of the Bank of Calhan, and one of Elbert's most popular citizens. Mr. Narron has been in this county many years and is always at the front of any moment for the interest of his home town. He is one of the real estate firm of Narron & Ramsey, who just a few days ago sold a choice 80-acre tract to W. T. Tucker of Colorado Springs.

D. R. Burnsides, one of Elbert's business men, is proud of the county in which he lives and is never too busy to do a good turn for Elbert. Any one interested in Elbert will find Mr. Burnsides' experience and services at their command.

Wonderful Development and Growth

ELBERT GRAIN DISPLAY IN OFFICE OF NARRON & RAMSEY.

A STREET SCENE IN ELBERT.

THE DIVIDE SUPPLY COMPANY.

The progressive spirit of the Elbert county section is nowhere better demonstrated than in the management and growth of the Divide Supply company. This progressive establishment caters to the needs of its patrons in every measure possible for their conveniences and interest.

Under the management of Mr. Samuel Taggart and Mr. Fred Fahrion this attractive store is pushing to the front with great strides.

Only purest and most reliable merchandise of such character as this firm can absolutely guarantee is carried in stock, which is always kept up to the standard of high grade merchandising.

Groceries, meats, wearing apparel, yard goods and a full line of general merchandise is here at the disposal of this firm's large clientele, and the prices are in keeping with the perfect character of the goods.

The members of this firm are well known throughout the entire Elbert county district, and are true representatives of the enterprising spirit which prevails in this coming agricultural district.

THE ELBERT MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Here is a store of the coming Elbert. No better principles of right dealing mark the growth of a similar establishment anywhere.

Merchandise of every wanted sort is carried here the year round, and the prices asked are of the fairest and squarest nature. The departments are well arranged and in each will be found a most complete assortment of the various lines handled.

The Elbert Mercantile company is now conducted by Mr. George Gardner who is one of Elbert county's oldest young residents and a strong advocate of public interests.

This splendid store deals only in merchandise of a tried and true character and its list of loyal customers is growing every day. No one need hesitate to place the utmost confidence in its goods and prices as they are consistent in the broadest sense.

ELMER DICKERSON—BLACKSMITH.

Mr. Dickerson is one of Elbert's best boosters and is strong for the upbuilding of this section. He conducts one of the most successful blacksmithing businesses in the district, and is well equipped to cope with the strenuous metals—iron and steel.

THE RUSSELL GATES MERCANTILE COMPANY.

The Russell Gates Mercantile company at Elbert is responsible for the development of Elbert county to a [illegible] handling everything one requires for comfortable and substantial living, the big enterprise has gained an enviable standing with the community in which it thrives.

The new establishment just completed was moved into recently and is a representative modern department store in every sense of the word. Groceries, clothing, boots and dairying goods, meats, farming and dairying implements of every kind are carried in stock and each department is in itself a complete store, as everything in these various lines is handled on a large scale. Their line of hardware embraces everything one could wish for and the hardware carried here is of the very best grade.

This big new store would do credit to a city many times larger than Elbert, but as the growth of this busy little place is of such a permanent and healthy nature that the advisability of establishing such an up-to-date and complete store is unquestioned.

The fixtures are of the highest order and the new Russell Gates store is equipped with up-to-date lighting and heating systems throughout.

The farming implement business is conducted on such a large scale as to involve the wonderful steam and gasoline power plowing machines which are more and more being used in the big farming districts. In fact one could say that everything from a needle up to a threshing machine was sold under this one roof and nil go amiss to any alarming extent.

The new Russell Gates store is 25x160 feet, and is under the management of Mr. G. M. Bodett.

STACKING ALFALFA.

NARRON & RAMSEY

"The Land Men of the Divide Rain Belt Country"

can locate you on most desirable properties in this district. Small tracts, or large, and every acre productive and valuable land. Prices are low now, but will double in a short period.

NARRON & RAMSEY
ELBERT, COLORADO

will show you the country and what it produces. They are on the ground. Write to them for any information.

POTATO [illegible]

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THE Brotherhood of Six

By CHARLES K. MOSER

Copyright, 1906, by Thomas H. McKee.

IN THIS COMPLETE STORY,

"The Brotherhood of Six," Charles K. Moser has given us a flashlight glimpse that pierces through the veil of mystery usually shrouding the Chinaman and his darksome haunts from Western eyes. In this story the Chinaman ceases for the moment to be a yellow, incomprehensible automaton. The "ways that are dark" are illumined and we can understand and sympathize with the little celestial maiden, with the bereft father and mother, with the outraged feelings of the courageous lover, and rejoice in the fate that overtakes the illustrious Chung Wo. The author knows Chinatown and its denizens and possesses power to make them known to his reader.

Jerome Uhl, the artist who has illustrated "The Brotherhood of Six," shares this intimate knowledge with the author. He uses no lay dummies for his models, but draws from the living, moving figures of Chinese in the innermost recesses of the burrows they call homes. The pictures he presents are in consequence instinct with the spirit of a people that has always been and seem destined always to remain an unsolvable puzzle to the great body of Caucasians.

MAH NENG, the little mother, sat among the cold embers wailing and scattering handfuls of ashes over her head, while Fong Quong ran through the streets crying, "Loo Puck! Loo Puck! Oh, little peach blossom of thy father's garden, where art thou?"

An hour before she had been playing—her tiny baby brother astride her hip, with a troop of small heathen outside the bazaar door, while her father sat inside and sipped *sam-shi* with his cronies. One moment he looked out and smiled at his merry little girl, with her rosy cheeks set in her shining hair like an Oriental pearl in a clasp of jet. The next moment he looked—she was gone!

The other youngsters were still playing at their games, laughing, whooping like little fiends of mirth-land, scampering hither and yon with pigtails trailing tassels of red silken floss at their heels; the merry imps played as if nothing had happend. Reassured, Fong Quong had calmly questioned them. They flocked about him.

"Oh, she is here! She is there! She is hiding in that old barrel, revered sire!" they had severally chirruped.

"I saw the *fengshin* (earth-devils) catch and eat her," cried one tiny rascal, more imaginative than the rest.

But she was not here nor there, nor in the old barrel, nor in the cellars, nor the doorways nor the alleys. Loo Puck, the little celestial maiden of thirteen years, whose beauty was like the ripeness of peaches, like the tulips of Hanoi, was gone.

And that is why the rice pot yawned empty of *chow*, and the little mother, Mah Neng, sat in its place among the cold embers crying out her grief, while Fong Quong roamed the alleys calling, calling mournfully for his first-born—though she *were* only a girl!

When he came back to the bazaar at nightfall Mah Neng still sat at her weeping; she did not even raise her head, for she knew that his search had been fruitless. The youthful heir to the house of Fong, finding himself neglected, was contenting himself by solemnly scuffling in a corner with the kittens, while three *Ching* puppies licked his toes and yapped their disapproval of his preferences for feline playmates. Fong picked the little boy up and coddled him in his arms.

"Hast thou called in the blue-coated, fat-bellies of the white pigs, and hast thou [illegible] the wise ones of thy tong? Some base villians of the dark alleys hath stolen our Loo Puck and hidden her in a nest of foulness; why may not wisdom and blood money bring her back?"

"I have considered these things. The high man of the bluecoats has sent out his best ferrets. Our mighty ones have sent men with cunning eyes and padded feet into dens where the white pigs cannot go—but Loo Puck was not in them. Perchance the vile *po tau tsi* (highbinders) have taken her to some House of Dreadful Doom and are holding her for ransom. *Aie!* I know not, except that my heart is very sad and I mourn for my lily bud, Loo Puck. *Aie! Aie!*"

The little mother arose and slipped her fat feet into sandals.

"I go to the temple and beseech Kum Tah Foo Yum (Goddess of Women) for her help that Loo Puck come to no harm."

"*Aie! Aie!*" cried Fong Quong to himself when she had gone, "had I but sold her only two days ago to illustrious Chung Wo—the great one of the Suey Sings, I would now have a thousand yen. But how can one of the Hop Sam Tong sell the flesh of his flesh to a Suey Sing? Besides, I have promised her in marriage to our cousin. But Lucy Chen will have none of her now, though she be found again. *Aie! Aie!* It is hard indeed to lose one's woman-child—or a thousand yen!"

As he sat lamenting, [illegible] the roly-poly youngster cuddled in the hollow of his arm, the draught from beneath the loosely hung door to the broken chimney wafted a tiny bit of rice paper across the floor.

He laid the baby tenderly on a mat and picked up the bit of paper.

Spread open, the flimsy billet displayed a line of scraggy Chinese characters rudely brushed in dark green ink. He read:

THE SHARP POINT OF A KNIFE PRICKED INTO HIS THROAT

"*Seek no more thy flowering rose—lest thou find but a weed bitten of the frost. And finding even this, perchance thou lose thy son and thine own head, also. It is spoken.*"

Fong Quong sprang to the door, he looked into the alley.

Outside the door he ran against Lucy Chen, the young son of his mother's sister. Chen gripped his blouse [illegible].

"What devil's news is this the street dog bark of the maid thou hast promised me for wife?"

"Aye, [illegible] kinsman, it [illegible] when thou heardest. But I swear to thee, by the sacred shade of our grandsire, that mine is not the fault."

"How is it that this thing has occurred?" the younger man questioned, and Fong Quong told him.

Lucy Chen was shrewd. Under his smooth, young [illegible] there dwelt an ancient soul that was wondrous wise in the ways of evil, and it was told of him in the cabalistic books of the *po man* (sorcerers) that in former incarnations he had been a weasel.

"Thy maid," he breathed in Fong Quong's ear, "had lips like the cherries for ripeness. Her beauty was as the perfume of violets, which maketh a man catch his breath with its sweetness. And be that I, alone of many men, desired her? It seems not so to me. What others have sought of thee to have her? Speak softly, cousin, softly."

"[illegible]" answered Fong. "One only, yet. But two days ago, this night, the illustrious Chung Wo, whom thou knowest is mightiest of all the Suey Sings, did offer me a thousand of the white pigs' yen to make her his young wife. But because she was promised to thee and because she was but young and small—and the flower of my heart—I would not give her with his gray hairs. 'Tis thus that I have lost at least a thousand silver yen and Loo Puck, too, and I a poor man!"

Lucy Chen breathed quickly; the passing breath [illegible] of his eyes to sparks of flame.

"Thou *wouldst* not sell her to him?"

"Nay, but the great one waxed a morsel wroth. But afterward we sipped from the teacups of delightful friendship, and he bought of my miserable [illegible] time."

"Aye, he did all that, I will not doubt," and Chen's lips curled. "He is no fool. But thou—thou art a thing of wood and hast no more brains than a tomtom."

"Hear me, guileless cousin! Heed thou the warning rice paper and seek no more thy Loo Puck. But keep thy wagging tongue between thy teeth and tell it not even in thy prayers, that thou hast told me this thing. It may be that I will find Loo Puck for thee—and thou wilt then give her to me."

He turned and slipped through the clanging door into the *pi-gow* chamber of the Gate of Fortune. Fong Quong, more quiet in his mind, shuffled to his dingy home behind the bazaar, where Mah Neng and her tiny son slumbered together on the rice mats.

But Lucy Chen slept not. At the *pi-gow* table he slyly touched a gaming youth upon the sleeve:

"When the cock crows twice the roost is full," he said very softly.

The gambler did not give him a glance. Sometime after Chen went, he gathered up his winnings and casually strolled out of the den.

Five times that night, in five different palaces of pleasure, Lucy Chen stealthily touched a youth and whispered under his breath, "When the cock crows twice the roost is full." Not a man seemed to notice him, but afterward each *left* what business he was doing and disappeared.

At two o'clock in the morning, when all Chinatown was [illegible] with sleep and opium, Lucy Chen and the five chosen striplings squatted together in a little room where only a single candle gleamed. In the center of the huddle of men on the floor lay a black [illegible] of Shanghai, bound and muffled; a shallow bronze bowl, a heavy keen-bladed knife and hypodermic needle were near the rooster.

"Brothers," Lucy Chen spoke solemnly, when a bar of iron had been wedged across the door, "there is grave business before us this night, and, mayhap, for many nights. Let us take the great oath, that our hearts may be strong and beat together as the heart of but one."

The five youths nodded assenting heads, but not a word passed their lips.

Lucy Chen caught the black rooster in his hand and whipped the head from its body with a single knife blow. He caught the spurting jets of blood in the bronze bowl.

The Brotherhood of Six then took the hypodermic needle and each extracted from the ball of his thumb a single drop of his own blood and mingled it with the rooster's. Then, one by one, they quaffed from the bowl.

The light from the court outside filtered in between the interstices of the iron bars that guarded the tiny window. The four panes, each no wider than a hand's breadth, were grimy with dirt, the accumulations of years. All the windows that spotted the square court, like flyspecks on kalsomined walls, were similar; here and there a little painted face peered out through the iron bars, smiling sometimes, a sad, wistful smile.

But this window was high up; a face pressed against it could not be seen from the yard below.

The room itself was not so bad, save that its finery was frayed and soiled with the musty odor of aging filth.

In one corner there was a low couch covered with mats. On the mats lay a little girl. She was weeping softly, her head buried in her arms.

The heavy door swung back on its hinges without a warning creak, and a man came into the room—a fat old man with mirthful features, an upper lip like the foreshortened snout of a tapir, eyes that glistened like polished shoe buttons and huge creases under his chin. He wore breeches of green satin, tightly bound at the ankles, a blouse of wine-colored silk, and an iron-gray queue swung from below his conical cap with its red button, signifying his rank as a mandarin.

"Art still playing the storm-cloud and splashing us with rain, little golden fairy?" he said, noting the girl's tears. "Come, come, Miss Bright Eyes, it is high time for the sun to shine. Lift up thy face and let me see thy smiles."

The trembling figure in the girlish tunic of blue made no answer.

"Ah, listen now, fragrant little jasmine flower. Hear the words of one who hast much love for thee, and give thyself over to happiness. Behold, I have brought bracelets of jade for thee and silver bangles to tinkle pretty tunes against thine ankles! And here are golden butterflies and star pins for thy hair, which hath the glory of the night in it already. Wilt thou not accept of these miserable offerings from thy lord?"

"I would have only my mother, Mah Neng, most noble lord," she said between her sobs.

"Foolish one! I am thy father and mother also. There is no other; hast it not yet come to thee thou art the slave of Chung Wo and art bound to his will?"

Loo Puck slipped on her knees at his feet:

"Oh, gracious lord, I pray thee let me go to Mah Neng. Illustrious one, I shall die here; I shall die here! I pray thee, it is that I want the little mother, Mah Neng!"

For answer, Chung Wo caught her under the arms and swung her up to the level of his breast. Instantly the pleading child turned into an infuriated little beast. She screamed like a tortured kitten and flung her pointed nails into his leering yellow face with all her furious strength.

Chung Wo hurled her from him to the heap of matting, and coolly walked to the door. His skin smarted with the sting of her scratches, but he was smiling.

It was late that night when Chung Wo sat in the inner sanctum of the Suey Sing Tong smoking the pipe of peace with himself. None but his secretary guarded the antechamber, but, in the secret gathering hall, where the blood clan met in its grisly council, a score of hatchet wielders played fan-tan within sound of his voice.

The secretary pushed aside the green baize curtain and stood in the presence of the mighty one. He kowtowed twice, touching his head to the floor:

"Exalted greatness," he said, "a dog of a coolie stands without the door; he craves to infect the air thou breathest with his diseased bones."

Chung Wo frowned.

"What doth he want?"

"He hath a complaint, graciousness."

"Well, let him enter. I will feed his eyeballs to the ravens if he hath not sufficient cause."

The coolie entered, a young man in faded overalls, clogs and a jumper that smelled of fish and sea-water. Three times he kowtowed before the great one of earth.

"What wilt thou, base-born?"

"Oh, illustrious one, I am a poor man as thou dost see. Alas! My father is dead and his bones lie in this land of the infidels. My mother weepeth for them by the waters of Tc Kiang, and Aie! I have no money to send them. I supplicate—"

"But thy father was not of the Suey Sing?"

"Nay, heaven born, but—"

The secretary entered again and kowtowed:

"Another vile coolie with a tale of woe, graciousness."

"AH, LISTEN NOW, FRAGRANT LITTLE JASMINE FLOWER."

LOO PUCK, THE LITTLE CELESTIAL MAIDEN.

"Fling him down the stairs!" roared Chong. "I am hearkening to the howls of one cur now."

But the suppliant fell on his knees again, imploring:

"It is my brother, wonderful one. He hath brought his tears to aid my prayers that the divine-spring Suey Sings—may they have an hundred thousand sons!—help us entomb our father under the sacred peach tree."

The second coolie, looking much like the first entered and fell on his knees beside his brother. His prayers were not less fervent.

Chung Wo sat considering the matter.

There came upon his chain of meditations the subdued sounds of a scuffle in the antechamber. They ceased quickly—and a third coolie appeared beneath the baize curtain.

Chung Wo, instantly suspicious, sprang to his feet. "Who let thee in, scum?"

He strode toward the door. The sharp point of a knife pricked into his throat and he stopped.

"One whisper, and thou shalt rot beside thy fathers!" breathed the coolie that had entered first, pressing the knife point in till a drop of blood trickled down the blade.

Chung Wo's yellow face turned a mottled brown and white; he shivered and his hands dropped helplessly at his sides. Another coolie drew a silken girdle from under his blouse, and, with the help of the third, knotted the great man's hands to his hips.

"Come with us, and hold thy breath—lest thou sicken suddenly," the knife-wielder whispered, switching his weapon into the small of Chung's back.

They passed through the anteroom, where two more coolies were trying to stuff the bound and gagged secretary into a closet three sizes too small for him. These left him, and the party slipped down the stairs on padded soles. In the street a carriage with curtains drawn and the door opened awaited them. Chung Wo was thrust in and three of his captors climbed in with him, while the others mounted the box.

"Now," said the man with the knife, as the carriage rolled noisily over the paving stones, "where hast thou hidden Loo Puck? Speak quickly and see that thou speak no lie, lest we give thy body unto fish bait."

Chung Wo was stubborn and crafty. He knew they would not take his life until he revealed the prison of Loo Puck—and if he could gain a little time the hatchetmen would discover the secretary and come to his rescue.

"I know not of whom ye speak nor where any Loo Puck may be," he said.

The coolies flung themselves upon him and pinned their knees into his pudgy stomach. One caught the old man's gray queue, whipped it around his neck and twisted it into a slip-knot. Then he pulled it taut, tauter, tauter still—until Chung Wo choked and his face fell forward on his breast.

"Now knowest thou of whom we speak and where she may be found?"

The faintest bobbing of the sunken head answered them. The noose was loosened until the fat president could catch his breath in quick gasps.

"Have mercy, O strong-hearted ones," he gurgled through his returning breath. "She sleepeth in Sullivan Alley, where the houses are high and there are no doors and the white pigs lose their way in the burrows of the rats. Spare my miserable bones, ye scourges of the gods, and I will take ye to her."

They drove to the close, narrow mouth of Sullivan Alley, into which so many countless crimes have poured dark and bloody secrets. Strolling as nonchantly as though on a mission of pleasure, the party went half the length of the alley, slipped into a cellar and threaded a maze of foul-smelling passages underneath the ground. They emerged into a gloomy, crumbling, old building, its hallway lighted by a flickering tin lamp. A grim-visaged heathen eyed them suspiciously from a shadowy doorway.

"Give him the proper signal or—thou knowest the price," one of the coolies whispered in Chung Wo's ear.

He murmured a word and the heathen faded away.

Up one flight of stairs and down another, through corridors and winding passages where the sun never gleamed, the old man led them. There were no lights to guide them, and secret doors, traps and blind halls were passed through or evaded only by the old man's keen sense of direction. Ah, gladly would he have played them false had he dared. But these were, indeed, desperate men.

At length he paused. "She is beyond this door," he said, "and the key is in this pocket."

"WHAT DEVIL'S NEWS IS THIS THE STREET DOGS BARK?"

A coolie took the big brass key from Chung Wo's trousers, fitted it into the lock by the flare of a match and flung open the door.

The room was dark and there was no sound. They lighted more matches and saw Loo Puck lying on the mats—asleep. There were teardrops still wetting her lashes. The man who had held his knife against the old man's spine now withdrew his weapon and went over to the little girl. He laid a gentle hand on her hair and she awakened instantly, cowering as if in fear.

"Loo Puck, little one!" he said softly, and by the flaring of a fresh match she saw him:

"Oh, Lucy Chen! Lucy Chen!" she cried, and flung her arms about him. "Take me to Mah Neng; I want my little mother!"

"Hush, little red rose," her young cousin answered tenderly. "Thou art safe now and soon Mah Neng shall hide thy head in her bosom."

He released himself from the girl's arms and walked calmly over to Chung Wo. Seizing the old man roughly by the queue, he dragged him to the window. Here he once more whipped the queue into a slip knot around the old man's neck—and tied its tassel to one of the iron bars.

"Now yell, thou devil, and pull on thy halter till the breath is choked out of thy body, if thou choose. See if the beggars in the street will hear thy cries and give thee help. Here shalt thou stay until some of thine own bloodhounds track thee to this hole.

He picked Loo Puck up in his arms and the Brotherhood of six passed out. . . .

Sitting with Loo Puck on the rice mats while Mah Neng, the little mother, pattered about cackling like a joyous hen, Lucy Chen placed in the girl's hands a tiny pair of golden-threaded sandals. She laughed like an pleased child and held up to his lips a porcelain bowl filled with rice wine. He sipped it solemnly. And thus were they betrothed.

Next Week. "The Rival Janitors" by Chas. Fort.

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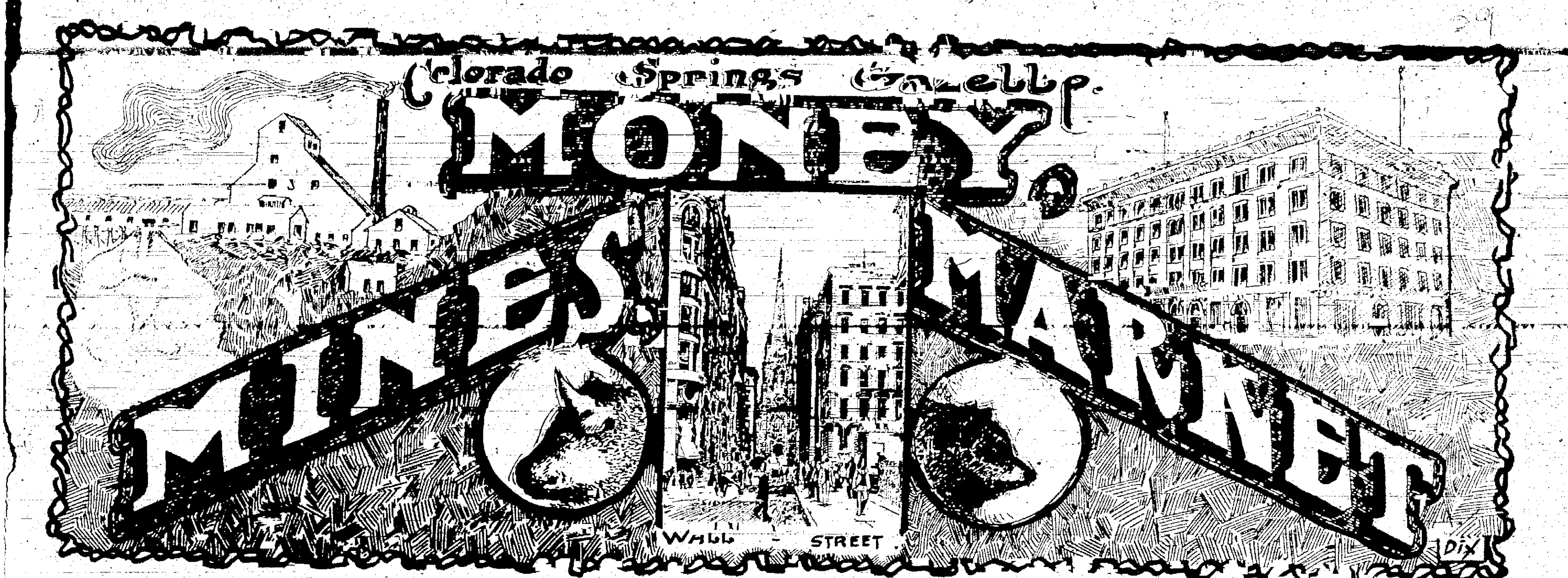

HAS HEAVY TONNAGE

MARY M'KINNEY SHIPS 1,500 TONS A MONTH.

Average Value of Ore Said to Be Between $30 and $40 in Gold to the Ton.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 26.—The Mary McKinney Consolidated, on its own account, is shipping out every month about 1,500 tons of ore and the average value of the ore is said to be between $30 and $40 in gold to the ton. The ore at the present time is being mined from the 600 and 700-foot levels, a considerable distance north from the main working shaft. The company has several sets of lessees working, and all of them are getting out some ore of a good grade.

A plant of machinery is now being installed on block 43, which recently leased to E. H. Humphreys and associates on the Anaconda property, now owned by the Mary McKinney Consolidated. A shaft is being sunk 4½x8 feet in the clear and is now down to a depth of 40 feet. It is the intention to continue sinking until a depth of 500 feet is reached and nothing will be allowed to interrupt with the exception of stopping long enough to cut stations.

Mr. Humphreys, besides having a lease on block 43 of the Anaconda, also has a lease on the Free Milling claim of the same company, and the Colorado Boss Nos. 1 and 2 claims of the Cripple Creek Consolidated are leased. These two claims adjoin the blocks of the Mary McKinney.

PRINCE ALBERT LOOKS WELL

Improves as Development Work Progresses.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 26.—The lease of L. A. Van Tilborg and company, who are operating on the Prince Albert property on the southeast slope of Beacon hill, is looking better as development work progresses. This lease is shipping from four to five cars of ore a month and the average value of the ore is about two ounces in gold to the ton. All of the ore is now being mined at an approximate depth of 300 feet north and east from the shaft, where a vein nearly four feet wide has been uncovered. A winze was sunk for a short distance ont he ore, and it was found to be going down. The shaft was lowered another lift of 50 feet and the crossent from the 350-foot level is now being extended to the ore. The shoot should be cut in the next three or four weeks and the pay rock is as good at this depth as it is above the company will increase the tonnage to about double the amount that is now being shipped. Operations are being conducted on the Beacon claim.

LEASE ROCKY MOUNTAIN

Dave Roberts and Associates Soon Begin Active Operations.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 26.—Dave Roberts and associates, who recently sold their lease on the Modoc to the Colorado State Investment company, have taken a two years' lease on the Rocky Mountain claim now owned and controlled by the Beacon Mines company. Messrs. Roberts and company have been getting the mine in shape to begin active operations. The shaft on the Rocky Mountain has been sunk to a depth of 200 feet and the new lessees will start in the bottom and drive a crosscut to a distance where it is believed a vein should be found. Messrs. Roberts and company have been very fortunate in their mining ventures in the camp and it will not be at all surprising if a nice body of ore will be found by them.

SHIPPING UNINTERRUPTEDLY

El Paso Gold King Has Produced Steadily for Fifteen Years.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 26.—The El Paso Gold King, on Poverty gulch, the first shipping mine in the Cripple Creek district, continues to mine and ship ore as it has done for fifteen years without interruption. About four or five cars a week are being shipped, and the ore will give returns of from $30 to $35 in gold to the ton. The ore for the most part is coming from the lower workings or the 900 and 1,000-foot levels. The ore bodies are from four to five feet wide.

WORK PROGRESSES RAPIDLY

Shaft on Index Property Is Being Sunk to 910-Foot Depth, Two Shifts Being Engaged.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 26.—The Aetna Development & Investment company is having the shaft on the Index property sunk as rapidly as two shifts can accomplish the work. The shaft was started when it was to a depth of 740 feet and it is proposed to sink until the 910-foot point is reached. A crosscut will then be driven immediately to get under the ore shoot of Martinson and company, who have a splendid grade of ore in a winze about 60 feet below the 700-foot level.

The Aetna company ships two and three cars of ore a week from the big ore body, uncovered at a depth of 385 feet, which give returns of from $40 to $100 in gold to the ton. This shoot is over eight feet wide and it has now been opened up for over 60 feet. It is in virgin ground, nothing ever having been done before, either above or below the present ore body. The ore is now being stoped and it is as good above as it was where first found. Apparently it is getting richer in the bottom, but little work has been done on the bottom. This is one of the very best leases in the camp.

SINKING IS ABOUT FINISHED

Desired Depth Almost Attained in South Burns.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 26.—The sinking on the South Burns of the Acacia by the Standard Mining and Leasing company, from the 800 to the 850-foot point, is about finished and within a day or two a crosscut will be driven to the ore shoot found fifty feet about a little distance east of the shaft.

This company is shipping from two to three cars of ore a week to the mills, and the values are ranging around $30 in gold to the ton on the average. The ore is being mined at 800 feet where the ore shoot is from seven to nine feet wide. Occasionally the values run up to between two and three ounces, but this is seldom.

ISABELLA ANNUAL MEETING

Will Be Held at Cheyenne on February 4.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 26.—The Isabella Consolidated company will hold its annual meeting in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on February 4, at the same hour and in the same building as the Portland will hold its annual meeting. The report of General Manager Kilborn will be looked for with interest, as it is expected the stockholders as well as the public will be apprised of the splendid work now being accomplished by the newly-erected cyanide mill, besides official information regarding two or three strikes made during the latter part of 1906 will be given out. There will probably be no change in the personnel of the directorate or officers of the Isabella at this meeting.

RETAIL PRODUCE MARKET.

FRESH VEGETABLES—Beets, per lb., 2½c; carrots, per lb., 2½c; cabbage, per lb., 2c; Colorado potatoes, per cwt., $1.50; sweet potatoes, per lb., 3c; dry onions, per lb., 2½c; parsnips, per lb., 2½c; spinach, per lb., 10c; hothouse lettuce, per bunch, 5c; hubbard squash, per lb., 3c; fresh pumpkin, per lb., [illegible]c; cauliflower, per lb., 15c; California tomatoes, per lb., 20c; parsley and mint, per bunch, 5c; celery, per dozen bunches, 50c; white egg turnips, per lb., 2c; red onions, per lb., 3c.

FRESH FRUITS—Bananas, per doz., 25c, lemons, per dozen, 40c; grape fruit, [illegible] per dozen, 25c to 40c; Catawba grapes, per basket, 35c; Malaga grapes, per lb., [illegible]; cranberries, per quart, 15c; winter nellis pears, per lb., 10c; Keifer pears, per lb., 10c; Italian chestnuts, per lb., 20c.

FRESH POULTRY—Spring turkey, per lb., 20c; spring ducks, per lb., 18c; spring chicken, per lb., 18c; young hens, per lb., 14c.

BUTTER AND EGGS Star and Cr[illegible] cent butter, per lb., 30c; Blue Hill creamery butter, lb., 35c; Marion creamery butter, lb., 30c; Daisy creamery butter, lb., 30c; Douglas creamery butter, lb., 30c; ranch butter, lb., 30c; cooking butter, lb., 20c; state eggs, per dozen, 30c; ranch eggs, per dozen, 35c.

RETAIL GRAIN MARKET.

Oats, $1.35@1.40 cwt.; corn, $1.00@1.05 cwt. Corn chop, $1.05@1.10 cwt.; bran, $1.30@1.35 cwt.; wheat, $1.30 cwt.; hay, $15.00@18.00 ton, 80c to $1.00 cwt.; alfalfa, $14.00 to $15.00 ton, [illegible] cwt.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 26.—Close—Wheat unchanged; May, 72¾; July, 72⅜; cash September, 71⅛; cash No. 2 hard, 73@76; No. 3, 67½@74½; No. 2 red, 74½@76; No. 3, 67½@73½.

Corn unchanged to ½ higher; May 40½; July, 41⅛; cash No. 2, mixed, 39½; No. 3, 39¼; No. 2, white, 40½@¾; No. 3, 40¼@½.

Oats unchanged; No. 2, white, 38; No. 2, mixed, 37@½.

Rye steady, 60@62.

Hay steady; choice timothy, 15.50@16.00; choice prairie, 11.50@12.00.

Butter, ½ higher; creamery, 30; packing, 18. Eggs, firm, 22.

Receipts, wheat, 87 cars.

NEW YORK MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Money on call nominal; time loans, dull but firmer; 60 days, 5 per cent; 90 days and six months, 5¼@½ per cent. Close, prime mercantile paper, 5¾@6¼ per cent. Sterling exchange easy, with actual business bankers' bills at 485.40@.50 for demand, and at 481.25@.35 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, 482½ and 486½; commercial bills, 481⅛@¼.

Bar silver, 68½; Mexican dollars, 53.

Government and railroad bonds, steady.

EASTERN LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts 300, market steady. Beeves, $4.15@7.00; cows and heifers, $1.60@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.75; Texans, $3.75@4.50; calves, $5.00@8.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000, market 10 higher. Mixed and butchers, $6.65@6.90; good heavy, $6.75@6.90; rough heavy, $6.60@6.70; light, $6.65@6.85; pigs, $6.05@6.60; bulk of sales, $6.80@6.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,300, market steady. Sheep, $3.75@5.75; lambs, $4.75@7.70.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts 1,000; market unchanged. Native steers, $4.00@6.60; southern steers, $4.00@5.25; southern cows, $2.25@3.75; native cows and heifers, $2.25@4.90; stockers and calves $3.25@7.50; western fed steers, $3.75@5.75; western fed cows, $2.50@4.25. feeders, $3.00@4.75; bulls, $2.75@4.25; calves, $3.25@7.50; western fed steers, $3.75

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5 to 10 higher. Bulk of sales, $6.70@6.80; heavy, $6.80@6.85; packers, $6.70@6.82½; pigs and light, $5.80@6.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; market steady. Muttons, $4.75@5.75; lambs, $7.00@7.50; range wethers, $5.00@5.60; fed ewes, $4.90@5.25.

MUD TAKES UP THE OXYGEN

Air in Cold Storage Plant Too Poor to Support Combustion.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

It was recently noticed in a cold storage plant that candles or lamps began to burn with a feeble flame as soon as they were brought into the room and that in many parts of it they were extinguished. A match could be lit, but the wax would not ignite.

In the corner of the storeroom was a disused well from which gas issued and it was at first supposed that carbon dioxide was being distributed into the air from this well.

But this was not borne out by analysis of the air in the room and from the well, for the amount of carbon dioxide was only slightly more than is present in normal air and was quite insufficient to have affected the combustion of a candle.

Samples of the air taken from different parts of the room contained only 17.5 to 17.7 per cent of oxygen, or from 3.2 to 3.4 per cent less than is present in normal air. The oxygen in the air in the shaft of the well amounted to no more than 8.6 and 8.9 per cent, and other experiments confirmed the conclusion that the air in the storeroom was ordinary air containing less than its proper proportion of oxygen, owing to admixture of air deprived of its oxygen which issued from the well.

The source of the impoverished air from the well was finally traced to tunneling operations close by in which compressed air was being used. The air must have found its way through the soil wherever it was sufficiently porous and so into the shaft of the well and on its passage through the soil must have been deprived of part of its oxygen by contact with some substance such as pyrites.

Evidence in support of the correctness of this conclusion was furnished by the analysis of the mud from another well shaft near the first. This mud was found to contain pyrites and air left in contact with it for some weeks was deprived of almost the whole of its oxygen.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

MINES

	Bid.	Ask
Acacia	.12	12¾
Black B.	.04	04½
C. C. Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. K. & N.	[illegible]	08
Dante	05½	05¾
Doctor Jack Pot	07¾	08
Elkton	61¾	62
El Paso	55	56
Fanny Rawlins	05	05½
Findley	06½	07
Gold Dollar	07¾	07¾
Gold Sovereign	06¾	06½
Index	06½	07
Isabella	..	27¾
Jack Pot	05	05¾
Katinka	05	..
Last Dollar	[illegible]	88¾
Lexington	03¼	03½
Mary McKinney	63	63½
Mollie Gibson	06½	07
Moon A.	03¼	04
Old Gold	07¾	08½
Pharmacist	06½	06¾
Portland	1.10	1.18
Prince A.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vindicator	..	[illegible]
Work	12¼	12¾

UNLISTED.

	Bid	Ask
Golden Cycle	[illegible]	..
Jennie Sample	07¾	08
Jerry Johnson	[illegible]	07
U. G. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Agnes	02¼	02¾
Alamo	02½	05
American	01¼	01½
Anchor	008	01¼
Aola	..	01¼
Banner	02¼	02½
Blue Bell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bob Lee	005	..
Buckhorn	006	02¼
Camilla	005	..
C. C. & M.	01	02
Coriolanus	..	02½
Creede & C. C.	01¾	02
Des Moines	01	02
Gold Bond	..	02¾
Gould	02⅞	03
Grace	005	01
Hart	00¼	..
Jolly Jane	01½	02
Keystone	01½	02
Little Bessie	01¼	01½
Little Nell	01½	01¾
Little Puck	02	02½
Magnet Rock	02	..
Mary N.	05	05¼
Merrimac	..	01¼
Midway	02	02½
Missouri	01	02
Mt. Beauty	10	10½
Mt. Rosa	..	08
National	0075	01¼
New Haven	01½	02
Olive Branch	0075	01¼
Pilgrim	..	02
Princess	01	..
Rattler	..	01
Raven	01	01¼
Republic	01	01½
Requa S.	..	08
Robert E. Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose Maud	03	03½
Rose Nicol	02	02½
St. Thomas	01¾	01¾
Teutonic	01¾	02⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Black Wonder	005	008
Blanche	004	..
Cable	005	01¼
C. C. Bullion	..	002
Champion	002	..
Colo. G. C.	..	005
Easter Bell	0025	0035
Fauntleroy	..	03½
Favorite	0025	003
Flower of the West	007	009
Golden Age	002	..
Goldfield	007	008
Gold Hill	002	..
Goldstone	..	005
G. G. Belt	004	..
Hayden	004	005
Hummer	01	01¼
Key West	..	005
Kimberly	..	0075
Kitty	004	01
Lucrative	004	..
Magic	..	002
Marion	..	004
Mariposa	..	01½
Marquette	005	..
M. J. T.	002	..
Montreal	005	02
O. K.	005	..
Oriole	005	01
Palace	001	004
Pinnacle	0075	01
Pythias	003	..
Red Spruce	0065	01
Silver	..	004
Sunset	002	..
Tenderfoot	..	01
Texas Girl	001	008
Uncle Sam	0065	..
Volcano	004	005

INDUSTRIALS

	Bid	Ask
Colorado Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. G. S. 1st mortg. bond	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. S. L. 1st cons. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. S. L. 2nd mortg. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Union Water 1st 1914	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. S. Sugar & Lands pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Sugar & Lands com.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SEPARATE SALES.

MINES—Acacia, 3,000 at 12¼; Doctor, 1,000 at 8; Elkton, 1,000 at 62, 1,000 at 61¾; El Paso, 1,500 at 55; Fanny Rawlins, 5,000 at [illegible]; Findley, 1,500 at 06; Gold Dollar, 1,000 at 7[illegible]; Mary McKinney, 500 at 63; Lexington, 1,000 at 3¼; Old Gold, 2,000 at 8; Pharmacist, 1,000 at 6½; Work, 2,000 at 12½.

UNLISTED—Jennie Sample, 5,000 at 8.

PROSPECTS—Agnes, 1,000 at 2¾; C. C. & M., 2,000 at 2; Mary Nevin, 2,000 at [illegible]; Merrimac, 1,000 at 1¼; Mt. Beauty, 1,000 at 10½; Republic, 2,000 at [illegible], 2,000 at 1; T. [illegible], 1,000 at [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS—Colo. G. C., 1,000 at 005; Marquette, 5,000 at 005; Nellie V., 2,000 at 005.

NEVADA DISTRICT STOCKS.

By William A. Otis & Co.'s Private Wire.

	Bid.	Ask.
Belmont	5.25	5.50
Cash Boy	12	14
Golden Anchor	41	42
Home	15	17
Jim Butler	1.25	1.30
McNamara	63	64
Midway	2.15	2.20
Montana	3.80	3.90
North Star	41	43
Ohio	21	22
Tonopah Extension	[illegible]	5.50
Tonopah of Nevada	18.25	18.75
West End	1.75	1.80
Adams	[illegible]	24
Atlanta	38	40
Blue Bull	55	57
Booth	1.05	1.10
Columbia Mountain	1.20	1.25
Conqueror	28	29
Diamondfield	57	58
Dixie	14	15
Goldfield	1.59	1.60
Jumbo	4.15	4.20
Jumbo Extension	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendall	65	70
Laguna	..	1.80
May Queen	21	22
Red Top	4.15	4.20
Sandstorm	70	71
Silver Pick	1.45	1.47½
St. Ives	[illegible]	1.00
National Bank	58	60
Gold Bar	1.40	1.45
Original	28	30
Steinway	30	33
Ophir	2.85	2.95
Mexican	1.00	1.05
Caledonia	65	67
Exchequer	60	65
Norcross	30	31
Golden Crown	19	20
Great Bend	1.20	1.22½
Rescue	19	21
Black Butte Ex.	16	17
Montgomery Mountain	44	45
Sunset	14	16
Sceptre	50	51
Manhattan	18	19
Seyler-Humphrey	12	13
Dexter	74	75
Granny	..	26
Gold Wedge	18	19
Lone Star	27	28
Great Bend Extension	38	40
Great Bend Annex	28	30
Crescent	[illegible]	15
Cowboy	10	12
Denver Annex	..	20
Black Rock	11	12
New York Con.	08	20
Manhattan Con.	95	97
Little Joe	05	06
Mayflower	61	62
Jumping Jack	20	21
Red Top Extension	28	29
Mustang	23	24
Bullfrog Mining Co.	38	40
Combination Fraction	5.75	6.00
Daisy	2.90	3.00
Triangle	72	78
Tramp Cons.	1.72½	1.75
Manhattan Combination	11	12
Black Butte Bonanza	14	15
Yankee Girl	12	14
Stray Dog	53	55
Bullfrog Victor	31	32
Pine Nut	27	29
Oro	45	50
Nugget	13	14
Nevada Hills	3.70	..
Fairview Eagle	..	1.30
Bullfrog Daisy	50	..
Eagle's Nest	25	26
Frances Mohawk	..	85
Yellow Tiger	15	17
Kewanos	1.50	1.55
Lou Dillon	24	26
Grandma	33	..
Homestake	1.20	1.30
N. H. Florence	..	15

LONDON MINING MARKET.

The following quotations are furnished by William P. Bonbright & Co. of New York, London and Colorado Springs:

London, Jan. 26.

	£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	8	6
Esperanza	2	16	3
El Oro	1	5	0
Tomboy	2	1	3
Stratton's Independence	0	3	3

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $15,562,800 more than the legal reserve requirements. This is a decrease of $1,887,[illegible] as compared with last week. The statement follows:

Loans, $1,085,935,400; inc., $22,086,100.

Deposits, $1,067,911,800; inc., $26,577,200.

Circulation, $53,543,700; dec., $58,300.

Legal tenders, $85,442,500; dec., $1,016,200.

Specie, $196,873,200; inc., $4,262,600.

Reserve, $282,315,700; inc., $3,246,400.

Reserve required, $266,752,900; inc., $6,[illegible],400.

Surplus, $15,562,800; dec., $3,287,900.

Ex.-U. S. dep.: [illegible], $15,786,[illegible]; dec., $3,[illegible].

PRICES DOWN AT CLOSE

WEAKNESS IN WHEAT DEVELOPS LATE IN DAY.

News Distinctly Favorable to the Bulls Corn Firm and Active. Oats Market Steady.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Weakness in wheat developed during the last hour of trading, the market prior to that time showing considerable strength. The selling seemed to be actuated largely by the desire to obtain immediate profits instead of holding over Sunday. The news of the day was distinctly favorable to the bulls, cables being firm, receipts in the northwest and extreme cold weather in the winter wheat section. The market closed weak. May opened unchanged to 1-8@1-4 higher at 79 1-8@79 1-4, sold to 79 1-4@3-8 and declined to 78 1-2@5-8, closing 78 5-8.

The corn market opened firm and moderately active. Cash houses were the principal buyers. Receipts for Monday will be 273 cars. The market closed steady. May opened a shade to 1-8@1-4 higher at 45 3-4 to 7-8, advanced to 46 1-8 and then declined to 45 5-8@3-4.

Trading in oats was quiet and the market held steady. May opened a shade to 1-8 higher at 38 1-4@38 to 38 3-8, sold between 38 1-8@1-4 and 38@38 1-2, closed 38 1-4.

Prices in the provision market were firm because of a 10c advance in the price of live hogs. Trading was fairly active. At the close May pork was up 7 1-2 at $16.72 1-2; lard was higher at $9.65@$9.67 1-2 and ribs were 5c higher at $9.52 1-2@$9.55.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	79¼	79½	78½	78⅝
July	78⅞	79	78¼	78¼
Sept.	78¾	78⅞	78⅜	78⅜
Corn—				
May	45¾	46	45⅝	45⅝
July	45⅞	46	45½	45½
Sept.	46¼	46⅜	46	46
Oats—				
May	38⅜	38⅜	38¼	38¼
July	35⅜	35⅜	35¼	35¼
Sept.	32¼	32¼	32⅛	32¼
Pork—				
May	16.75	16.90	16.72	16.72
July	16.87	16.95	16.87	16.87

COTTON MARKET.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	9.33	9.38	9.33	9.38
March	9.43	9.51	9.42	9.50
May	9.52	9.59	9.51	9.57
July	9.58	9.67	9.58	9.66
Aug.	9.64	9.64	9.63	9.62
Oct.	9.70	9.81	9.70	9.80

CUPID SETS UP A WIRELESS.

From the London News.

A young telegraph operator and a young lady, also a telegraph operator, in Paris, in love with each other, established a system of wireless telegraphy which was carried on with great satisfaction to them for some time. He lived on the Avenue Victor Hugo, she on the Boulevard Edgar Quinet, about three miles away.

On his balcony he put up a pole, from which messages were dispatched to the pole on her house. But before long an official stationed at the wireless post on the Eiffel tower perceived this competition with the wireless service of the state, and inspectors some days later arrived at the homes of the lovers and carried away the offending apparatus, with a warning that if the offense were renewed it would entail a heavy fine.

LAYING A GHOST.

From the Throne, London.

On one occasion in Scotland a guest arriving rather late at a country house was quartered in the haunted room. Although professing to be a skeptic, like many others, his courage vanished with the light. Determined, however, to protect himself, as well as possible, he placed a loaded revolver under his pillow and awaited events. As the clock struck midnight, he saw a fleshy hand at the end of the bed, and steadying his nerve, he addressed the visitant thus. "If you do not instantly remove your hand I shall fire without further warning." He counted three and then discharged the bullet.

A howl of pain which aroused the household followed, and it was soon discovered that the successful marksman had shot away two of his own toes.

DROPS TO LOW LEVEL

STOCK MARKET SUBJECTED TO SEVERE PRESSURE.

Short Selling by Bears Holds Share in Responsibility for Weakness. Closing Tone Irregular.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The stock market today was subjected to severe pressure again and the fall in prices added to yesterday's decline forced a level generally lower than that of the low level of Friday of last week. The mystery of the sources and the motives of the selling increased its effect on speculative sentiment.

The tendency of the market to rally from time to time disclosed that short selling by bears was holding a share in the responsibility for the weakness. The most pronounced of these rallies came after the appearance of the bank statement, notwithstanding the weak showing of the banks. Only $[illegible] of the expected $5,000,000 cash gain appeared, and the $22,000,000 loan expansion swelled the deposit item and reserve requirements to an extent which reduced the surplus $2,887,900, to $15,562,800, which compares with a surplus of $15,829,850 at this time last year. The loan increase was attributed largely to the taking up of railroad note issues, to which was added today $50,000,000 of one-year notes by the Vanderbilt railroad companies. Reports from the bankers having in hand the sale of these notes, of the eagerness with which they were bought and the higher relative price they were bringing, compared with recent issues had influence on the stock market as a possible indication of a release of capital for investment from the tiedup condition which has threatened a check to enterprise.

The report from Washington that the intended recall of government deposits from the National banks on February 1 and afterwards was to apply only on the $12,000,000 deposited in December, and not to the $30,000,000 which has been on deposit since last September, corrected an apprehension felt yesterday of severe pressure during February on the money market from that cause. The market did not fully hold its rally, and the closing tone was irregular. Total sales of bonds, par value, $1,098,000.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Cotton Oil	30¼	30½	30	30
Am. Woolen	32⅝	32⅝	32	32
Am. Sugar	131¼	131⅜	130½	131
Am. Locomotive	72¼	72½	71½	72
Am. Smelter	146¼	146½	146	146⅛
Am. Car Fdry.	42	42	[illegible]	41
Atchison	103	103¼	102⅝	[illegible]
Atchison pfd.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Anaconda	279½	279½	276½	278¼
Am. Copper	113⅜	113½	112¼	112½
B. R. Transit	75⅝	76¼	75½	75¼
Bal. & Ohio	116⅜	116½	116⅛	116¼
C., M. & St. P.	146⅝	147⅛	145⅞	146½
C., R. I. & P.	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26¼
C., R. I. & P. pfd.	60	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	51¼	51¼	51⅛	51¼
Canadian Pac.	180¼	181	179¾	181
Colorado South.	36½	36⅝	36	36
C. F. & I.	51	51¼	50½	[illegible]
C. & G. W.	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16¼
D. & R. G.	38	38	38	38
Distillers Sec.	73⅝	73⅝	73	73
Erie	39	39¼	38⅜	39
General Elec.	158½	158½	158½	158½
Illinois Central	165	165	164½	164½
L. & N.	137¼	137½	137¼	137½
M. K. & T.	37½	38	37¼	37¼
Mexican Central	22	23½	22	22
Mo. Pacific	87¼	87¼	86½	86½
National Lead	79¼	79¼	79	79¼
N. Y. Central	128½	128½	128¼	128
N. Y. Con. Gas	135¼	135½	135¼	135
N. Y. O. & W.	45	45	44¼	45
Northern Pac.	162	163½	161	163½
People's Gas	[illegible]	97	[illegible]	97
Penn.	131¼	131¼	131	131
Pacific Mail	37	37	37	37
P. S. Car Co.	53⅜	53⅜	52½	52
Reading	126¼	126¼	125¼	125¼
R. I. & Steel	27⅜	27⅝	27	27⅝
Southern Ry.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
Southern Pac.	93⅞	93⅞	92¾	93¼
Texas Pacific	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Union Pacific	173½	173½	172¼	172
U. S. Rubber	47½	47½	47½	47½
U. S. Steel	46⅛	46⅜	45⅞	46
U. S. Steel pfd.	106⅝	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
Va.-Car. Chem.	35¼	35¼	35	35
Wabash	17¼	17¼	17	17
Wis. Central pfd.	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
Western Union	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
Greene Cons.	31¼	31¼	30⅝	31

Total sales, 386,000.

WOOL MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Wool steady; territory and western mediums, [illegible]; fine medium, 18@21; fine, 15@17.

D. L. UPTON

Wholesale and Retail [illegible]

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY

413 E. V[illegible]

[illegible]

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BECOMES MODERN MINE

REDUCTION FACILITIES HELP JOHNNIE CONSOLIDATED.

Will Make It One of Biggest Producers of Nevada—Bonanza Ore in Other Properties

JOHNNIE, Nev., Jan. 26.—The new shaft in the Johnnie Consolidated mine is now within 25 feet of the surface, and it is expected to be finished in a very short time. The shaft will be equipped with a new hoisting outfit, and the big mine will be modern in every particular. The strain has been a long one. The upper workings of the property have been idle for some time [illegible] the main development work [illegible] the upraising of the shaft commenced. It was found that the ground was of a [illegible] nature, much broken up and full of stopes and drifts requiring a great deal of timbering. This made the work progress very slowly, but at [illegible] through their strug[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

All the property [illegible] become [illegible] big property of the state [illegible] Carl F. Seusmich, the manager of the Johnnie Consolidated, [illegible] in a recent interview [illegible] has enough money [illegible] build a mill, but that [illegible] would require considerable [illegible] before the plant could be [illegible]. All the work has been [illegible] upraising of the shaft. [illegible] development work has [illegible] progressing in the lower levels. [illegible] level drifts have been run [illegible] in both directions, exposing [illegible] ore body that will assay [illegible] across the face [illegible]

[illegible]

Additional men have been put to work in the [illegible] shaft of the Laffrie Johnnie. The work is continuing [illegible] the upper shaft. These shafts are connected along the ledge by a [illegible] drift. It is the intention of the [illegible] to continue sinking the [illegible] shaft another hundred feet and [illegible] run another tunnel similar to [illegible] connecting the shaft.

WILL RESUME ON BIG SCALE

General Cleanup at Bachelder Mine and Mills—Notes From Ouray District

OURAY, Colo., Jan. 26.—A general cleanup is now being made of the operating plant at the Bachelor mine and mills preparatory to resuming operations on an extensive scale.

Sanders, Armstrong & Hulbert [illegible] the property [illegible] good lease on the Wedge property, which adjoins that of the Bachelor, and which will be worked through the [illegible] tunnel. [illegible] in the near future be one of the [illegible] of this mining district.

[illegible] district and [illegible] miles of the Denver & [illegible] The ore [illegible] has [illegible] with time it has been [illegible] producer of silver and lead [illegible] carrying extraordinary high values [illegible] years it has been worked by lessees, but now that the [illegible] has secured the Wedge [illegible] at them active.

[illegible] the [illegible] considered among the [illegible] in the San Juan country [illegible] has [illegible] for several years. Four years [illegible] worked over [illegible] at the time one of the best paying mines in the district. [illegible] as well as the Bachelor and Wedge, which is a true fissure cutting through the sedimentary formation of the [illegible] the Nodosha and Pony Express to the [illegible] and [illegible] to the east. The [illegible] and Calliope ad[illegible] but [illegible] and lessees have [illegible] Edward [illegible] who is at present working the [illegible] and who is planning the [illegible] of those properties on an extensive scale. Considerable rejoicing is manifest here over the prospect of having 400 to 500 men working so near town. The Bachelor district has produced several million dollars and it is [illegible] that with the extensive [illegible] now being made to resume [illegible] all of [illegible] mines [illegible] a heavy contributor [illegible] the county for 1907.

ACTIVITY AT HAGARSTOWN

New Railroad Will Give District New Life

HAGARSTOWN, Colo., Jan. [illegible] [illegible] is not [illegible] portion of [illegible] which centers [illegible] something doing [illegible] town [illegible] that district this [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

The [illegible] Southwestern is going to help the boom [illegible] the Williams Peak country to a wonderful degree, but it would have hummed any way, for the outside world is beginning to find out [illegible] there.

Hagarstown is going to grow into a good sized little mountain metropolis this year and much building activity is looked for at an early date. The owners and operators of the big mining properties in the La Plata district propose to have a postoffice, a telephone station, stores and other accessories to civilization, even before the coming of the new railroad if possible, and when that reaches its termination at Hagarstown there will undoubtedly be a boom in town lots, as well as in the main industry of mining.

Work on the Luella, the Bel Tal & Hagarstown groups, the Ready Cash, the Darling and other leading properties in the district will be pushed this season as never before and many additions and improvements will be made to the present equipment of most of them. With the construction of the new $80,000 Hagarstown mill, and the [illegible] the Pioneer mill greatly increased the ores from all these properties can be treated where necessary, though of course ores of the higher grade like that in the Luella which runs $600 or more to the ton will be shipped direct to the Denver smelters as soon as the new railroad now building is completed.

The boom in this district will doubtless begin early and when it does it gives every promise of being permanent.

WILL EXPLOIT OLD DISTRICT

New Corporation Will Work Portion of Alhambra Placer, on Rock Hill, Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 26.—A new corporation composed entirely of Colorado men has been formed to work a portion of the old Alhambra placer on Rock hill, Leadville district.

It is known as the Ovens Leasing & Mining company. Clarence Jarbeau of Georgetown, president; J. H. Robeson, vice president, and W. E. Passmor, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors consists of the two first named with C. K. Wolfe, Clarence Jarbeau, Thomas Ovens and H. K. White. The capital is $[illegible].

These gentlemen have secured a long lease on very favorable terms on the tract in question adjoining the Crescentia and Columbia mines, both excellent producers, and in a direct line with the Robert Emmet on the west side of the Iron fault on Rock hill, only a few hundred feet from the Pessimus, Wigus and Reindeer.

Expect Big Ore Shoots

This section of the Alhambra placer has never been developed save by a shaft [illegible] feet in depth, in which nothing of value was found, for the reason that it stopped short of the ore measures consequently it is to all intent and purposes virgin ground.

Both Ovens and Robeson, who are highly experienced miners, are firmly convinced by their study of the formations that the ore shoots in the Crescentia, Columbia and Baby extend through the Alhambra placer, in which view they are supported by the [illegible] district, and that by continuing the original shaft to a depth of 300 to 350 feet the same or [illegible] ore bodies will be found.

Work Commenced.

Mr. Ovens, the general manager, has already commenced reconstructing the old shaft by enlarging the lower [illegible] feet and equipping the surface with machinery capable of hoisting from 1,[illegible] feet should it be necessary to sink that far. There is no water to contend with since the drainage in the lower part of the district has left Rock hill in condition to be worked without hindrance from that cause.

The tract under this lease contains something over [illegible] acres and is owned by the Argos Mining and Milling company, of which ex-Governor Jesse F. McDonald is secretary. In a talk with Mr. Robeson this morning over what is known as the A. A. Blow map, which was spread upon his office table, he said:

We regard this as a very interesting proposition, one that we intend to work on a large scale and with the utmost rapidity. When the machinery is ready to run we will send the shaft down as quickly as [illegible] miners can do it.

Mr. Ovens knows every formation and every ore deposit in the district, for he has for many years been actively engaged in exploring them. We have reason to believe that [illegible] large bodies of mineral will be opened and that the values will correspond with those obtained in the Crescentia and Columbia, our immediate neighbors.

Amply Financed.

There will be no lack of funds [illegible] and the company has all it needs at [illegible] command. The [illegible] of this enterprise under such [illegible] presages important results. It means also the redemption from long years of idleness of that portion of Rock hill which A. E. Wuensch rendered valuable by the work he has done in proving up the country west of the Iron fault through the Crescentia.

RED SNOW FRIGHTENS IO

Wonderful Phenomenon in the Rocky Mountains Appalls Savages

From the Chicago Chronicle.

The Canadian Pacific railroad agent at Glacier, in the Rocky mountains, reports that crimson snow fell in that region of the lofty ranges. This is not the first time such an occurrence has been observed in the Rockies, but the manifestation is apparently early. No satisfactory explanation has been advanced as to its cause.

The snow covering the mountains with the pronounced red hue over their mantle of white has an extraordinarily weird effect. The Indians and half-breeds and others susceptible to superstitious forebodings are regarding the visitation as a portent of dire calamity and are applying themselves with unusual fervor to devotions.

Among the explanations put forward to account for the visitation is the theory that it is caused by red volcanic dust from the mountains having been caught up by the high winds and held in suspension until brought down by the snow.

Another theory is that it is the dust of plants, while a third is to the effect that some peculiar manifestation in the chemistry of nature has caused the discoloration of the snow.

MINERAL HILL ACTIVE

CONSIDERABLE WORK NOW BEING DONE.

Half a Dozen or More Lessees Securing Returns. Much Development Work in Progress

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 26.—There is considerable work being done on different portions of Mineral hill just north of the city of Cripple Creek. Perhaps the man who has prospected longest on this hill and who has had but little reward and whose enthusiasm is still unbounded is A. F. Perrault.

Mr. Perrault is [illegible] on the First Chance claim lying on the south side of the hill. He has sunk three shafts, each over 200 feet deep, and has done an immense amount of lateral and development work during the number of years he has worked in this section.

The shaft on the First Chance is over 200 feet deep and Mr. Perrault is now driving a crosscut at this depth to cut a dyke which is known to traverse the First Chance claim. The formation is now changing and Mr. Perrault is certain that he will cut into good values by the first of February. He has four men at work in his property.

There are some half dozen lessees and owners working on Mineral Hill and occasionally some narrow streaks are cut that carry handsome values. The values, however, so far have not remained in the vein and more development work is being done in consequence.

ONE OF BOULDER'S BIG COMPANIES

The Wellington [illegible] of Boulder is conducted on lines somewhat dissimilar to that of banking institutions. This company contributes [illegible] to the development of the mineral and industrial resources of the county in which it is located. W. W. Degge is the president and manager and the [illegible] association is founded on a combination of investors who with the combined capital of the whole are enabled to take advantage with ready cash of the many opportunities for profitable investment afforded in and near the rapidly increasing mining and industrial centers of the West.

While in one particular the Wellington association resembles a bank in that it receives the savings of its members on which there is paid a stated interest, its functions are not in the line, though of course in a small way, of the great insurance pools of the east, which with the immense amount of capital at their command are able to secure for the members [illegible] which without the combined [illegible] could not [illegible]

[illegible] capital [illegible] single individual [illegible] interested [illegible] are able to secure on account of the fact [illegible] enormous profits for the participants. Along these lines in a small way, though of constantly increasing magnitude, the affairs of the Wellington [illegible] conducted.

[illegible] able great [illegible] of the [illegible] great industrial enterprises and mining and smelting ventures are inaugurated which has led to unprecedented prosperity through out the whole country. In the same way the Wellington association is developing the resources [illegible] county and other mining and industrial [illegible]

Among the recent enterprises undertaken by the association [illegible] affecting [illegible] of this county and Boulder [illegible] the Wellington Realty company, a subsidiary of the association, which early in the present year acquired a valuable tract of land adjoining University Heights which has been platted and [illegible] extensively improved the coming season. The land in question was purchased before the people of Boulder realized or awakened to the fact that Boulder had a great future before it and that this section of the city was destined to become a part of the most desirable residence portion of the city.

After President Degge had announced his purpose in purchasing this tract, almost before the ink on the deed which passed title to the property had become dry, he was offered by enterprising real estate agents a splendid advance on the purchase price for the property, but foreseeing the uprising growth of Boulder the present year, President Degge declined all offers and will now realize on the investment several times the original outlay. Since the purchase of the property no less than three different tracts in the vicinity of the Wellington holdings have been advertised and placed on the market by those who have followed in the steps of President Degge.

Another enterprise undertaken by the president of the association [illegible] year was a combination with one strong Boulder interests whereby a tract of coal land is being developed and made productive and will add several hundred thousand tons to the coal production of the county and insuring for the men interested in the enterprise a return of many times the original investment.

In the Nevada goldfields Mr. Degge was early on the ground securing valuable holdings which with the wild boom that afterward prevailed he was able to dispose of at an immense profit, retaining some of the most promising properties on which to take the speculative chance.

These examples but serve to illustrate the plan of the Wellington association and in a measure give an idea of its field of operations. President Degge gives the business his entire personal attention. Is an untiring worker and is keenly alive to the vast possibilities of wealth held out by the development of the mineral and industrial resources of the great west.

[illegible] not by the way they look at each other but by the way they don't look at anybody else.

ANNUAL REPORT OF The Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company FOR 1906

OFFICERS

F. L. SIGEL, President — G. S. WOOD, Vice-President and Treasurer

T. J. CAMPBELL, Secretary and Manager — CHAS. F. POTTER, Attorney

Dividend Payable January 25, 1907. - - - $45,000.00

Making Total Dividends Paid - - - - - $1,560,000.00

Joint Report of the President and General Manager

To the Stockholders of The Vindicator Consolidated Mining Company.

Gentlemen—Enclosed herewith is the regular quarterly dividend check for three cents per share; also a statement of the business of the company in detail for the year 1906.

The records show a net profit from mining of $251,311.17, but in this connection there were a great many expenses incurred during the past year and charged to operating expense that will not be necessary again.

To pump the water from the 1,000 foot level to the 1,200 foot level took about six months time and a large additional expense.

We were obliged to spend a great deal of money in and about the Hull City shaft in order to get it in proper shape to be worked safely. The ground around the shaft and under the hoisting engine and compressor [illegible] it was necessary to take all machinery down and reset [illegible] a shut down of this shaft during November with [illegible] large additional expense, which cut down the profits for the last quarter of the year.

You will note that [illegible] paid out during the year $588,6[illegible]6.83 for additional property [illegible] being $188,[illegible]6.83 from the cash [illegible] of the company above the $400,000.00 received from the sale of stock in the treasury of the company.

[illegible] the majority of the Independence Consolidated [illegible] $[illegible] bonus to J. T. Milliken for the controlling interest [illegible] their debts and obligations which amount to $2[illegible]. This company had also sold a number of lots [illegible] and leased a large number of others which it was desirable [illegible] your manager has been purchasing [illegible] at what seemed a reasonable price [illegible] all except five and hope to get [illegible] will vacate the townsite.

In making the [illegible] $2,920.[illegible] and in building two new houses [illegible] $[illegible]. We also purchased the Mc[illegible] No. [illegible] Nancy Hanks lode claims for $6,000.00 as mentioned in the quarterly report issued April [illegible] 1906.

You will also note the amount of $10,164.70 for mill experiments. Your Board of Directors believe that a treatment process can be secured that will enable us to handle at a profit hundreds of thousands of tons of [illegible] in the mine or [illegible] on the dump because the low grade [illegible] transportation charges [illegible] absolutely [illegible] has been made to us by a prominent [illegible] who says that he is positive [illegible] we have erected [illegible] Ellis Company a model experimental [illegible] seventy-five tons or more per day. This [illegible] with the Findley company and they [illegible] $11,000 [illegible]

Should this experiment prove as successful as anticipated your directors will probably decide to build a mill on the ground capable of handling at least 400 tons per day [illegible] with the Findley Company the capacity will be [illegible] tons per day.

You will also note an item of $[illegible] for judgment paid. This was paid on a judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court for an injury [illegible] insurance we [illegible] payment of the full amount [illegible] Insurance Company (The Frankfort Marine Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Company), [illegible] the limit of their liability [illegible] without an appeal which could [illegible] and carried the case up to the highest [illegible] costs and interest and have [illegible] United States District Court for the amount we were obliged to pay.

The developments of the past year have been very satisfactory [illegible] on the 1,100 [illegible] every ore body opened on this level has been of splendid grade, proving the continuity of the [illegible] above.

[illegible] in the Superintendent's report very little work has been [illegible] foot level, but this [illegible] be extensively developed [illegible] coming year. We [illegible] up the 1,100-foot level of Hull City shaft and [illegible] extensive ore bodies [illegible]

[illegible] shows a total of 11,59[illegible] feet [illegible] of underground workings of [illegible]

[illegible] as a future for your [illegible] the past has been. We have a large acreage and a large [illegible] undeveloped [illegible] which will be gradually prospected and [illegible]

Respectfully,

F. L. SIGEL, President.

T. J. CAMPBELL, General Manager.

Superintendent's Report

Independence, Colorado, January 18, 1907.

T. J. Campbell, General Manager, The Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir—On the No. 1 shaft during the year 1906 we have done [illegible] feet of development work, of which 2,2[illegible] feet has been on the 1,100-foot level, opening up six ore shoots on the north side of the shaft and two on the south side, of a total length of 765 feet of pay. There are eight other known ore shoots on the level above yet to be developed on this level, and at the present time we are driving drifts to reach them. In the course of the development on this level [illegible] opened two shoots of ore that showed no values on the 1,000-foot level. On the south side of the shaft No. 4 South Vein has been drifted upon in good ore for a distance of 156 feet. Before this ore can be stoped it will be necessary to connect with the Golden Cycle [illegible] for ventilation by means of an upraise of 50 feet.

Very little work was done on the 1,[illegible]00-foot level during the year [illegible] pump out the water and [illegible] the big pump at this station [illegible] the large amount of work necessary on the levels above. During the coming year we will crosscut to the ore bodies opened on the 1,100 foot level.

On the 1,000-foot level we have opened up the No. 3 North Vein [illegible] an entirely new ore body [illegible]8 feet long. This is in virgin [illegible] and has not been opened [illegible] place above the 1,000-foot level. On the No. 1 West Vein we opened a stope 175 feet long, which [illegible] of the Wallace ore shoot of the upper levels.

On the 800 foot level north of the shaft we have opened the Nos. [illegible] and 2 North Veins on what was formerly Hull City Placer ground. No. 2 North was 85 feet long and 70 feet high, pitching into No. 3 North at this height. No. 3 North is 225 feet long and 160 feet high. South of the shaft we have stoped Nos. 3 and 4 South Veins up to the 500 foot level, a month's work still remaining to complete them.

On the 700-foot level Nos. 3 and 4 West Veins have been worked out to the 600-foot level, at which latter level a drift 158 feet long has been driven on No. 4 West in ore, a stope started, and we are now putting in stulls and chutes. This is an entirely new ore shoot, opened this year, is strong and well defined and has every indication of permanency.

During the year we have developed 1,740 running feet of stoping ground.

On the Hull City shaft 2,000 feet of development work done during the year, opening up 570 feet of stoping ground. Within a month we will have a connection between the Hull City 1,100-foot level and the Vindicator 1,100-foot level. Then if you think advisable we can pump out the Hull City shaft and get into the lower workings, where there has been nothing done but cross-cutting to the veins. Judging from the values shown on the 1100 foot level there is a large amount of valuable ore between the 1,200 and the 1,100-foot levels.

For the year we have pumped 200,000,000 gallons of water from the 1,200 foot level. At the present time our pumping record shows 45[illegible],000 gallons per day, which is considerably less than we pumped during the time that we were recovering the 1,200-foot level.

In conclusion I will say that the year 1906 has been very prosperous, the development work having opened ore bodies fully equal to my expectations. I predict for the coming year equally good results.

Respectfully,

E. J. TREVORROW, Superintendent.

Annual Report of the Secretary and Treasurer

PRODUCTION FOR 1906

	Net Tons	Assay Value	Freight and Treatment	Gross Proceeds
Company Shipments	[illegible]2,858	$790,101.21	$203,447.52	$586,653.69
Leases	4,586	145,512.95	42,036.51	103,477.44
Totals	[illegible]7,438	$935,614.16	$24[illegible],483.03	$690,131.13
Total Net Receipts for Ore				$690,131.13

OPERATING EXPENSES.

Labor	$167,818.00	
Fuel	63,235.17	
Powder, Fuse and Caps	[illegible]5,009.14	
Mine Tools and Supplies	17,630.36	
Renewals and Repairs	5,984.06	
Machine Drills and Repairs	3,059.30	
Mine Timbers	8,831.66	
Oil	1,462.48	
Loading Ore	1,934.32	
Sampling Ore	[illegible]	
Light	[illegible]252.76	
Sundry Mine Expenses	4,084.8	
Assaying	5,752.34	
Surveying and Mapping	2,498.36	
Office Expense	8,266.1[illegible]	
Mine Supt. and Watchmen Salaries	8,211.50	
Mine Manager's Salary	3,600.00	
Taxes	144.38	
Insurance	[illegible]417.29	
Legal Expense	[illegible]108.10	
Water	4,469.8[illegible]	
Total Mine Expense	$358,740.95	
Paid Lessees	80,078.01	$438,819.96
Profit from Mining		$251,311.17
Receipts from Sale of Treasury Stock	$400,000.00	
Receipts for Pumping Water	[illegible]540.00	
Receipts from Rents	3,101.10	
Receipts for Interest	1,017.08	
Received for Securities sold	[illegible]	$4[illegible]0,41[illegible].34
		$671,728.51
Cash on Hand January 1st, 1906		155,553.47
		$827,279.98
Paid for Properties Purchased	$561,482.0[illegible]	
Paid for Independence Lots and Buildings	[illegible],990.74	
Paid for Mill Experiments	10,164.70	
Paid for Equipment and Buildings	[illegible]89.08	
Paid Account Subscription—C. C. Drainage & Tunnel Co.	100.00	$588,626.1[illegible]
		$238,65[illegible].85
Paid Dividends, 1906		180,000.00
		$58,65[illegible].8[illegible]
Paid Judgment for Accident		6,471.58
		$52,182.2[illegible]
Dividends Returned—Unclaimed		15.00
Cash on Hand January 1st, 1907		$52,19[illegible].[illegible]
Securities Held January 1st, 1907		8,894.4[illegible]
Total Cash Resources January 1st, 1907		$61,091.[illegible]

BALANCE SHEET, January 1, 1907.

Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus		277,056.3[illegible]
Unclaimed Dividends		15.00
Mining Property	$1,63[illegible],109.92	
Equipment and Buildings	18,143.08	
Independence Lots and Buildings	3,990.74	
Mill Experiments	10,164.70	
Subscription C. C. Drainage & Tunnel Co.	100.00	
Suit vs. The Frankfort Marine Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Co.	6,471.58	
Securities	8,894.4[illegible]	
Cash	[illegible]	
	$1,777,071.3[illegible]	$1,777,071.3[illegible]

T. J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

G. S. WOOD, Treasurer.

Panoramic View of Goldfield and the Mines FREE!

To Any Address

NEVADA AND COLORADO STOCKS

The Overland Securities Company

[illegible] Building, Denver, Colorado

25 to 50 PER CENT

Interest in a large mining property offered for a reasonable amount of money for further development and the erection of a mill.

This Mine is backed by mining men among them are two mining engineers, [illegible] a graduate of the Royal School of Mines of London, Eng., and of Freiberg, Germany, with over thirty years experience in Colorado. The other is a graduate of Houghton School of Mines of Michigan, 15 years of actual experience.

Property consists of about [illegible] acres, the [illegible] part of which is patented. Have over 1,500 feet of development, with over 500 tons of ore blocked out, ore values from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per ton. Average value of smelting ore [illegible] the recent assays giving even better than this.

We make no wild or crazy statements but can put our property on a [illegible] paying basis [illegible] with a moderate amount of money.

If you are interested and want to join mining men in a good mine WRITE

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Now Let's Get Down to Business Again!

Your first business ought to be to send me an order for shares in the

Goldfield Potlatch

Leasing and Mining Co.

Why?

Because the company has a lease 300 by 600 feet, on the well known Potlatch property (between the St. Ives, Velvet and Summerone mines) and will develop a big mine there.

The shaft started in ore and has been in ore ever since. It is LOW GRADE ORE, and there is no doubt about it, that with reasonable depth HIGH GRADE ORE will be reached.

The lease has over seventeen months to run yet.

The price of this stock is

Only 10 Cents Per Share

An investment in this stock will pay you splendidly, apart from the fact that the price of the shares will be advanced soon to 15 CENTS.

YOUR SECOND BUSINESS ought to be: to send for particulars about the stock of a new

Bullfrog Mining Co.

of which I have just received the agency.

This is a wonderful proposition, and you will say so yourself, after reading the particulars.

The price of this stock is

15 Cents

but if you will send me an order for Potlatch Leasing share now, at 10 cents per share, along with your inquiry, I will sell you the Bullfrog stock at 10 cents per share. Is this worth your while?

Your business is my business, so far as mining investments are concerned, because your business and my business will prosper if I sell you stock that will make money for you.

Things are beginning to move fast, so please write me without delay.

L. WILLSTAEDT

INVESTMENT BROKER

P. O. Box 732. Goldfield, Nevada

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

A MILLION A MONTH

NIXON LOOKS FOR FABULOUS DIVIDENDS.

Much Is Expected From Consolidated Mines. Other Sensations Promised at Goldfield.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Jan. 26.—Senator Nixon predicts that the Goldfield Consolidated Mines company will pay a million dollars in dividends per month when it starts in. This is the great merger company and owns the Mohawk, Jumbo, [illegible] Combination properties consisting of something like 250 acres in the heart of the district. According to an official statement of the company November 21st last, Mohawk leases alone had produced $5,075,918.32 in gold between that date and the previous April 18th. The producing leases have now all expired and the grand total production refer to the Mohawk alone. The Red Top, Jumbo and Combination have long been producing though actual figures are not to be had. Laguna is a very fair prospect.

The estimate of Senator Nixon is believed to be a conservative one, only it is rather trying on the camp to wait for the company to put itself in shape to commence its real record breaking career. Of the $7,000,000 said to have been mined recently on Mohawk but 25 per cent went to the company. Hereafter the entire production of the ground previously held under lease will go to the company, as well, of course, as the production of the four other big properties. The mines are now being put in shape for permanent work. It is understood that most of the leases will be connected with the big three compartment shaft, put down by the company. It is well known in camp that the lessees merely scratched the upper levels and took out the richest ore that came handy.

There are still other leases on various parts of Mohawk ground, but these are not as yet rated as producers, though some of them stand a very good show of making records.

The merger company is capitalized for 5,000,000 shares at $10 par value. The initial sales were at $5, but the quotations on the market now are around $10. About everybody in Nevada has a few shares laid away for future reference, the prediction being that the stock will go to $50 within a year.

Most all the talk is about what Mohawk will do, but it should be remembered that it was Jumbo and Combination which originally created the Goldfield excitement and that Combination has really been the steadiest producer in the district, having paid first 10 and 15 cents per share dividends for three years straight. And Jumbo was the hope of the camp up to the time Mohawk made good. There are still those who predict that eventually Jumbo will prove the richest mine.

But the Goldfield Consolidated Mines company, with its 250 acres of precious ground is not everything in Goldfield. There is that little fraction of a claim containing about 13 acres known as the Combination Fraction, which threatens to beat even the wonderful Mohawk record. Shares in this little fraction are now selling at $6 and practically nothing has been produced there as yet. But the ore is in sight and Lofius & Davis, the lucky lessees, who uncovered it, are about to commence hoisting and shipping it. When their work is well under way more exciting news will come out of Goldfield. Eight machine drills have been installed and all the men will be employed who can crowd into the mine.

It is impossible to describe all the work going on on innumerable properties throughout the district and it is also impossible to convey a sense of the confidence with which men of means are backing these enterprises. The new map of the district, shortly to be issued, will show small idea of what is being done. It should show the new companies organized and indicate how the work is spread out. The names of the companies about which so much is said in news print, are more familiar than the ground upon which they operate.

A craze has developed recently for the incorporation of small fractions of ground lying in favorable localities, and these shares have been placed on the market at prices ranging from five to ten cents each. The corporations are [illegible] "shares" [illegible] and "fractions." In some instances local investors have made a grab for those shares where shares in much larger nearby properties could be had at relatively lower prices. But sentiment gauges the value of all prospects. If more people take a fancy to the shares of "Lucky Dog" than to "Dog Luck" the former shares will advance in price faster than the latter, though "Dog Luck" be a mine and "Lucky Dog" remain but a prospect.

But there is plenty of argument in favor of those small acreages. The Goldfield Consolidated may not be any more valuable than Combination Fraction even if it has 20 times as much land. Lone Star and Blue Bull, with their immense acreages, are not worth now what any one of a half a dozen other properties are which have but one claim each, notwithstanding both Lone Star and Blue Bull are expected to develop into mines some time.

St. Ives is a one claim proposition that has always been popular among local investors. It comes next to Jumbo and has always ben in ore, but not much has been shipped. Recently a ledge was tapped on the Codd lease on St. Ives, which sent the company stock above par and created a demand for Codd leasing stock which has enriched all the original purchasers. Codd says the ore where he struck it is only worth $40 per ton. In any other camp this would be considered good enough, but only $500 rock creates a sensation here. Now Codd is following the vein in hope of encountering higher values on the same level, and he is sinking with a view of crosscutting the same vein at a lower depth. There are those who are willing to bet that Codd will be the next big winner in Goldfield. Meanwhile the St. Ives company is going ahead with its work in the main shaft with renewed energy and this property will bear watching.

In fact all that ground in section 36, on the Goldfield map, is undergoing thorough development work and it is here that the greatest interest of the camp is now focused. Grandma, Blue Bell, Lone Star Potlatch, Velvet, Jumbo Extension, Kewanna, Ora, Booth and St. Ives. These are favorite stocks and there will always be something doing in them as long as Goldfield is a camp. They lie on the east slope of Columbia mountain and on the north slope of Jumbo hill. A year ago Columbia mountain stock was hard to sell at 15 cents. Wise men used to advise investors to buy that stock, put it away in the attic, trunk and forget it—one day they would realize heavily. The advice is still good although the price has been over $1 per share for months. The same advice is now being given regarding the properties in section 36. The prices may go up and go down, but until the last pound of ore is taken out of the mines now working, which mines appear to be inexhaustible prices are more likely to go high than low.

There is something new in the appearance of the camp. More men are coming in and there is now a large class of investors and speculators on the ground. Formerly men came in to find employment; those who brought the stocks sent their orders in from a distance. The latest way to wealth is to come here and operate on the new exchange. Although this organization has been under way for but two weeks it is doing a business of from 200,000 to 300,000 shares per day and the business is steadily increasing. Seats have advanced in price from $500 to $1,250 and $2,500 seats are predicted before summer. New companies floated frequently place their entire treasury allotment in one day on the streets and through the exchanges. There is little difficulty finding money for a meritorious proposition. The average Goldfieldite will gamble with his entire bank account every day, and still his average income keeps [illegible]

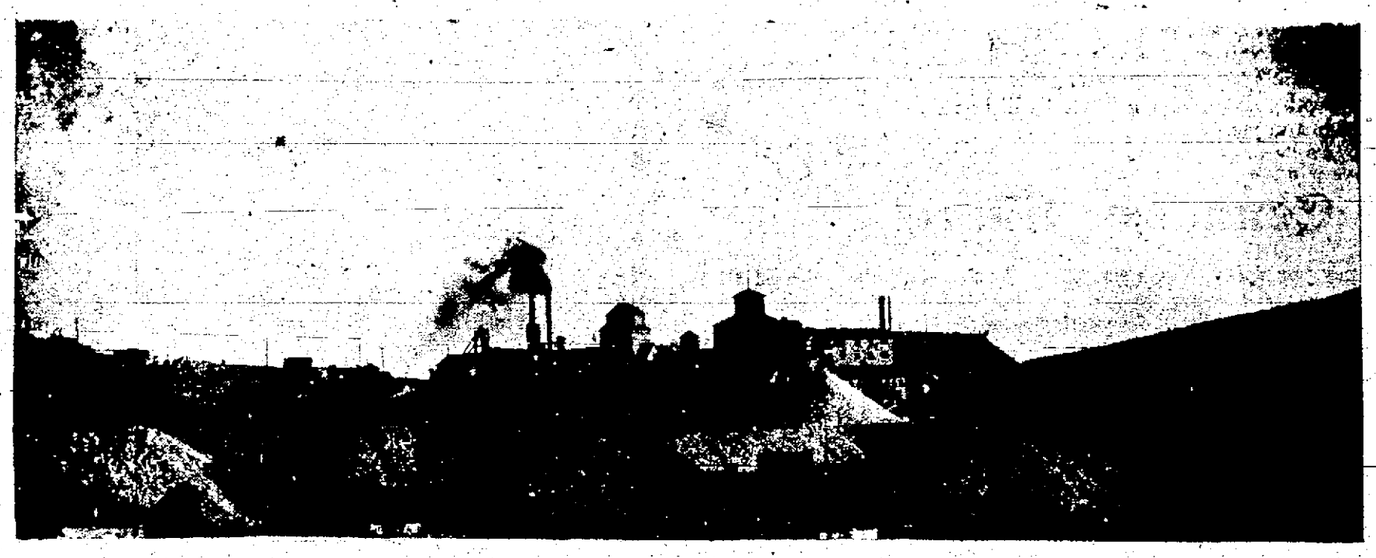
ARMY OF MINERS AFTER ORE

Leasers Eager for Privileges in Ground of Seven-Thirty Mine. Activity at Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, Colo., Jan. 26.—The Seven-Thirty mine, with millions to its credit, is the scene of unusual activity. Applications for leases are being made almost daily, and at the rate privileges are being granted it will not now be a great while until a small army of miners will be found at work. John Schuler, who secured a block of ground about four weeks ago on the 210-foot level of the Bismarck, has uncovered a 14-inch streak of solid smelting ore which is worth better than $150 to the ton. The discovery was made after running a crosscut for a distance of 20 feet in order to cut under the upper workings, whence an enormous production resulted a number of years ago. Drifting was inaugurated this week, and old-timers who have examined the workings state that a bonanza pocket has been found. The ground is being opened preparatory to stoping, and as soon as the preliminary work has been completed we can look for a steady and heavy tonnage of high-grade ore being brought to market. The ore carries considerable gray copper, thus insuring that good values will be received in settlement.

The strike made a few days ago in the Seven-Thirty workings, at a distance of 3,000 feet from the portal of the Hercules crosscut, is growing in proportions, the ore body now measuring over 14 inches in thickness. This is one of the most important discoveries made in recent years in this famous old producer, as it means that a vast area of virgin ground has been opened up for exploitation, with the result that a number of other leasers will be granted blocks of ground. The strike was made in running a crosscut, and after driving 35 feet the lost shoot was found. The ground has now been opened for 45 feet and the ore body remains intact for the entire distance. A test mill run had a few days since gave returns of 256 ounces in silver to the ton, and 37 per cent lead. Running through the ore body is a two-inch streak of almost pure glance, which will give returns running up into the thousands. Owing to its richness, no attempt will be made to sell to the sampler, as the material is so soft and sticky that it would not go through the screens. The rich stuff will be sold to Burlingame, who has a process for the extraction of the bullion.

The 150-ton concentrator plant, which has been in the course of construction for the past four months by the Nashua-tah Mining and Milling company, was put into commission the first of the week. This mill is located near the dumps of the Diamond tunnel and is to be fed upon ore from the Wire vein and Corry City mines. The plant is as near automatic as was possible to secure the same, and it is expected that good savings will be made. A tunnel has been driven into the dump below the portal of the Diamond tunnel, from which runs a conveyor belt. The ore is fed from chutes onto this belt, after which it passes into an iron trough having a reciprocating motion imparted to it by an eccentric, thus carrying the dirt to a big crusher, which reduces to a size suitable to be handled by the first set of rolls. From here it is lifted into a large storage bin, after which it is fed automatically to the other sets of rolls until it is reduced to the necessary fineness. The ore then passes to the tables, where it receives separation. No jigs are used whatever, it having been decided by the experts that Card-tables are best adaptable for the saving of the best values. Four dynamos having an aggregate of 225-horsepower, drive the machinery, which includes a massive Chilian mill for the regrinding of the tailings from a part of the tables.



THE PORTLAND GOLD MINING & MILLING COMPANY, CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.

MOVING PICTURES OF MAN IN FITS.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

The cinematograph has demonstrated its usefulness to the science of medicine in more ways than one. Dr. W. G. Chase of Edinburgh used it to procure films illustrating the convulsions accompanying an epileptic fit. The thoroughness with which the subject has been pursued may be judged from the statement that the films exhibiting epileptic seizures measure 1,650 feet and contain nearly 23,000 minute pictures of attitudes assumed during the convulsions. The value of such records lies mainly in using them to instruct medical students so that they may recognize the character of a fit when encountered in actual practice.

If You Expect to Become Interested in Goldfield

Before Stocks get beyond your Reach, don't overlook this List of Winners.

We have representatives at Goldfield, Tonopah, Bullfrog and Wonder, Nevada; Cripple Creek and The San Juan, Colorado, and Candace, Mexico. Our facilities for trading in stocks of Companies located in the best mining districts are unexcelled—Let us represent you.

These are Winners

And are our Choice after Personal Investigation

Send Us Your Order Today

We recommend the purchase of the following Goldfield stocks for quick profits:

Red King

At 22 cents. $220 buys 1000 Shares

Owns 75 acres in Section 11 just south and east of the Mohawk 2,500 feet. Has a lease on the Florence with a 175-foot shaft in ore. Getting into pay ore rapidly. We believe this stock will sell at 35 cents in 60 days.

Nevada Pearl

at 27½ cents. $275 buys 1000 Shares

Owns 80 acres in Section 11 and has a lease of a block of Combination ground adjoining the Combination mine which pays $32,000 dividends each month. Ore opened on this lease. Also owns lease adjoining the Daisy with ore opened up. A few months should see this stock selling $1.00 per share.

Victoria

At 7 cents. $70 buys 1000 Shares

Owns 30 acres in Section 32, just north of the Dixie. Has opened a vein 4½ feet wide. M. J. Monnette, who made a million dollars from the famous Hayes-Monnette lease on the Mohawk, has purchased a block of Victoria stock and has accepted the presidency of this Company. We believe Victoria is good for several hundred per cent profit.

Goldfield Hummer

At 10 cents. $100 buys 1000 Shares

Owns 160 acres—80 acres 2,000 feet northeast of the town of Goldfield and 20 acres adjoining the Dixie. Stock selling at 10 cents in Goldfield, should go up rapidly soon as listed.

A large force of miners are at work on all these properties—Each Company has been accepted by the listing committee of the Exchange—They will soon be called regularly.

LET US TELL YOU HOW AND WHERE TO MAKE MONEY

We make money for clients, and we can make money for you. If we could furnish all the capital we require for different enterprises we believe we should be selfish enough to do so and keep out the public. But our work is done by operating hand in hand with investors by co-operating with them and by investing our money with theirs. If we did not have sufficient confidence in propositions we recommend to put some of our money into them we do not believe that we should have the right to tell the public how good these enterprises are.

We have a number of good propositions that should appeal to you, and if you take advantage of these offers you can make money. It is all in taking hold of them, however, and we cannot supply the promptness for you. Our part is in furnishing the opportunity.

The C. P. Campbell Company

15-16-17 Postoffice Building (Established 1900.) **Colorado Springs, Colorado**

N. B.—Red King and Victoria have been listed on the Exchange since this advertisement was written. The above quotations will give you a profit. Telegraph us your reservations. Hummer and Pearl will soon be called on the Exchange.

J. S. McCUAN

PHONE 3. 427-429 HAGERMAN BUILDING.

A SNAP

$52,000.00 of Municipal Gold Bonds that will pay you 5½ per cent. Have only $120,000 of the $190,000 6 per cent Irrigation and Land Bonds offered yesterday. These two bonds are absolutely good and perfectly safe.

William P. Bonbright & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Colorado Springs, Colorado.
24 Broad Street, New York.
15 George Street, Mansion House, London, E. C.

MEMBERS
New York Stock Exchange.
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OTIS & HOUGH, Bankers and Brokers.
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN and PROVISIONS, COTTON.
Private Wires to all Principal Cities.
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THE REED INVESTMENT CO.
Investment Bankers. Bonds, Mortgages and Colorado Securities.
REED BLOCK. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

L. L. AITKEN. Established 1899. A. D. AITKEN.

L. L. AITKEN & CO.

FREE—We will supply you with free January handbook of Cripple Creek, maps of Goldfield, Nevada, or Cripple Creek districts. We buy and sell mines in all parts of the country. We are members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association, and of the Goldfield Stock and Exchange Board. Quotations given on all mining shares.

112 E. Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Member of Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

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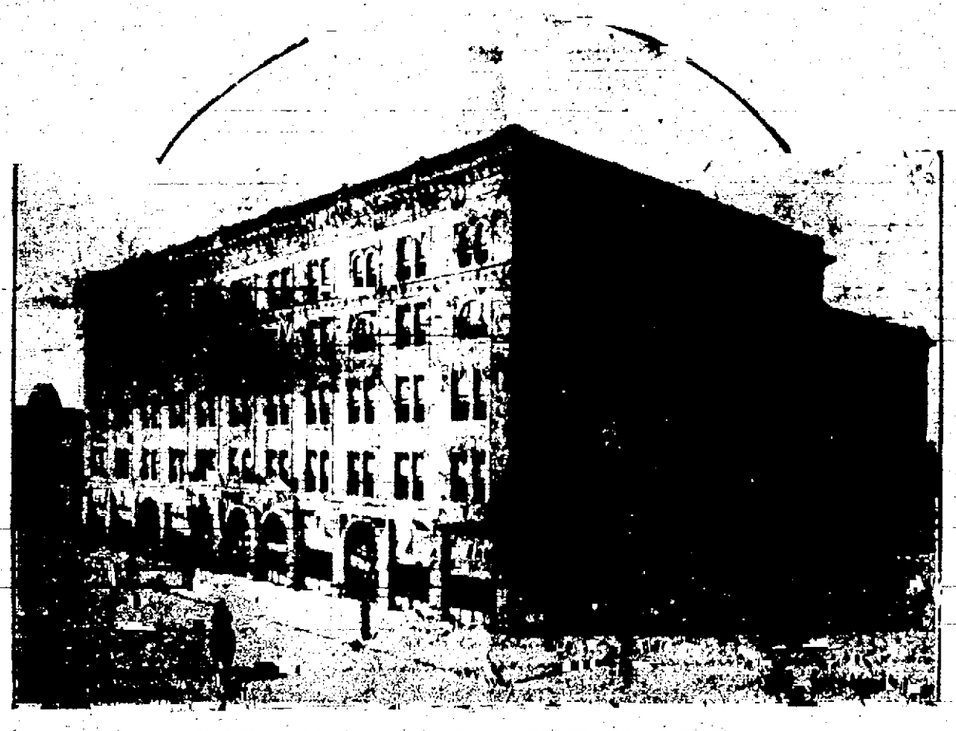
27 N. Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.



MINING EXCHANGE BUILDING, COLORADO SPRINGS

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Colorado Springs, Colorado

J. S. McCUAN

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Phone 3 **Colorado Springs, Colo.**

I have for sale $190,000, 6 PER CENT IRRIGATION AND LAND BONDS. Backed by the U. S. Government. Interest payable semi-annually in gold.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

ELY....NEVADA

The Scene of the Greatest Copper Find and Field The Camp that is destined to Eclipse any Copper Camp thus far opened in the History of the World. **Has in Sight Over $1,000,000,000.00 of Ore**

THE PITTSBURG-ELY COPPER CO.

Holdings Consist of Three Properties in the Best Mineral District of Ely, Nevada, with an Approximate Total of 350 Acres . . . . . .

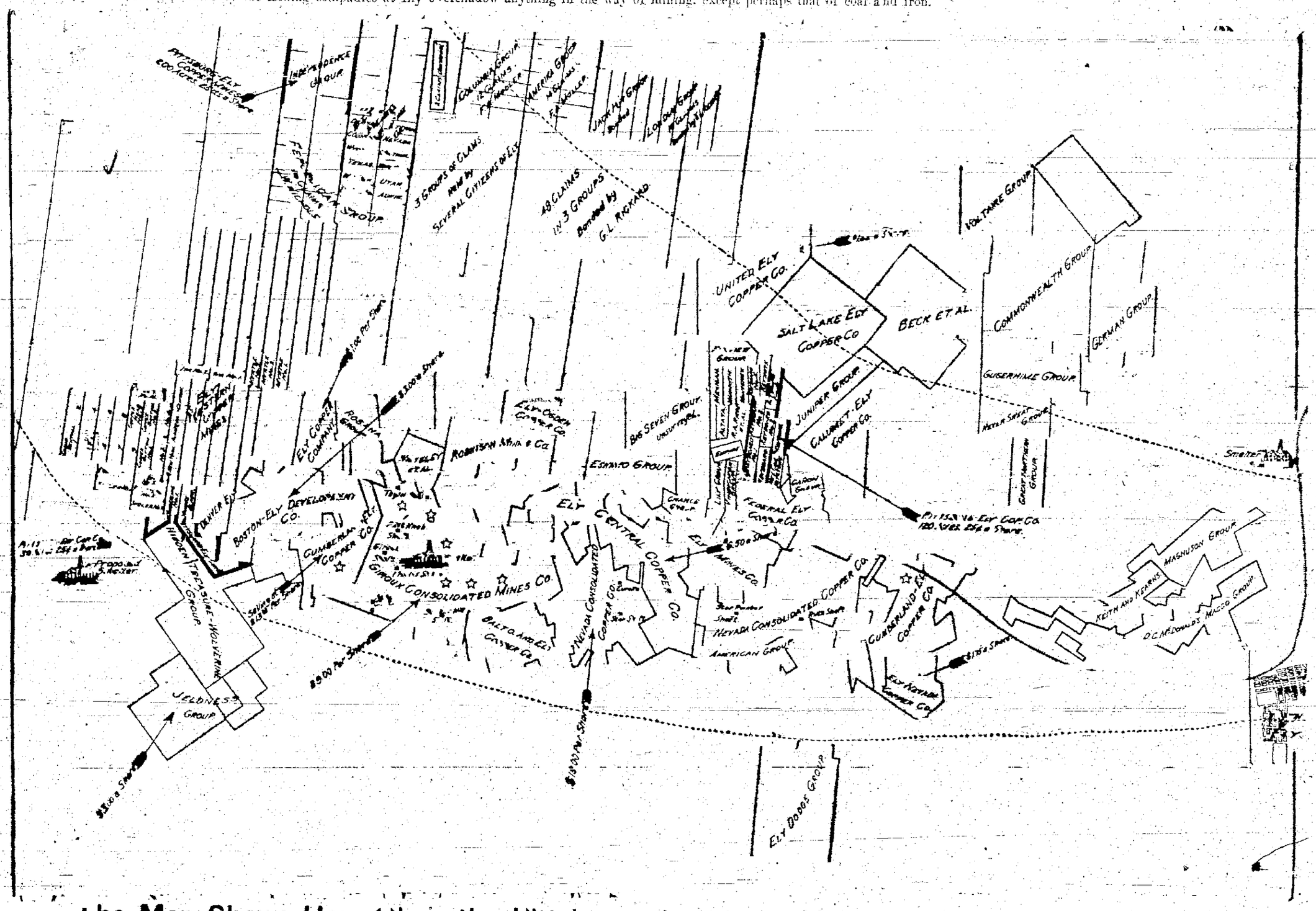
Situated in the choicest mineral district of Ely, Nevada, and adjacent to and surrounded by the best producers in ELY. The Independence group of 200 acres lies just north of Republican group and side lines with the Ely Amalgamated Copper Company's copper belt. The values are richer and larger as development moves north and west. Our Keyboard group of six claims (120 acres) is considered as valuable copper property as there is in the whole producing area of Ely. It is surrounded by the Big Seven, United Ely, Juniper group, Calumet, Ely and Federal-Ely properties, all noted properties. One of the Nevada Consolidated properties, controlled by the Guggenheims, whose shares are selling at $19.00, side-lines with the Keyboard group, and within a short distance lies the main properties of the Nevada Consolidated and the Ely Central Copper Company, two royal producers, whose shares have made many rich. We can safely say, with conservatism, that the Keyboard group is one of the most admirably located properties in this, the richest copper camp of the world. The Pittsburg-Ely Copper Mines have also acquired 30 acres of as fine copper land as there is in the entire section, lying south of the Denver-Ely and joining the Boston-Ely Development Company, whose stock is selling at $3.00. Only just one property lies between our property and the Cumberland-Ely Copper Company, which stock advanced so sensationally to $13.25 per share, and whose future promises to be one of the largest producers in the world. Within a short distance lies the Giroux, which is probably numbered among the biggest mines in the world.

The 350 acres of the Pittsburg-Ely Copper Mines make one of the strongest copper companies that has ever been offered to the investing public. Properties that are equal, too, in location to any of the famous producers of this camp, and whose mineral showing proves that they are on the same trend, and we cannot help but believe that the Pittsburg-Ely Copper Mines is destined to be numbered among the mines that produce millions.

We expect that within a short time the territory that we own will be as valuable as that surrounding us, and we would rather underestimate than overestimate our holdings at the present time.

BIG OPERATORS AT WORK—The development of the mines and the plans of the various companies, all of which are public, go to prove that the arrangements now being perfected to handle the copper deposits are such that the greatest copper operators of the world believe that Butte, Calumet (Mich.) and other big copper camps of the world, are pigmies compared with it.

The operations being planned by the mining companies at Ely overshadow anything in the way of mining, except perhaps that of coal and iron.



The Map Shows How Close the Pittsburg-Ely Copper Mines Lay to the Big Producers

LEGEND: ■ *—Shaft where millions of tons of copper ore is exposed. Dots—The dotted belt indicates the ore deposit as proven. —Nevada Northern Railroad. Shaded Portion—Property of the Pittsburg-Ely Copper Mines. Alpha Shaft—Deepest shaft, 1,000 feet. Veteran Tunnel—Has richest copper ore exposed in district.

The policy of the Company being to distribute this stock as much as possible, naturally broadening the market, has allotted to Colorado Springs 20,000 shares to be sold for

25 CENTS PER SHARE

and when this is taken no more will be sold for that price as the stock will advance to 50 cents the last of January. Get your orders in early as this small allotment is sure to be oversubscribed the first day.

For the convenience of the public I will open a temporary office in Colorado Springs Monday and I will be prepared to furnish full reports, maps and detailed information of the property to all parties interested. All stock registered by Continental Trust Co., of Denver.

Parties not able to come to the office can send in their orders by mail enclosing remittance and stock will be issued and mailed to them at once. But BE SURE and get your orders in time to reach me Monday as the stock will not last long. Address and make all remittances payable to

Lack of Transportation

Heretofore has retarded immigration and every kind of shipment of products. The Ely Northern system has completed its trunk line from Cobre, on the Central Pacific, to Ely, a distance of nearly 150 miles, and train service is now had daily.

THE PITTSBURG ELY COPPER CO. will be organized under the Territorial Laws of Arizona, with a capital of $5,000,000 of 1,000,000 shares of a par value of $5.00 each, full paid and non-assessable.

PROPOSED ADVISORY BOARD AND OFFICERS.

Harry C. Riddle, Judge of District Court, Denver, Colorado.
Berne Lawshe, Capitalist and Mine Operator, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
John L. McDonald, Capitalist and Mine Operator, Ely, Nevada.
Arthur Van Duzen, Capitalist and Mine Operator, Denver, Colorado.
Frank Straub, Mining Engineer and Mine Operator, Denver, Colorado.
C. D. Nortrobe, M. D., Ely, Nevada.
H. H. Pring, E. M., of Cripple Creek, formerly connected with the El Paso, and has managed the Bonny Nell, Granite and Monument mines.

JOHN G. GUERIN

FISCAL AGENT

Room 10, Third Floor, Cheyenne Bldg., E. Pike's Peak Ave.,

Colorado Springs, Colo.

I have just returned from a personal examination of this property and know it to be one of the best in the entire Ely district.

Engineers State That the Pittsburg-Ely Copper Properties

Are located in the best district in the entire camp, and that the ores of the properties is as good, if not better, than any operating there. In the main Giroux shaft not only have high copper values been encountered, but the gold contents run as high as $20.00 to the ton. While we are simply presenting our proposition for the company alone, our opportunity for securing gold values are equally as good as our neighbors, and we expect to find sufficient gold values to pay all mining expenses. The Giroux has opened and proven to a satisfactory extent one huge deposit of copper ore that is 1,800 feet wide. That is what has been opened on a property that is situated only a short distance from ours.

With such conditions surrounding THE PITTSBURG-ELY COPPER MINES, it is reasonable to believe, the formation being identical, that we have as large and rich bodies of ore.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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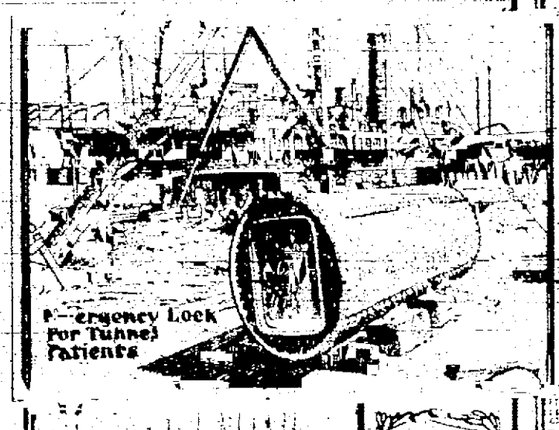
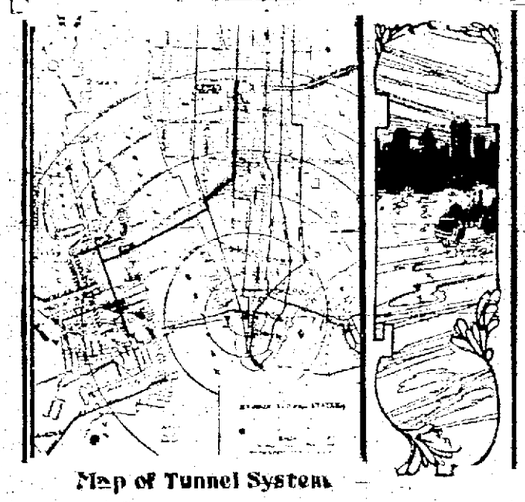
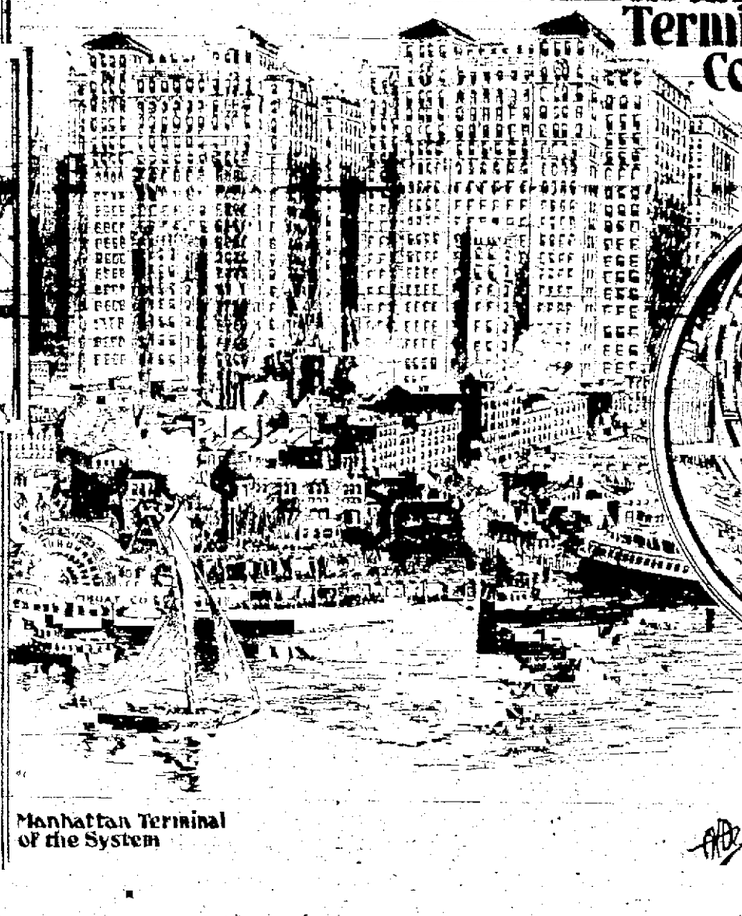
HUDSON RIVER SUBWAY SYSTEM

The Tunnels and Their Manhattan Terminal a Wonderful Combination of the Subaqueous and the Aerial

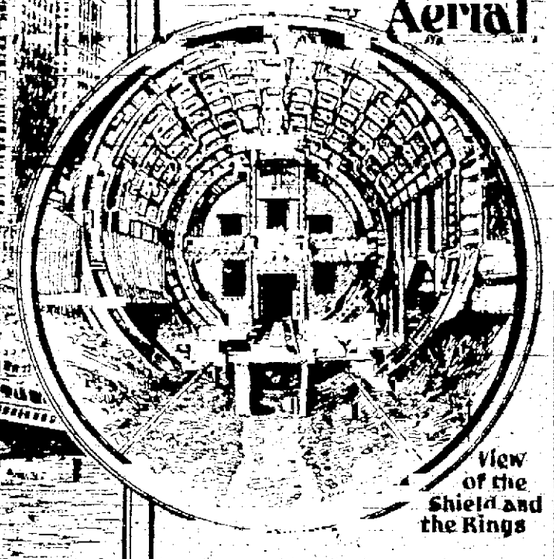




Map of Tunnel System



Manhattan Terminal of the System



View of the Shield and the Rings

IT is easy to employ superlatives, but no other adjectives need apply when one seeks words to describe the engineering operations now being pushed forward underneath the surface of the Manhattan island section of New York city and the beds of the two rivers which divide it from New Jersey and Long Island. Stupendous is a word that comes in handy when characterizing the new underground New York. All these tunnels, subways and terminals belong exclusively to the twentieth century, which is still an infant. Nearly every week some new extension of an underground transit system is adopted or proposed.

Old New York, which means Manhattan island and is the commercial and financial center of America and the rest of the world, was richly endowed by nature with facilities for water transportation. But these natural endowments in the way of water courses cut off the city from convenient land communication with the outside. After many years of dreaming New York is now doing things to overcome this difficulty. Overhead improvement in the line of bridges, while still proceeding upon a large scale, has been supplanted in popular wonder and interest by underfoot improvement. Not only are the streets in Manhattan and Brooklyn and the Bronx being bored for subway tunnels, but the East river and the North river, otherwise the Hudson, are being similarly treated.

Mother Shipton's ancient prophecy:

> Under rivers men shall walk,
> Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk,

is being fulfilled at New York. The city subway system has several tunnels under the East river to Brooklyn almost ready for the running of trains; the Pennsylvania railroad is completing its tunnels under the Hudson from New Jersey, and down at the lower end of Manhattan island is the terminal of another tunnel system which appears to be the most stupendous of all.

Twin tunnels, one for trains in each direction, are being bored under the river from Jersey City to enter the great terminal station under Church street near the river front, while another pair of tunnel twins is burrowing under the river a mile farther upstream. These two pairs of tubes are connected by transverse tunnels running near the river front in Jersey City, passing under the tracks and stations of three great railroad systems—the Pennsylvania, the Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Passengers from each of these railroads may enter tunnel trains and ride to New York. Westward in Jersey City is to be an extension of this tunnel system for three-quarters of a mile, for trains to emerge at last and run on the Pennsylvania tracks to Newark.

This same system will have an uptown terminal at Sixth avenue and Thirty-third street for the northerly tunnels built from Jersey City. This will touch and articulate with the city subway lines already in operation, so that one may enjoy a tunnel ride, if he likes, under the chief business section of New York, under the Jersey City water front and twice under the Hudson river, finishing at his starting point.

But perhaps more interesting than the tunnels themselves, to the ordinary sightseer at any rate, will be the downtown terminal station building of this new system. This will be the largest office building in the world. Though it is now under construction, one cannot say that it is going up. As a matter of fact, it is going down for the present. The underground portion is the important part. This terminal station will have twenty-two stories above ground and space for about eight stories beneath the surface. It will extend seventy-five feet below ground. In the underground part will be the railroad station, and through it will run five tracks. Tunnel trains from Jersey City during the rush hours of the day will consist of eight cars each, running on a schedule of one and a half minutes between trains. As each car will seat fifty persons—not to speak of the strap hangers—it is easy to figure that 160,000 passengers an hour will be brought into this terminal station from New Jersey. It is estimated that on an average, day in and day out, 1,000 persons a minute will enter the big building and descend to the station rooms to take cars and that in the course of the day 500,000 people will pass through the station.

The first floor below the street will be known as the concourse floor. Below this will be the train platforms. On the concourse floor the great waiting rooms will be located, with restaurants, lunch counters, news and bootblack stands, retiring rooms, and other conveniences. The steel cars will have doors on each side. The platforms are to be so arranged that while passengers are getting out at one side those waiting to take a train may enter at the other side, thus avoiding confusion.

Above ground this great terminal structure will be apparently two buildings, with Dey street running between, though it is probable that the two sections will be connected overhead by bridges across the narrow street. For purposes of description and comparison the whole scheme may be treated properly as one building, with the Dey street division as an open court.

This huge structure will contain 14,500,000 cubic feet of space above ground and 3,650,000 cubic feet below ground, a total of 18,150,000 cubic feet. The largest office building now in Manhattan, the Broad Exchange, contains 7,000,000 cubic feet. Thus we see that this largest office building on earth will be nearly three times the cubic area of its closest competitor in New York.

On the twenty-two floors above ground there will be 4,000 offices. Counting an average of only two and a half persons occupying these offices or employed therein, we have a regular population of 10,000 persons in this one building above ground, not to speak of those employed below the street surface. Thirty-nine elevators will carry these 10,000 persons and their business callers up and down in the building. Twenty-two of the elevators will be express cars, not stopping below the eleventh floor. It is expected that at least 20,000 passengers a day will be handled by the elevators.

The occupants of this building, when all the subway systems now in course of construction shall have been finished, may live anywhere in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City and reach their place of business without emerging from underground after they once enter the tunnel station nearest their homes. They may take an elevator from the station platform up to their offices, work all day, eat luncheon at one of the several restaurants in the building, buy their cigars, get their shoes shined and their faces shaved, purchase some trinkets or goodies for the children, all inside the building, and descend in the evening to the underground station and ride home underground without having been out from under shelter at any time during the day. Thus, for those people, the umbrella and the gum coat may be eliminated. Verily they will lead the underground life, or rather the sheltered life, as they will be up in the air during the working hours.

This terminal is intended to be the great nerve center of lower New York's business and stir. Focusing all the underground transit lines and communicating with all the surface and elevated railroads, it will be like the central part of a spider's web, from which all the strands of the web proceed. Here the analogy ends, for the human fly, while constantly going to or coming away from this center, will not be imprisoned in a net.

One of the very interesting things in this terminal building will be the great glass covered arcade, the largest in the world—another superlative. This is to be an inside street, well lighted and ventilated, with big shops on each side. To attract the patronage of the 600,000 men, women and children who must pass through this building and along the arcade every day the most enticing stocks of goods in various branches of the merchandising business will be displayed. The show window exhibits will resemble the displays in a great exposition building. It is promised that one may buy almost anything here, from a pin to a piano.

The cafes here and there throughout the great structure will afford accommodation for all gradations of purses. The Wall street banker or the Fifth avenue society swell will find cafes suited to his tastes and his pocketbook, while the ordinary business man, the clerk and the office boy each will have restaurant facilities to fit his income.

In this vast human hive, to sum up in a sentence, modern civilization will be epitomized, while the rush and sweep of the electric trains underneath, crossing under cities and streams, will typify the spirit of modern progress.

As to the construction of the terminal building a few figures may be of aid in grasping its bigness. It will occupy 70,000 square feet of ground. In architecture it will be in the Italian Renaissance style. Polished granite and Indiana limestone will be the material used up to the fourth story, above which brick and terra cotta will be employed. The public halls are to be of marble. Hardwood finish will prevail throughout. For the walls 16,300,000 bricks will be used. There will be 1,300,000 square feet of tile partitions. Of architectural terra cotta 4,500 tons will be required. The house will have 5,200 doors and 5,000 windows. The glass area in the windows will be 120,000 square feet. In the floor arches will be 1,100,000 cubic feet of concrete. Plasterers will do 500,000 square yards of work. There will be sixteen miles of plumbing pipe, twenty-nine miles of steam pipe, fifty-six miles of wood base, sixty-five miles of picture molding, ninety-six miles of conduits and 113 miles of wiring. Thirteen thousand fixtures will carry 30,000 incandescent lamps.

The cofferdam upon which this immense edifice is being built is said to be the largest in the world. The site of the building is largely on "made" land, Manhattan island having been considerably enlarged at this point. Water was encountered when the excavators were but a few feet down. Bedrock, as a rule, in that part of the island is about seventy-five feet below the surface, but the excavators at one point in this work had to go down ninety-eight feet to strike solid rock. The cofferdam construction was necessary in order that the big house might be founded upon the rock, and its underground section be kept dry and cozy. Holes in the walls of the cofferdam will admit the trains from the tunnels.

This system comprises what are known as the "McAdoo tunnels," named after William G. McAdoo, a native of Georgia, who came to New York some years ago and organized this stupendous terminal and tunnel enterprise. Charles M. Jacobs is the chief engineer. About a quarter of a century ago some of the earlier dreamers of underground transit undertook to tunnel under the North river, but abandoned the scheme after digging a part of the distance. The methods of tunnel engineering in those days were comparatively crude. The kind of construction material employed was not practicable. The old tunnel attempts were flat bottomed and comb roofed. The new tunnel is a circular tube of steel, in successive sections, pushed into place and solidly connected after the powerful hydraulic jack has bored the hole in the earth. Thus equal resistance is given at all points. The McAdoo tunnels use the old borings so far as they go, but employ the new tube material altogether.

Tunnel workmen are subject to an ailment called "bends," due to their working in an area of compressed air. It is highly dangerous for a man with the "bends" to come outside at once, so the engineers have devised a curious emergency hospital. This looks like a huge boiler, with a door in the end. When a man coming out of the tunnel is taken with "bends" he is thrust into one of these little hospitals, near the mouth of the hole. The air in the hospital is compressed, and the patient is gradually brought around to his normal condition, so that he can breathe ordinary atmosphere without endangering his life.

ROBERT DONNELL.

REMARKABLE RAILWAY.

An uphill railway, perhaps the most remarkable in the world, is the Oroya in Peru. It runs from Callao to the goldfields of Cerro de Pasco. From Callao it ascends the narrow valley of the Rimac, rising nearly 5,000 feet in the first fifty-six miles. Thence it goes through the intricate gorges of the sierras till it tunnels the Andes at an altitude of 15,645 feet, the highest point in the world where a piston rod is moved by steam. This elevation is reached in seventy-eight miles.

Edward H. Harriman, Wizard of the Railroad World

ABOUT the time Edward H. Harriman achieved the ambition of his life—became the master of a chain of railroads extending across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean—he began to attract the attention of the interstate commerce commission. That is not to say that the operations of the railroad manipulator had never before excited the interest of that restraining body. His clever evasions of the law which it was the business of the commission to enforce kept its members continually on the alert. To catch him napping was the burden of their hope. They believed that he would overreach himself. Has he done so? That is what the investigators are trying to determine.

Less than fifteen years ago Edward H. Harriman was an unknown quantity in the wide field of railroad affairs. It was his activity as a minority security holder in opposing the reorganization of the Erie railroad by J. Pierpont Morgan that brought him into public view for the first time. At that time there were a dozen railroad magnates in the country who were better known. Later on he appeared as the controlling power of the Chicago and Alton and accomplished its reorganization with a success that made him a power in railroad circles.

Since then Mr. Harriman has been expanding marvelously. As a builder up of railroad properties the world has not seen his equal. His methods are distinctly reminiscent of those of the late Jay Gould, but they are more massive in conception. Harriman is as farsighted, quick of action and bold as the elder Gould in his prime. Like Jay Gould, also, he has the faculty of gathering about him first class executive help. Although he is a master of detail he realizes that it is not prudent for him to overburden himself with matters concerning the mechanical operation of his roads. He knows that it is necessary for him to save his strength for the big things.

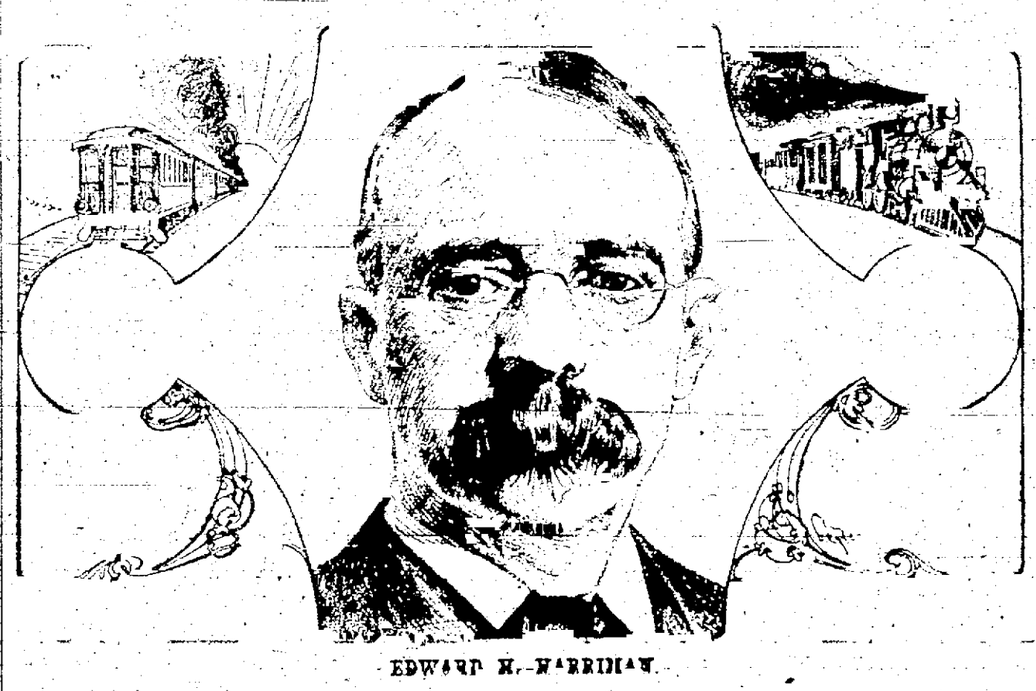
This man who is reputed to control 19,000 miles of American railroad has worked silently. No flourish of trumpets has followed the successful outcome of a single deal of his engineering. It was as late as 1893 when his name first appeared on an official notice. Then it was at the foot of the list of the directors of a new company of which, it has since been revealed, Harriman was practically sole owner. He held no office in the company. He wanted none. Men spoke of him as possibly the representative of W. K. Vanderbilt or as associated with George J. Gould, but he was quite satisfied to let it go at that.

At that time and even considerably later no one, at least no one but James Stillman, knew exactly what sort of man Mr. Harriman was. It was in 1897 that he raised the mask a trifle. In the spring of 1897 he stepped from the banks. One day he was simply one of the directors of the Union Pacific. The day following he was chairman of the executive committee of that transcontinental line. Men talked wonderingly of him at the clubs and about the posts on the floor of the Stock Exchange. Still, however, he was regarded only as the agent, the energetic agent, perhaps, of W. K. Vanderbilt.

The Union Pacific boomed prodigiously. Never in its history had anything like it been known. Earnings increased beyond the most extravagant dreams. All of the great roads of the west shared this prosperity, but the Union Pacific was the star. Harriman grew with it. Day by day his profits mounted to the hundreds of thousands of dollars, then to the millions, and at last to the tens of millions. By the end of 1900 he had become a financial power. All those who had gone in with him to win won. His banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. became the largest financial institution in the country outside of the national banks.

And still Mr. Harriman "kept shady." Men in Wall street spoke of the Union Pacific as the "Kuhn, Loeb & Co. road." The genius of the transmutation was not yet revealed to the world. Cautiously, slowly and even conservatively he created and fostered the credit of the Union Pacific. He believed that in this process alone lay the hope of his giant schemes. In this he purposed to erect his system of systems which should some time, and not remotely, lay at his feet the commerce of the Pacific coast.

To this end Edward H. Harriman "worked like a beaver." Few of the magnates of the country have ever toiled so laboriously. Day after day, week after month, month after month, he was at his desk in the big inside office at 120 Broadway. Those who have seen Mr. Harriman at this desk realize that he is a veritable whirlwind of energy. He extracts the gist of his correspondence and disposes of the reports that reach him daily with a celerity that is unrivaled in Wall street, that region of rockets at speed. It is reported that his stenographers work in relays, that he has an army of them and that he keeps them all busy.



EDWARD H. HARRIMAN.

It took Harriman precisely three years to master the detail of his roads. That of itself was an achievement that proclaims him to be a genius of the first magnitude. It is by no means easy to comprehend what is involved in such a tremendous undertaking. During these strenuous years Harriman watched the growth of the traffic of his roads with eyes that overlooked nothing and still had room to note the traffic of his roads' competitors. He learned to judge of the comparative advantages of war and peace with his rivals in the western markets. He measured with a keen eye the chances of successful war and profitable peace in the rich valleys of the coast, where his two lines met those of J. J. Hill, and on the level plains of Nebraska, where his traffic agents met those of the Burlington, the Northwestern and the St. Paul.

He mastered the rate problem. Probably no man who lives has mastered it so thoroughly. Among the things that he acquired was the wisdom of paying rebates so long as it can be done without detection. He learned also to charge the traffic as much as it would pay so long as no one else was near to charge it less. He comprehended the necessity of making rates that would bring the grain of western Nebraska, the lumber of central Oregon, the ores of Idaho and Wyoming into the cities of the central west, where the markets were good. He not only imitated the methods of J. J. Hill, but he improved on them. Sometimes by cutting rates he fought his strong antagonist on the north; sometimes by a traffic truce he placated him. Always, for every yard yielded he gained two.

Thus he moved, quiet, persistent, aggressive, always subtle. Thus he pushed his empire into the sturdy north. Little by little the business of the rich northwest began to pay toll to the Harriman lines. He gathered traffic from all fields, made markets where they had not existed, helped to develop the great desert and nursed Portland and San Francisco into greater power. In fact, he it was who made the Union Pacific and the Union Pacific made him.

Until his death, in 1900, Collis P. Huntington had held the south against this Napoleon of railroads and had defied him. For five months after the passing of its creator this route boomed and its stock stood at a lofty figure. No one seemed to be wise as to its future, but it was rumored that the Vanderbilt interests were back of the property. Early in 1901 it came like a shock that a controlling interest in the road had been bought by a syndicate composed of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. "and their associates."

Thus to the end—in the battle of the giants Harriman has been the victor. From the Northern Securities fiasco he emerged unscathed. J. P. Morgan retains but a shadow of his international fame as a reorganizer. J. J. Hill has lost prestige as a manipulator of railroad property, and all the others have been obscured by the steady onward movement of the man who has experienced no serious check in his career of absorption and power getting until now when he has been compelled to try conclusions with one of Uncle Sam's investigating committees.

GEORGE H. PICARD.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

George Westinghouse seems to flourish on opposition, and remarkably well at that. When everybody says it is impossible to do a thing, he does it. They said the brake was impossible, but for nearly forty years it has been controlling the movements of trains in all countries.

They said that the alternating current was impossible to use in commercial practice, but Westinghouse used it. Then they said that it was a dangerous thing to have in a community, and it would kill populations. They were the experts, and they tried to have laws passed forbidding the use of this death dealing current.

In the files of the North American Review of about twenty years ago may be found a well written and forcible article supporting these pessimistic contentions and warning the country against the impracticability and danger of the alternating current. The article was written by Thomas A. Edison.

Westinghouse backed his belief with his courage, his fortune and his inventiveness, he employed experts of his own and brought others from abroad, and before long the alternating current was everywhere in use for the transmission of electrical power over long distances. He made it practicable and conquered the dangers.

How much temperament has to do with health or health with temperament and both with success we do not always know, but we can sometimes guess. Mr. Westinghouse is one of the most sanguine of men and has never had an illness.

In that big frame of his the red blood flows and the human engines work full powered. He has been written of as "a hundred thousand horsepower man." No phrase could better describe him. The men who are near him say that his capacity for work is greater than that of any ten of his subordinates, and he has 25,000 men working in his industries.

AN INTERESTING FAMILY.

The Innes-Ker family has an interesting history, which goes back to Anglo-Norman times. The Kers are said to be descended from two brothers who settled in Scotland in the thirteenth century, and as neither of these two brothers would yield precedence to the other a deadly feud existed between them, and their descendants founded two rival houses, whose representatives at the present day are the Duke of Roxburghe and the Marquis of Lothian.

In 1616 a certain Sir Robert Ker, who had been the first to carry the news of Queen Elizabeth's death to the Scottish king, James VI., was made Earl of Roxburghe, and his descendants kept this title until the fifth earl was made Duke of Roxburghe and Earl of Kelso.

The third duke died childless, and a famous lawsuit then began, which lasted some years and finally was decided in favor of one of the claimants, Sir James Norcliffe Innes, who, on succeeding, took the name of Ker in addition to that of Innes, and in this way the family name became Innes-Ker.

Of the Innes family it has been written that "none ever married an ill wife and no friend ever suffered for their debts."

TO THE POINT.

A photographic journal is now published in France in the Esperanto language—the Foto Review. This is an Esperanto developer: ((a) Akvo bolinta 1cm.3. Amidra Sulfita natria 150g.; (b) Solvaĵo A. malvarma 100 cem.3. Karbonato Kalia 100g.

The favorite amusements of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland are skating and riding, but as a child her hobby was the keeping of poultry. Her majesty is devoted to animals.

The imperial kitchen of the sultan of Turkey is more like a fortress than a place to cook meals, for it has an armor plated door and is fitted with locks which can be opened by only one man.

The first typewriter patent was taken out in 1714.

Sixty years ago there were 150,000 children at school in India. Now there are more than 4,000,000.

The liquidator appointed by the French government to manage the property of the Carthusian monks sold by auction on June 30 the trade mark of the Grande Chartreuse, together with the right to reproduce the form of the bottle. The trade mark realized $125,000.

A leading Swiss scientist declared that the Roentgen rays can be so applied that white horses become black. He is now experimenting on old gentlemen's beards.

The present population of Lyon, the third city of France, is about half a million.

Sardines used to be brought into the markets of Europe pressed and salted. Not much more than half a century ago the custom arose of canning them in oil. For a time butter was used.

Practically every inhabitant of the county of Letcher, Kentucky, containing 16,000, is related directly or indirectly to one family. This family is named Webb, descended from the famous Daniel Boone, and it has been famous in the county affairs for more than a hundred years.

Practically all the wood used in making reels for cotton in America and England is cut in the forests of Maine, but so great is the amount of timber required each year for making these seemingly insignificant articles that Maine will not be able to supply the raw material much longer.

Near one entrance of the Cathedral of Seville hangs a patched and painted crocodile, which once served as a princely love token that failed of its mission. In 1260 it was sent by the sultan of Egypt to a beautiful princess of Spain.

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The Latest Fashions

Milady's Lingerie

Brocades Fashion Stylish Petticoats

Lingerie Matinee

A Novelty in Petticoats

The New Corset Silhouette

Charming Devices That Aid in Maintaining a Slender Silhouette — Strings, Gathers *and* Bands are Eliminated From the Waistline — Peignoirs *and* Boudoir Gowns — Negligees.

Have you realized what a change has come over the class and character of garments that make their appearance at about this time on all the counters of high-class shops? No? Well, it is "enlightening and edifying," as the old-time New England schoolmarm used to say, to take an hour just to stroll through some good department stores and devote the best part of that time to the lingerie section.

In such shops as employ display figures one notes instantly what an amount of importance is given to the set of undergarments around the hip and waistlines. Everything possible is done, even in those of moderate price, to eliminate all bands and strings and shirring, anything that even savors of bulk or clumsiness at the waistline.

Of course, one's nightie is an exception to this rule; but even here there are some charming examples that are really more than a trifle reminiscent of the princesse pattern, and in which the waistline is made to bear its due share in the design.

The needs of the stout sisterhood have long received loving attention at the hands of the lingerie designer; but hitherto, it must be confessed, that it was largely in the matter of extra material, bigger bands and wider ruffles that the requirements of a too, too solid flesh were heeded.

But now the same delightful banishment of bulk and clumsiness is brought into play for the stout as well as for the slender, and there are all sorts of combination garments, "telescoped underwear," as one witty woman calls it, in which the sister of much superfluous flesh can appear as though she had somehow miraculously managed to shed a goodly quantity of what she could dispense with so gladly.

That fad or fashion of the low bust corset and the bloused shirtwaist has much to answer for in the general air of slouchiness and even sloppiness which many stout women manage to present, even when they are gotten up in their very best bib and tucker. Seldom is there a large woman who will consent to lace herself in even for a moment, and that combination of low-bust corset and bloused shirtwaist was really too tempting not to be indulged in to the permanent loss of the smart lines of the figure in all too many cases. Like so many other of fashion's fads, it was intended merely for the svelte and slender figure that possessed an alert and youthful grace of its own. Never was it intended that the stout sisterhood should even attempt, much less adopt, this style; but adopt it they did, and that with a wholeheartedness that has made many a corsetiere almost weep over the ruin of figures that it wrought.

The corsetieres were the first to introduce the supporting corset cover or brassiere, not the least of which is its delightful inexpensiveness. When one can obtain a well-cut and daintily finished garment of this kind in exchange for a single dollar bill, then the woman whose bust measurement exceeds the [illegible] mark may have no excuse left for appearing sloppy and slouchy about the blouse. And the joy of this [illegible] design is that the [illegible] one draws it around the waist-line the better it supports the bust, the straighter must the shoulders be carried and the higher the chest. Those to whom nature has been generous in the matter of bust [illegible] cannot do without this charming device, since it altogether offsets the tendency to sagging that is so noticeable when one of those loose little French corset covers is worn, and the slender sisterhood are learning that their frocks fit better and present a smarter appearance when worn over this well-fitting garment.

But it is in the combination [illegible] that the most welcome novelties are to be found. One can have two or three piece combinations, and the latter are really the newest and most effective things that have appeared for a long time. The corset cover and pantalon, the brassiere and pantalon, respectively, for the slender and the [illegible] are in the best makes so cleverly designed that there is a bias line all around the waist, so that the garment adjusts itself automatically to the lines of the figure, and that without any [illegible] thickness, either.

And, by the way, [illegible] pantalons are not any kith or kin to what we have hitherto been wearing under that name. The new ones are all of circular cut, without any darts or [illegible] or gathers anywhere at the waist—if one excepts a couple of tiny pleats right in the [illegible] of the back, where they are [illegible] rather an advantage than otherwise—and measure anywhere from a yard and a half to two yards around the [illegible]. In [illegible] they are [illegible] like a divided skirt than anything else, and that is just about what they really are.

One very clever garment is a combination brassiere, in effect a four-piece garment, has the corset cover and pantalon made after the ideas just described; the [illegible] ever [illegible] a way as to do away with the ugly [illegible] where the [illegible] leaves off. The pantalon is of circular cut, attached to the brassiere with a single seam, and fitting without a wrinkle. Because of its full circular cut it answers every purpose of the underpetticoat. It may be worn with the knit combination in [illegible] corset in summer.

And the matter of fit is just as important when the frilly and fluffy silken skirt or petticoat comes to be considered. The specialty shops offer to [illegible] for a dollar or so, and to the woman who is not handy with her needle this is an offer not to be despised. Where it is at all possible it were well to have this item made to order, and a comparatively inexpensive [illegible] can usually turn out quite presentable specimens. One clever girl whose income is of the very limited order has two petticoats—one in black and one in white. These are of the [illegible] pattern that sets closely over the hips and fits fully as well as a dress skirt can. They are made in plain and full [illegible], faced on the under side with [illegible] and finished with a bias velveteen binding. Then there are any number of flounces that are attached to this skirt, varying to suit the needs of her toilette. Quite an original device she uses for their attachment. This consists in the running of a [illegible] ribbon beading at appropriate [illegible] on the foundation skirt and a single one on the top of the separate flounce. Then with a gros grain bebe ribbon and a bodkin the flounce is attached, the ribbon being run through both beadings simultaneously, and, presto! the flounce is safely and securely attached in an instant or two without the bother and [illegible] of buttons and buttonholes.

The peignoir, or boudoir gown, as it is coming to be called, may be of almost any material, provided only that it be of dainty design and not too elaborate in character. Some charming ones are fashioned of [illegible] silks, trimmed with cascades of lace and finished with a few effective ribbon bows with floating ends.

Lingerie Matinee and Ruche-Pleated Skirt.

To the fastidious there is nothing like lingerie materials for those intimate little [illegible] of the wardrobe. The cleansing tub of the laundress has no terrors for them, and they are always available for wear—clean, fresh and as good as new after a visit to the laundry. Their making is a simple matter, for the square yoke is really the foundation of them all. To this the body of the garment is attached after any of a hundred different ways, [illegible] photographed will afford a clever [illegible] tion. The skirt is of a black [illegible] silk, closely fitted at the hips, but to flare well from the knee down. The flounce is accordeon pleated and banded with ruchings of the silk at close intervals. This makes an excellent pattern for a walking skirt to be worn under a tailor-made gown that [illegible]

Filmy Fabrics for Spring.

Chiffon Qualities Evident Everywhere — Dainty Checks *and* Open Plaids Very Popular.

The promise of springtime is in every shop window, albeit the thermometer is low and the mercury coquetting around the freezing point most of the time.

All of the smart shops along the avenue are showing gauzy weaves in silk and cotton for Southern wear, and women who are really more interested in things for present use where the sun does not shine nearly so warmly find it a hard matter to interest even their favorite saleswomen in their present needs.

While the favored few who expect to put in their longest season at Southern resorts are ordering liberally of gauzy cotton fabrics, soft silks, tulles and nets, there is, nevertheless, strong interest displayed in the goods that fill in the between seasons so acceptably.

The coat and skirt suit is taking to itself some of the most charming manifestations that have been seen in many moons. Seldom or never is the long coat displayed; all of the new models are as short and snappy as the tailor can turn out. The entire gamut of fit is presented, from the loose and short-waisted [illegible] that is usually represented as belonging to the Rajahs [illegible] to the [illegible] fitting, double-breasted garment that is decidedly mannish in cut and strongly suggestive of a masculine frock coat.

In the cloths that the best tailors employ it is in color rather than in weave that novelty occurs. Satin-finished broadcloths find favor with the most fastidious, and this for plain and severely [illegible] tailor-mades as well as for the [illegible] orate gowns that appear at afternoon functions.

The morning concerts that are such a fad this season afford delightful opportunity to study what the [illegible] are wearing. One sees chiffon broadcloth liberally trimmed with velvet and lace, and, indeed, in many instances it is hard to [illegible] whether the gown is of cloth or of velvet, so [illegible] are the two fabrics [illegible].

There is evidently a [illegible] liking for all of the rose shades in cloth, and this is shared likewise by the new cotton poplins and Irish weave that Queen Alexandra has done much to make fashionable. Everything from the [illegible] pink on to the deepest and richest jacqueminot tint, the rose tints are really the fashionable fad of the hour.

These little checks that have been with us for several seasons now are back once more with all of their pristine popularity undiminished. Here, too, the glamor of new colorings goes far to hide the lack of other novelty; and there are some charming fruit tints that alternate with white which cannot fail to win approval from even the most discerning. In mohairs these are especially attractive, while the large and open plaids serve to bring the coarser and heavier [illegible] to the front once more.

That those shadow plaids are altogether retired is cause for gratulation, for surely no weirder looking materials have ever made a bid for popular acceptance. Their place, however, is acceptably filled in the new open plaids, where large squares are marked off with delicate colorings. There is no doubt but that the tailor will make up those novel weaves in skirts that will disguise the plaid pattern by many and overlapping pleats. Indeed, it is already an accepted fact that kilted skirts are to rule in the realm of the tailor-made, while frills and flounces galore are to be the [illegible] of the [illegible].

C[illegible] into the [illegible] of [illegible] there are [illegible] exquisitely pretty colorings [illegible] in the new silks. As in the [illegible] one [illegible] quite a preference for yellow tints, decidedly expressed. Everything from a creamy apricot shade on to the mustard tints until they reach the glowing shade of golden copper, there are [illegible] silks, failles, [illegible] [illegible] and others which, whether it be [illegible].

Lansdowne, a silk and wool weave of very fine [illegible] quality, is [illegible] [illegible] It is neither so thin as crepe de chine or [illegible] [illegible] a faculty of [illegible] either of these [illegible] as well as a number of distinctive [illegible] all its own. The [illegible] shades in this material are particularly [illegible] including the [illegible] tan and the new [illegible] [illegible] are to be the [illegible] of the smart [illegible]

Some Jottings At Random.

Cut Glass is finding many new and novel uses, and to a great extent is beginning to replace the sterling silver and the plated ware that has found such favor with housekeepers.

There is nothing so effective for lighting up a table as are cut-glass candlesticks, and a hotel in New York that prides itself upon its exclusiveness has replaced all of its plated candlesticks with really beautiful ones of cut glass. This house uses but the one style candle, invariably a creamy yellow tint with a tracery of gold wandering all over its fluted length, the steward claiming that this type will go with any style or color of table decorations.

Charming electroliers, too, in cut glass are to be seen, while as for the table appointments that are turned out in this many facetted ware there is simply no end to them. Fruit knives and forks, fish sets, carvers, game sets and such are made now with cut-glass handles and steel cutting parts. The most fastidious housekeepers are rejecting the silver-plated knife blade altogether in favor of the steel one, a thing for which one ought to be devoutly thankful, since the process of silver-plating the blade invariably takes the temper out of the steel.

Rather a novel employment for a woman is that filled in one of the best hotels in New York by a former member of the smartest society in the American colony in Paris. Owing to her many and amusing accomplishments she has always been in great demand whenever entertainments of any kind were given by her friends—and of those she had legion. Now, when her first youth is passed and her fortune gone with it, she occupies a private office in the administration department of said hotel, and while the management refers to her as "consultant" she is really more of a style critic for the house. She superintends the hanging of pictures, the draping of curtains, the selection of laces—for this house has quantities of household laces of all sorts—but, above and beyond all, her chief task is decorations.

The many women's societies, patriotic and otherwise, make it a fad to hold their luncheons and other entertainments at this house, and to the elderly spinster belongs the task of decorating the rooms for such occasions. Such odd and original conceits as she displays make her invaluable, and there is a strong demand for her services in the set among which she used to move in the days of yore. True to her Yankee independence, however, she claims that her services belong only to the hotel, and no amount of coaxing, no largesse of fee, will tempt her to devote her talents to other than her present employers. "No private engagements accepted," reads the card hung on her office wall.

Cut Glass Buttons are shown at the jewelers nowadays, with shanks of sterling silver whereby they are attached to the garment. Really beautiful specimens of the cutter's art are sold for $5 apiece; while for twice that sum one can have a cut glass button with the deep cutting filled with a silver tracery. It is said that women are being accepted as apprentices in the glass cutting shops abroad, the privilege being limited to the daughters or sisters of workers in good standing at the factory.

Potted Plants in bloom are being sent out from the florists on many occasions where formerly nothing but cut flowers were supposed to meet requirements. There is something in a flowering plant that makes it peculiarly acceptable as a gift, and the fact that it will keep indefinitely, renew its blossoms frequently, makes it a lasting pos[illegible] if but [illegible] care be taken of it.

Plantagenista, with its brilliant array of yellow blooms, is really [illegible] of the Scotch and Irish broom [illegible], with their waxen [illegible], meteor and rambler roses, fairy-looking cyclamen, the brilliant poinsettia, and [illegible] pots of lilies-of-the-valley are what the best florists in New York are [illegible] out.

Russian Lace [illegible]

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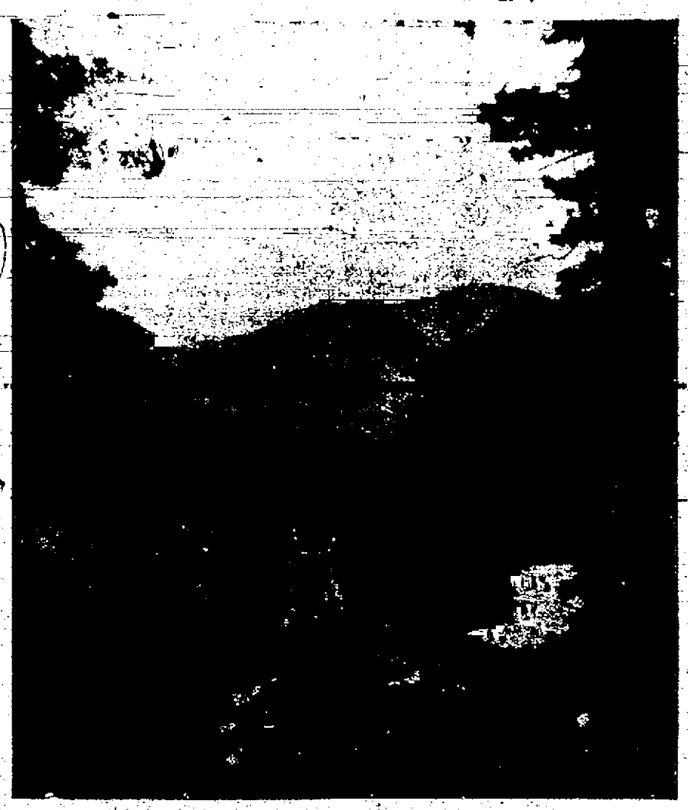

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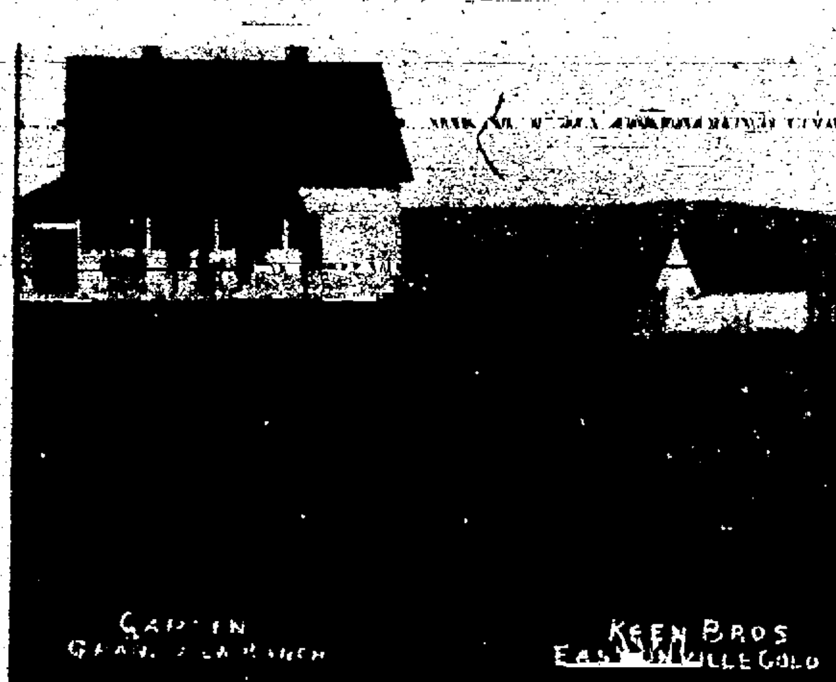
EASTONVILLE
The Pride of the Divide



GARDEN OF GRAND VIEW RANCH NEAR EASTONVILLE.

HUNDREDS of persons are making fortunes in lands around Eastonville, both as actual settlers on the farms and as agents and speculators. A farm "on the Divide," near Eastonville, is one of the proudest boasts a farmer or any other man can make.

Nestled in the center of the finest agricultural district in northern El Paso county, Eastonville is one of the most prosperous and beautiful of the small towns in the state. It is the center of that thriving agricultural territory commonly called "the Divide," famous for its potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grain. From the standpoint of natural beauty the town is ideally located, being just close enough to the mountains to participate in their rugged grandeur and yet having at its doors the fatness of the blooming plains from which is chiefly derived the wealth necessary to maintain a prosperous community.

EVERYBODY PROSPEROUS.

Eastonville is situated on the line of the Colorado & Southern railway, 27 miles northeast of Colorado Springs and 64 miles from Denver. The population of the town is 150, but at the rate of progress it has made in the last year the time is not far distant when it will be many times that number. Prosperity is characteristic of the place, and the visitor might go from one end of the town to the other and encounter nobody who has the slightest hint to give of dull times. On the contrary, everyone is wearing the smile of prosperity and gives the glad hand to strangers with the happy assurance that things are booming and Eastonville is the place for comfortable homes and profitable investments.

The inhabitants of this thriving town are the proper kind of boosters, for while they are fully alive to the importance of advertising their advantages, they are also busy in making the best of what nature has so lavishly scattered in that district. Many new buildings are being erected, a good telephone service has been established, a handsome school building adorns one of the most picturesque corners of the community, good church edifices are to be seen and the whole town bears that smart, up-to-date appearance that characterizes the march of American progress and financial prosperity. The elevation of the town is about 7,000 feet, so that the inhabitants are just high enough above sea level to be imbued with that indefinable spirit of energy and optimism so frequently encountered in the mountain districts of the west. It is this as much as any one thing that has made Eastonville the attractive place it is, and which impresses the visitor with the idea that here is a place where opportunity knocks at every man's door and won't go away until it is opened and fortune enters to make her abiding place.

Although the Divide district is primarily noted for the quality of its potatoes, which are unexcelled, it is also becoming more and more celebrated on account of its production of wheat, oats, barley, peas and other grains. The soil is unusually fertile owing to the fact that it has been freshly formed from the disintegration of the mountains, and therefore contains all the elements necessary for plant life in great abundance. As a proof of this may be cited the fact that a yield of ten tons of potatoes to the acre is no uncommon thing among the farmers in the vicinity of Eastonville, and since the raising of grain has become more general, equally large returns have been realized. It is no infrequent thing to see wheat crops that yield 35 bushels to the acre, oat fields that yield 80 to 100 bushels to the acre, and barley at 45 bushels per acre. It is owing to such records as this that the country is coming to the front so rapidly. The outside world has been made to realize what can be done on the farms in the vicinity of Eastonville, and as a result the demand for lands is steadily on the increase and new settlers are flocking to the district in numbers unprecedented.

UNEXCELLED STOCK COUNTRY.

Another factor of great importance in the upbuilding of the district and the town in particular, is the stock-raising industry. For years the rearing of cattle and sheep has been the most important industry of the locality, and thousands of animals have annually been shipped through Eastonville to the markets of Colorado and the east. The activity now well under way in grain raising and general farming is supplementary to the stock raising, and while it may result in the curtailing of the range, there will be ultimately more cattle and sheep raised on the cultivated farms than the open range was ever capable of producing.

Throughout eastern Colorado there never has been such interest manifested in dry land farming as there is being experienced at this time. Tens of thousands of acres are changing hands weekly and the values are advancing. Land that but a few years ago could be bought at $1.00 per acre is now held at $5.00, and many predict that within the next twelve months it will double this price. Not only the plains of eastern Colorado are receiving the attention of the eastern investor, but throughout the semi-arid region of the entire west the interest is fully as great.

"The dry farming propaganda must no longer be considered a wild-cat scheme to sell railroad land, for the government, after investigating the conditions, has decided that there is enough merit in the proposition to warrant the spending of several million dollars to reclaim the desert," says Prof. E. C. Chilcott.

The natural adverse conditions will be attacked at all points by the government forces. Scientists will be detailed to go into the semi-arid zone and seek to conquer by developing drouth-resistant plants peculiarly adapted to the varying conditions on the plains. While this work is being done the experts in soil culture will be investigating soil conditions and experimenting in the conservation of moisture. A third force will be directed to conduct crop rotation work and in the conservation of humus. It is believed that from the three systems a plan will be evolved that will bring about the agricultural prosperity so long hoped for on the plains, and that homes will be available for millions of people.

EXTENSIVE RESEARCH WORK.

Prof. Chilcott, who was in charge of crop experiments at Brookings, S. D., for ten years, has been employed by the department of agriculture to have charge of the work of reclaiming the plains. He was recently in Colorado looking over his territory and has decided to establish an experimental zone extending from the 98th to the 104th meridian, an area of territory 300 miles wide and 400 miles long, being larger than the average state. The altitude in this region will range from 1,000 feet to 7,000 feet above sea level, and will present every condition incident to life on the plains. It is planned to conduct this work in co-operation with the various adjacent agricultural colleges, so far as possible, and to establish many new stations directly under control of the government experts. A temporary lot of experiments requiring ten years for completion will first be taken up for solution, and from the results derived from them will be planned one of the most extensive researches ever conducted in the United States.

There are many facts and figures which may be produced in behalf of the non-irrigated lands of eastern Colorado. Into all of the states of the west the procession of farm buyers continues to move, in an uninterrupted stream, showing that there is no lack of confidence in the soil. It remains, as it will for all time, the firm and unshaken basis of the country's wealth. The man who is a possessor of a piece of land has the secret.

CHEAP LANDS IN DEMAND.

There are two self-evident and sane and satisfactory reasons why eastern Colorado land today offers the best inducements to homeseekers. One reason is that every train is bringing in homeseekers by the score, so that it is now only a question of months when all of the cheap land will be bought up. The other reason arises out of the first, and that is the present low valuation of the land. There is no other place in these United States today where desirable land may be purchased for agricultural and stock-raising purposes at the low values obtaining in eastern Colorado. And nowhere in eastern Colorado may good land be bought at the prices obtaining in El Paso county.

The water of northern El Paso is of excellent quality and is inexhaustible. The county is happily fortunate in its location. Being almost in the territorial center of the continent, it has unsurpassed facilities. On the east are the great stock markets of Omaha, St. Joe and Kansas City, with their packing plants and immense grain elevators; on the west, Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, the gateways to all the vast mines of Colorado and their ever-increasing markets.

There are great opportunities for the farmer and the stockman. Hogs do not have the prevalent diseases of the east, and a crop of pigs means hogs for the market. Chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese are also immune from the many pests of the Iowa, Missouri and Illinois farmyards, and the Colorado mines afford a ready market for this class of produce. Small fruit of all kinds are successfully grown and young trees are being planted.

The farmer can plow every month in the year. Winters are mild; very little feed is required for stock.

The climate is indeed ideal. The summers are delightful, with cool nights that guarantee rest and refreshing sleep. The winters are mild and stock graze on the buffalo and grama grass all winter, making a great saving in forage.

GENERAL VIEW OF KEEN BROTHERS' RANCH, EASTONVILLE, COLO.

AVERAGE RAINFALL.

For the ten years past, the average rainfall in the county has been 18.35 inches, as recorded by the government station. This is about six inches under the average for eastern Nebraska, western Iowa and Missouri.

Some land is under cultivation and growing crops have not been plowed for years. For example, a farm only a few miles from Eastonville has not been plowed for nine years, and this year grew over three tons of millet per acre.

The precipitation is mostly in the growing months of April, May, June, July, August and September. Of the average of 18.35 inches of precipitation for the past eleven years, there has been 15.4 inches in the six growing months of the year, which is sufficient amount of rainfall to grow crops if properly tilled and taken care of. The main object is to retain the moisture that falls, instead of letting it run off into dry runs and low places and sink away where it is doing no good.

The reader must understand that it is principally a short buffalo grass country, and that the land has lain for ages in this manner, it being used practically for stock industry, and has become very hard; the buffalo grass forming a thick coat over the soil, making it almost impossible for the rainfall to penetrate the ground, unless there comes a very slow and long rain which is not so frequent in the western portions of the country as it is in the east, as the rain comes very rapidly. The land being smooth and not level, it runs off into the small ravines and valleys and sinks away, where if the land was under a state of cultivation and the moisture could sink into the earth as it falls, it would give a damper atmosphere and plenty of moisture in all cases to raise a crop.

SUFFICIENT MOISTURE.

According to the experimental farms that are being managed by Mr. H. W. Campbell, and his lectures on the soil culture, there has been no year since 1895 but what there has been a sufficient amount of moisture for small grain, if land is properly tilled.

The disc is the farming tool in this country. The farmer can get over the ground so fast that the ordinary man thinks he makes as much as though he plowed. Harrowed and put in seed in a farmer-like manner. They argue that the land is so cheap that they will not lose much even if they do not get a crop, and if they do they get it for practically nothing. If the farms of Iowa and Illinois were treated as this land, not a dollar's worth of grain would be grown. James Brown of this district had winter wheat which made 19 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 21 bushels per acre; barley, 48 bushels per acre; corn yielded from 16 to 35 bushels per acre, being harrowed and cultivated once.

NATURAL GRASSES.

One of the important grasses is what is known as wheat grass of spontaneous growth. This grass, when made into hay, brings in Denver markets as high as $20 per ton, or double the amount of any other kind of hay.

There is also the buffalo and grama grasses; alfalfa is also being raised and is proving to be one of the best crops than can be raised.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, are all very productive.

It cannot be said that corn can be raised as successfully as in the middle states. It would be just as unreasonable to think of going out on the range country and catch a wild, undomesticated horse that has never been handled and put a harness onto him and say he is broke, as it is to say you can go into any new country and raise corn, oats, tame grasses and all kinds of products the same as in an old, developed country; nevertheless, a number of people here claim that they have made more money with the same amount of labor raising corn here than they did when they were east of the Missouri river, as they could handle a larger acreage with less labor.

Many of the fields of corn in the past five years have ranged from 20 to 45 bushels per acre. If one farmer can do this well, all can.

GRAIN GROWS IN ABUNDANCE ON THE DIVIDE.

THE RUSSELL GATES MERCANTILE COMPANY

The original store of the Russell Gates Mercantile company was established at Eastonville many years ago and from this beginning all the branches of the big company have developed. P. H. Gookins is the manager of the Eastonville store and also of the branch at Peyton. He has lived at Eastonville for the last year and a half and is a stockholder in the company. Mr. Gookins has had large experience in the mercantile line, having been for years in a department store at Tipton, Ind., and under his management both the Peyton and the Eastonville stores have had a large increase in business. The Eastonville store is called the Keystone store of the company from the fact that it is the distributing point for all the goods that the company handles. The company owns its buildings, which are the largest and most up-to-date in the town and equal to any store buildings in many larger towns of the country. All kinds of merchandise are handled and a large business is done in farm products, 25 carloads of grain having been shipped during the month of December.

KEEN BROTHER, REAL ESTATE

Keen Brothers, who have their headquarters in Pueblo, are the owners of the Grand View farm and ranch, one of the most desirable properties in eastern Colorado. R. T. Dewhurst is the resident manager of the ranch, which is cultivated under the most approved methods and is producing an immense amount of grain and hay besides being the home of one of the largest herds of cattle to be found in this state, including 50 milch cows. The buildings are very commodious and are constructed on the best principles of modern farm architecture, first-class construction and finish and for the most part constructed of stone. The place is stocked with good grade cows and thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls, plenty of teams and brood mares, the latest improved machinery, tools, implements, and everything necessary to run a first-class place. The reputation of the Grand View for pure and high grade seeds is well established, and every pound of barley, durum or macaroni wheat, Bromus Inermis, and several varieties of potatoes raised on the place, has ready demand for seed purposes at fancy prices. This is one of the finest farm homes in Colorado and is a perfect place for breeding fine cattle and horses. The place is being operated without the owner living on it and yields a nice income—monthly cash income.

The company is also interested in a large number of other desirable properties in the eastern part of the state and intending investors will do well to communicate with Keen Brothers before purchasing.

THE DIVIDE LAND AND REAL ESTATE CO

The Divide Land and Real Estate company, of which E. J. Moreland is the president and general manager, has a large and lucrative business established at Eastonville. Mr. Moreland has lived for the last 18 years in the vicinity of Eastonville and Peyton and is the owner of a 1,300-acre ranch near Peyton, devoted to stock-raising and general farming. He came from Illinois to this state and has always shown the proverbial enterprise of the Illinois people in his farm operations in El Paso county. The land company, which has been recently organized, has a large list of desirable farms on hand, and anyone wanting to locate can not do better than to see this enterprising firm before locating. Mr. Moreland knows the locality like a book and is therefore able to give purchasers the benefit of his experience.

WALTER WHITMORE, GENERAL MERCHANT.

One of the most prominent business men of Eastonville is Walter Whitmore, dealer in drugs, drygoods, clothing and groceries. Mr. Whitmore is one of the oldest residents of the town and has been for years postmaster. Besides a general merchandise business he has large dealings in real estate, farm machinery, grain, flour and confections. The telephone exchange is also established in his store and he does considerable business as a notary public and in the collection of accounts. Mr. Whitmore is one of the most staunch citizens of Eastonville and is foremost in every project for the betterment of the town.

MORELAND BROTHERS' CREAMERY.

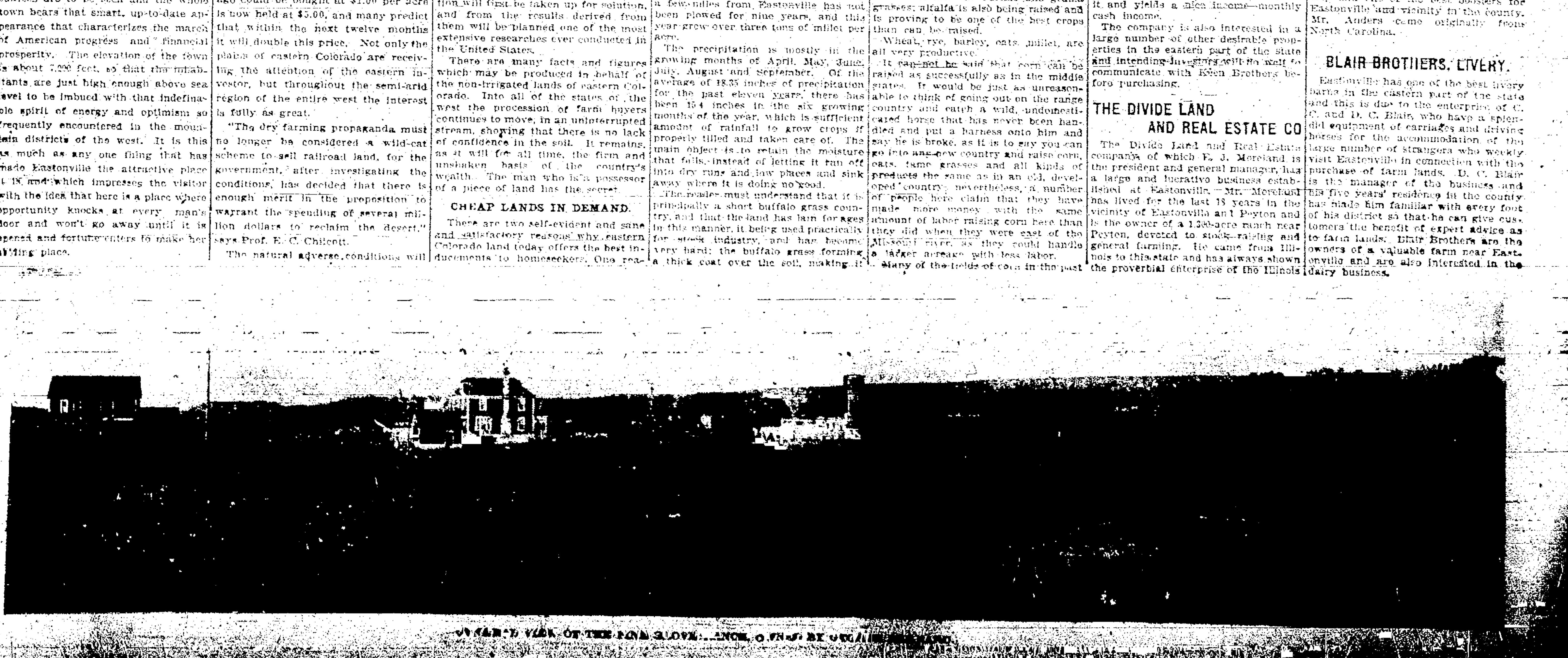
One of the most flourishing creameries of the state is that of Moreland Brothers, whose product has a reputation in all the towns and cities of eastern Colorado. The members of the firm are H. L. and E. J. Moreland, both of whom are among the oldest and most highly respected of the business men of Eastonville. The creamery has been running for the last three years and has an output of about 125,000 pounds of butter annually. The special brand of the company is the famous "Cream of the Divide," which finds a ready market all over the state. The company gets its cream from the farmers in the vicinity of Eastonville, Calhan, Peyton, Falcon, Elbert, Fondis and other places.

T. C. ANDERS, BLACKSMITH.

For the last 19 years T. C. Anders has been in the general blacksmithing and machinery repairing business in Eastonville and has succeeded in building up a profitable trade. Besides being an expert horseshoer and iron worker, Mr. Anders is recognized as one of the best machinery repairers in the state. He also does a large business in the repairing of farm wagons and in carpenter work. He is the owner of considerable town property and one of the best boosters for Eastonville and vicinity in the county. Mr. Anders came originally from North Carolina.

BLAIR BROTHERS, LIVERY.

Eastonville has one of the best livery barns in the eastern part of the state and this is due to the enterprise of C. C. and D. C. Blair, who have a splendid equipment of carriages and driving horses for the accommodation of the large number of strangers who weekly visit Eastonville in connection with the purchase of farm lands. D. C. Blair is the manager of the business and his five years' residence in the county has made him familiar with every foot of his district so that he can give customers the benefit of expert advice as to farm lands. Blair Brothers are the owners of a valuable farm near Eastonville and are also interested in the dairy business.


[illegible] VIEW OF THE [illegible] RANCH, OWNED BY [illegible]

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The Construction and the Maintenance of Earth Roads

BY [illegible]

THERE is no other one question of greater importance to the state of Colorado than that of good roads. Good roads are a great advantage to the financial, social and educational conditions of a country. The success of many undertakings depends upon the road conditions. Good roads decrease the cost of transportation, facilitate rural mail delivery and permit more easy intercourse between the rural and city population. They make living along them more desirable; they economize time and power in transportation of products, reduce wear and tear on horses, harness and vehicles and raise the market value of real estate.

The main-traveled roads leading into cities should be constructed of either broken stone or gravel, however. The cost of these roads will vary from $[illegible] to $5,000 per mile, and for general use throughout the country must be considered too expensive. For this reason it is necessary that the people become educated as to the best methods of constructing and caring for our earth roads.

ROAD LOCATION.

In most of the western states roads are laid out on the section lines. In traveling from one place to another over these roads it is very often necessary to cross and recross hills and valleys which might have been avoided had the roads been laid out according to the general lay of the land rather than on the section lines. An error made in locating a road becomes more costly as the use of the road increases. According to Eldridge: "Even if the distance around a hill be much greater than over it, it is often more economical to construct it that way rather than make it necessary to expend large sums of money and time in reducing the grade, or a waste of much valuable time and energy in transporting goods that way."

NECESSITY OF DRAINAGE.

There is no agency more destructive to successful road building than water. Drainage alone will often change a bad road into a good one, while on the other hand the best road may be ruined in a short time from lack of the proper drainage. The keeping of the road dry, both above and below, is a fundamental necessity for a good permanent highway.

In some places surface drainage only is required. In those places where the surface is more or less rolling and especially where it is underlaid with porous materials as sand or gravel, so that the ground water does not come near the surface, underdrainage will not be necessary. But at any place where the adjacent fields will be benefited by underdrainage, the surface of the road bed will also be improved in a similar manner. In this state, the larger part of the roads do not need underdrainage, but all roads should be surface drained.

The crowns of many of our road beds are too flat to shed water. A larger part of them are not only flat but concave, the center being the lowest part. Roads in this condition are naturally less firm than the adjacent fields. Water filled soil will not bear up an empty wagon, while the same soil thereby drained will become firm and make an excellent road bed.

PROPERLY CROWNED ROAD.

A crowned road bed is absolutely necessary for best road conditions. For the main traveled portion of the road, a crown of one inch to the foot is recommended with steeper slopes outside of this to the side ditches. For a steep road grade the crown should be increased to carry the water to the sides rather than allow it to run for some distance on the road. One inch crown to the foot under ordinary road conditions is sufficient for thorough surface drainage. Under these conditions a 20-foot roadway would be ten inches higher in the center than at the edge where the slope becomes greater into the side ditches. The slope from the edge of the crown to the bottom of the side ditches should have a fall of at least four inches to the foot.

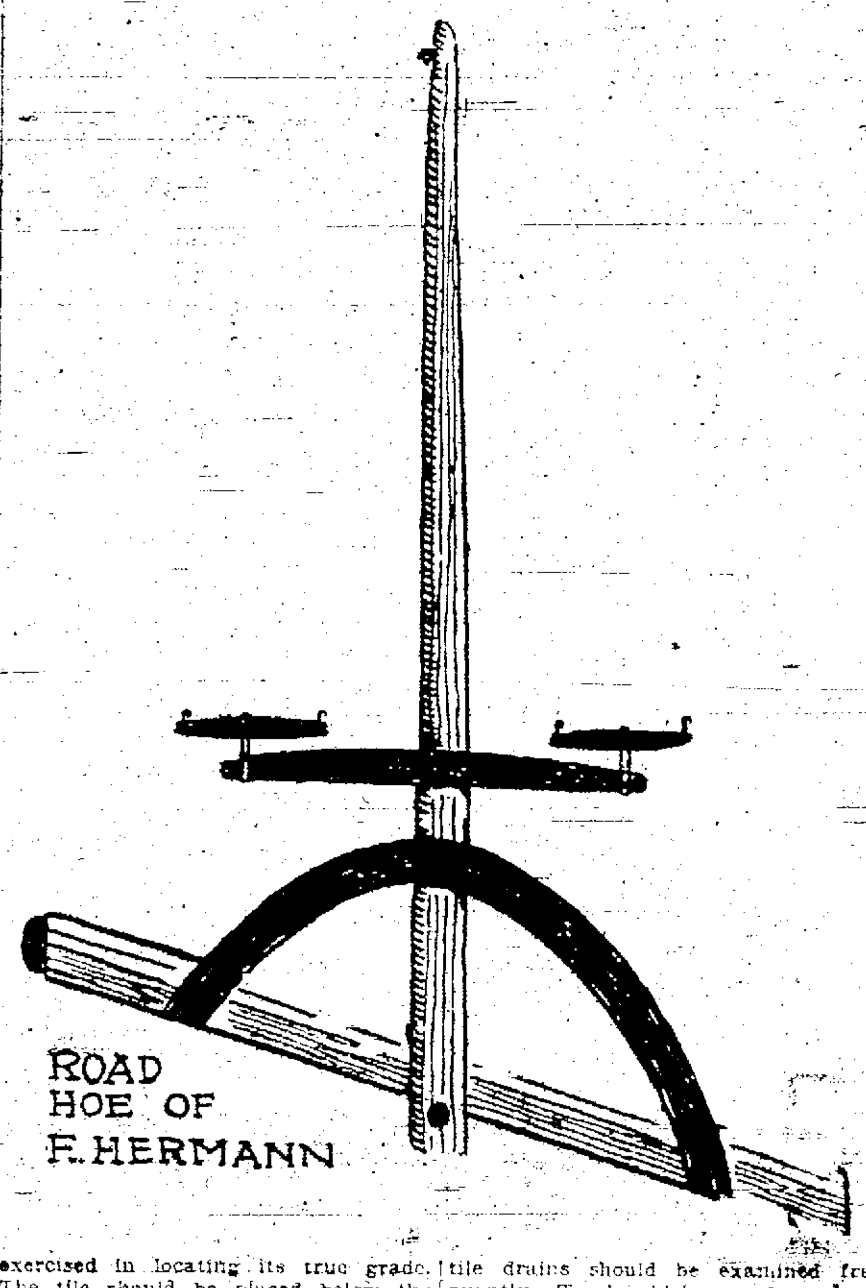
Open side ditches are also absolutely necessary to thorough surface drainage. The bottoms of these ditches must be carefully graded so that all water falling on the roadbed will be quickly carried off rather than be left in pockets along the road sides to gradually soak away, thus softening the road. For the safety of travelers and also from the point of economy of first cost and maintenance, these side ditches should be made broad and shallow rather than deep and narrow. The water should not be conducted for long distances as it increases the washing and makes the ditches too deep at the outlet end.

UNDERDRAINAGE.

The drainage will greatly improve the conditions where the ground water rises to a level of from 18 inches to two feet of the surface. Water seeping from springs or irrigation ditches can be readily removed by carefully placed tile drains.

Under ordinary the drainage conditions, one line of tile placed just inside of the open ditch under the roadbed is sufficient. This line to be placed at a depth of from three to four feet, according to the soil conditions. Exceptionally wet places sometimes require two lines of tile, one on either side. Seepage water usually comes from one side of the road; this can be cut off by placing a line of tile as heretofore described on the side of the road nearest the source of water supply.

For carrying water distances of not over 1,000 feet a four-inch tile is large enough. For distances from 1,000 to 1,500 feet a six-inch tile is to be preferred, and for greater distances an eight-inch. The size of tile, however, will vary with the soil conditions and not entirely by the length of the line. In tile drainage great care must be exercised in locating its true grade. The tile should be placed below the frost line. It must be large enough to carry all the water. The outlet must be protected to prevent it from being washed out and it should also be covered with grating to prevent the entrance of various small animals. First class tile only should be selected.



ROAD HOE OF F. HERMANN

GRADE OF ROAD.

A grade may be reduced by going around a hill or by zig-zagging up the slope. For ordinary roads the roadbed must conform with the natural lay of the surface over which it passes. Hills which are short and steep may usually be graded down to better advantage than to pass around them. Increasing the length of a road adds to the cost of construction and of transportation, while cutting down a hill adds only to the cost of construction. A grade may be so steep as to limit the size of load that can be moved over the road, thereby making it necessary to carry smaller loads than otherwise would be required.

A horse with reasonably good footing can exert a pull equal to one-tenth of his weight at a speed of two and a half miles per hour for ten hours per day for six days per week and keep in good condition. At this rate a thousand pound horse would exert but two-thirds of a horse power and a 1,500 pound horse would exert one horse power. The maximum draft of a horse is about one-half his weight; he can exert this much energy at a slow walk for a distance not to exceed 100 feet. At this rate he would develop energy enough for ten hours in two hours' time. A horse can exert a draft equal to one-fourth of his weight and stand it for a much longer time. Then the working tractive power of a horse may be taken as one-tenth his weight with an ordinary maximum of one-fourth, and in great emergencies a maximum of one-half his weight. According to Baker, it requires a tractive force of 100 lbs. to move one ton of load over an ordinary earth road. A team of 1,200 pounds each pulling at the rate of one tenth their weight, would be able to pull 2.4 tons on the level. Pulling at the rate of one-fourth their weight this team would be able to pull this same load up a five per cent grade, and would probably be able to pull it 400 or 500 feet. This load pulled by the same team exerting a pull equal to one-half their weight could just be moved up a twelve per cent grade for a short distance only. Thus we see that if there was a short, steep 12 per cent grade on a certain road, the largest permissible load that could be carried over the road with a team of 1,200 pounds each, would be 2.4 tons.

CARE OF EARTH ROADS.

The work of maintaining an earth road is largely that of keeping the drainage system free from obstructions, and the surface smooth. Outlets to tile drains should be examined frequently. Trash which may have been collected at the mouth of the tile should be removed. Side ditches must be kept open and free from weeds. Where the sides begin to wash badly they should be protected with stone, brick, plank or tile, and should not be allowed to wash deeper or wider than necessary.

Traffic over any road has a tendency to wear the surface of a road unevenly. For this reason it is necessary to provide some means for keeping the surface smooth, thus keeping out the water. If this is not done, as soon as ruts are formed the water will stand in them and soften the surface and in a short time the road is nearly impassable if not entirely so.

THE ROAD DRAG.

After the roadbed has been formed by the grader, as is commonly used in road building, there is no other tool better adapted to road maintenance than the road drag.

A drag of this kind can be made for two-horse work, either of a split log or a 2x12-inch oak plank 16 feet long, sawed in two. If made of a log, a log from seven to nine feet long, ten to twelve inches in diameter, is split into two as nearly equal halves as possible. They are set on edge with the flat side to the front, thirty inches apart and are fastened together with three strong pins wedged in. A chain is used for pulling the drag and is so attached to the double trees to pull it at any angle desired. The cost of this road implement will vary from 75 cents to $2.50 each.

The time to use the drag is after each wet period just as the road is beginning to dry. This tool fills all ruts and levels, the surface putting it in condition to shed the next rain. The drag being hauled at an angle of about 45 degrees moves a small amount of earth to the center of the road at each time, thus keeping the crown well rounded.

BENEFITS OF DRAGGING.

The mud formed on the road after a rain represents the dust in part which has been made by constant tramping and wear of the road surface. When moistened, this dust forms a paste similar to cement. By the use of the drag as soon as this mud begins to dry, this "dust paste" is crudely trowelled or smeared over the surface. The action of the wind, sunshine and travel have a tendency to dry, harden and beat down this mud covering until it becomes a sort of roof which turns water very readily. Travel then begins to work up more dust, this is again formed into a "dust paste" by another rain. Another dragging spreads the coat over the first and the surface becomes harder, smoother and more nearly water tight than before.

A road dragged after each rain, when the mud does not stick to the drag, will become practically waterproof, resist the action of frost and will remain hard and smooth throughout the year. Every time the mud is spread over the surface and is beaten down and hardened, the road is improved.

In Iowa, the drag has proved very successful, from the fact that the last session of the legislature passed a law directing township road supervisors and trustees to have the roads dragged at least ten times a year with a split log or plank drag and to pay fifty cents a mile for each dragging. Certain counties also offered premiums to farmers for the best mile of earth road maintained by the use of the drag. Farmers should be encouraged to drag the roads adjoining their property.

ROAD MACHINERY.

The common scoop scraper, owing to its small size, is adapted only to side work and not to hauling dirt for any distance. The larger sizes of wheel scrapers are to be recommended for short hauls of not over 300 feet. In filling them, a snap team is of great value as all scrapers will then be loaded to full capacity, and will not go half loaded.

The road grader or reversible grader is well adapted to finishing a road after the cuts and fills have been taken care of by the wheelers. To do good work, this machine must be handled by a skillful operator and pulled by trained teams.

The old practice still found in different sections of allowing each individual to work out his taxes by placing his team in connection with several others, before a grader, and driving it himself is very expensive. By this method it takes from three to five men to operate the grader and very little work is done because the teams are not trained to work together. One skilled driver with trained teams will do twice as much work at very much less cost.

The elevating grader can be used successfully in filling wagons for hauling at a distance. They are also adapted to the building of high grades. Trained workmen and teams are also necessary to the successful operation of this machine. For ordinary road grading purposes this machine can not compete with the reversible grader.

EDUCATE THE ROAD BUILDERS.

How can we educate our road builders? This can be answered by successful experiments as tried in various other states. First by securing an appropriation from the legislature for carrying out the work; secondly, use this fund for conducting good road schools, building demonstration roads, and securing samples of the best road machinery.

In a state of this size it would perhaps be advisable to conduct these road schools at three or four places in the state. This school need not be in session more than ten days at any one place. At this session instruction should be given as to the best methods of building stone, gravel, or earth roads and more especially the roads best suited to that particular section. Road drainage and maintenance would be thoroughly discussed. Lectures would also be given by road experts from other states. Road building demonstration would also be carried out in connection with this work.

Sample road machinery of various makes would be there for exhibitional and demonstration purposes. In fact, every detail of road building should be discussed.

GRAVEYARDS FOR REST.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Thee Rev. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain of the house of representatives, had an idea a time ago that he would prefer to be chaplain of the senate, and went to Speaker Cannon about it.

"What do you want to go over there for?" demanded Uncle Joe. "The house is a [illegible] garden and the senate is a graveyard."

[illegible]

Photographic Studio

FINE Portrait work of all kinds, in platinum and other papers.

DIFFICULT copying and enlarging. Large line of Colorado Views on platinum, tinted in water color.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Supplies and Cameras. Portraits made at residences by appointment.

24 and 26 East Bijou St.

F. H. Weeks, Prop.

F. G. HAYNER

Jeweler and Watchmaker

HAS been actively connected with the retail trade of Colorado Springs for the past seventeen years and has thoroughly kept in touch with the wants of his customers, always endeavoring to give them the best and most desirable goods on the market. In the future as in the past we will continue to show you the newest and most attractive patterns of all the standard lines at prices that will compare more than favorably with goods offered you without the reliable trade marks. Mr. Hayner is himself acknowledged the most reliable watchmaker of the city and all watch and clock repairing is handled by thoroughly competent men.

Our manufacturing department is fully equipped to facilitate prompt and excellent workmanship, in both repairing and new work of every description.

Time Inspector for C. R. I. and P. Ry.

15 South Tejon St.

WHEN YOU CATCH COLD

Do not take chances on it wearing away or experiment with some unknown preparation which may leave the bronchial tubes and lungs weakened and susceptible to attack from the germs of Pneumonia or Consumption.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. Contains no opiates.

It Saved His Life After the Doctor [illegible]

W. R. Davis, [illegible] "There is no doubt but that *Foley's Honey and Tar* saved my [illegible] I had an awful cough [illegible] I had any [illegible] I am [illegible] taking *Foley's Honey and Tar* and [illegible] cured me completely."

A [illegible]

J. N. [illegible] "I [illegible] had a bad cold on my [illegible] cough [illegible] *Foley's Honey and Tar* [illegible] of a bottle [illegible] me. [illegible]"

Three sizes 25c, 50c and $1.00. [illegible] $1.00 [illegible]

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY ALL DEALERS.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Limon Junction Making Tremendous Strides

Distributing Center for Large and Prosperous Farming and Stock Raising District

CATTLE RAISING IS PROFITABLE AROUND LIMON.

THERE is probably no town in what is known as the dry farming region of eastern Colorado that is feeling the benefits of prosperity more than Limon, situated at the junction of the Union Pacific and the Rock Island railroads. For the last few years the farmers in this vicinity have been unusually successful and the town has participated to a corresponding degree in the general prosperity and activity. New farms are springing up like magic under the beneficent effect of the Campbell system and the value of land has steadily climbed in the last four or five years from $2 and $3 per acre to $10 and $15. Hundreds of new settlers are flocking into the district and taking up new land and going into the business of raising wheat, rye, oats, vegetables, alfalfa and live stock under the most flattering conditions. As a result Limon is experiencing a boom which is not only unprecedented in its history but is based on the most sound of all foundations, that of agricultural prosperity.

PEOPLE ARE PROGRESSIVE.

A large number of new houses have been erected in Limon in the last six months and the whole town presents that bright air of progress characteristic of a place where everybody is making money and "times are good." Optimism is written on the faces of Limon people and the future is regarded with confidence not alone by the business community, but by everybody down to the most humble inhabitant. Great as the progress has been in the last two years the future holds promise of better things and the indications are that the wave of prosperity has only started and will continue in ever-increasing proportions until the whole desert for many miles around Limon will be blossoming with fruitful farms that will be the rival of the best irrigation districts in the state.

SPLENDID SCHOOLS.

One of the best features of Limon is the good schools for the education of the children, and in this respect the inhabitants have every reason to feel justly proud. There is one district grammar school with four teachers and the building is crowded to its utmost capacity during the school term. There are also three rural schools in the immediate vicinity.

The religious life of the town is likewise all that could be desired, a very fine Methodist Episcopal church being among the buildings for divine worship.

Among the new buildings that are in course of construction or have recently been completed are a drug store, three new mercantile stores, a livery barn, a large hotel and rooming house, a flour and feed store and a new town hall. Within the last year the population has more than doubled and at the present rate at which town lots are being sold it will again double itself in the next twelve months.

Scientific farming or farming with-

FIELD SCENE NEAR LIMON

out irrigation is a subject that is interesting [illegible] and General Manager [illegible] of the Rock Island, who recently visited the district, is firmly convinced that eastern Colorado will be [illegible] without irrigation [illegible] the desert. So thoroughly satisfied is he that he will make an effort to induce settlers to [illegible] eastern Colorado.

When Mr Melcher was in Denver a short time ago he expressed a desire to make a closer investigation of the system of farming without irrigation now in vogue around Limon and other towns in eastern Colorado. A stop was made at Limon and great was his astonishment to learn that farmers were raising fine crops of wheat, oats and alfalfa without the aid of irrigation. He [illegible]

ity is about eighteen inches, and he was told that by a system of soil cultivation moisture is [illegible] into the ground and is conserved for the future use of the plant life, as occasion demands.

Mr Melcher was further informed that this system of farming as stored up the moisture that when the growing crops needed water, by a method [illegible] the moisture would come up through the soil and satisfy the cravings of the plant life that had sent out nature's call for liquid refreshments.

All this was very interesting to the Rock Island General Manager and while he had a general idea of the farming in vogue in that section of Colorado he had never before gone into the details.

BIG WHEAT PRODUCTION

The result of Mr Melcher's investigation is that he will spread the news throughout the middle west, and the Rock Island will probably in the near future publish a pamphlet setting forth the advantages that eastern Colorado presents to agriculturists. While the farmer in some states in the middle west is glad if his land produces an average of sixteen bushels of wheat to the acre, the farmer in eastern Colorado on land that was once believed to be worthless, reaps an average of 25 bushels to the acre and sometimes more.

Statistics have been prepared of the crop yield in that part of the state and Mr Melcher is drawing on the figures for information to be sent out to prospective settlers. The Rock Island has entered into an aggressive campaign not only to build up the system but to induce people to settle in

the new and practically undeveloped country along the route. Special attention will be given to eastern Colorado as it is now regarded by the Rock Island and [illegible] managements as one of their most important territories.

Bankers, real estate men and farmers who have [illegible] tracts of [illegible] the fine products of small tracts already cultivated are making a rush to secure the best agricultural land at $ to $20 per acre, knowing that it will soon [illegible] from $ to $40 per acre. There is no doubt that Mr Melcher will spread the news [illegible] is no railroad system [illegible] land grants or holdings to sell but [illegible] largely to [illegible] along its line and let them [illegible] need as the Rock Island.

FARMERS GET FLATTERING RESULTS

[illegible] affect [illegible] crops or grass in the vicinity of Limon on account of being so near the mountains. Land either six or eight miles north or south of Limon is [illegible] and [illegible] close to town or the [illegible] and tributary to the Big Sandy [illegible]

Crops of [illegible] last season on land bought for $ an acre, [illegible] equally good [illegible] of land have [illegible] at $ per acre within the last few [illegible] are just [illegible]

This country has [illegible] and the fact [illegible] worthy [illegible] spread [illegible] should be [illegible] to [illegible] secure [illegible]

[illegible] good land in the [illegible] are [illegible] to be found in eastern Colorado. Land may still be obtained here for practically bottom prices. The very low price will soon be a thing of the past and to own land in eastern Colorado, will not only be the best security for money but give the largest returns of any legitimate investment, doubling or tripling inside of five years at the most conservative estimate.

EXCELLENT STOCK COUNTRY

As [illegible] system of soil culture [illegible] wonderful results, also the keeping of better grades of live stock and providing better for them is bringing wonderful results compared with the former mode of running them through winter without shelter or food. The lands are not barren rocks [illegible] like those of a few

west but covered with a coating of buffalo or other nutritious grasses. [illegible] have recently raised large quantities of sugar and mangel wurzel beets for stock. It has been proven that sugar beets feed whole to cattle and hogs have brought more to the ton than factories are paying for them and can be raised cheaper for stock than for the sugar factories, as nothing [illegible] in thinning and [illegible] sheep turned [illegible] with the [illegible] up and [illegible] saving expense of harvesting. The [illegible] at present is combining [illegible] and stockraising. They [illegible] at home instead of [illegible] prices and shipping [illegible]

Hog raising is a profitable business here, as hogs bring as much on the Denver market as in the eastern markets. There is always a demand for more hogs than can be raised here. Hog cholera is unknown. Alfalfa is used to pasture them on during the summer and they are fattened on sugar beet, field peas and co

GENEROUS RAINFALL

A great many people are under the wrong impression about the rainfall of eastern Colorado thinking the eastern rains are working westward. Nine tenths of our rain [illegible] Pikes Peak and travel in an easterly direction over one half of which are exhaust[ed] before reaching the Kansas line. Hence our rainfall is greater than Western Kansas averaging [illegible] inches annually for past ten years.

Limon is a new town in Lincoln county located at the crossing of the Union Pacific and Rock Island railroads—both great systems doing an immense passenger and freight business. This town is growing very rapidly and already has a large general merchandise store, a grain, flour and feed store, hardware, lumber, drug store, livery stable, hotel and rooming houses.

Town lots are selling fast and buildings are going up in every direction. Lots are selling at $ to $100 each, but are likely to [illegible] double that price very soon. The stores of the Russell Gates Mercantile company are crowded with customers. Eighteen [illegible] daily by the Limon [illegible] though many new buildings are being erected, not a vacant house can be found in Limon.

Hugo, the county seat of Lincoln county [illegible] been [illegible] as a great shipping point [illegible] cattle and sheep. The [illegible] shed [illegible] shearing machine [illegible] hand shearing. The United States land office is located [illegible]

"THE GREAT CENTRAL STORE OF EASTERN COLORADO."

The [illegible] Reporter [illegible] in its of the recent issue states that "one of the secrets of the success of the large department stores is that the cost of selling [illegible] the lowest possible point [illegible] to the buying public [illegible] we find the [illegible] made in the last two years [illegible] The Russell Gates Mercantile company at [illegible] Limon, Colorado, [illegible] under the management [illegible]

[illegible]

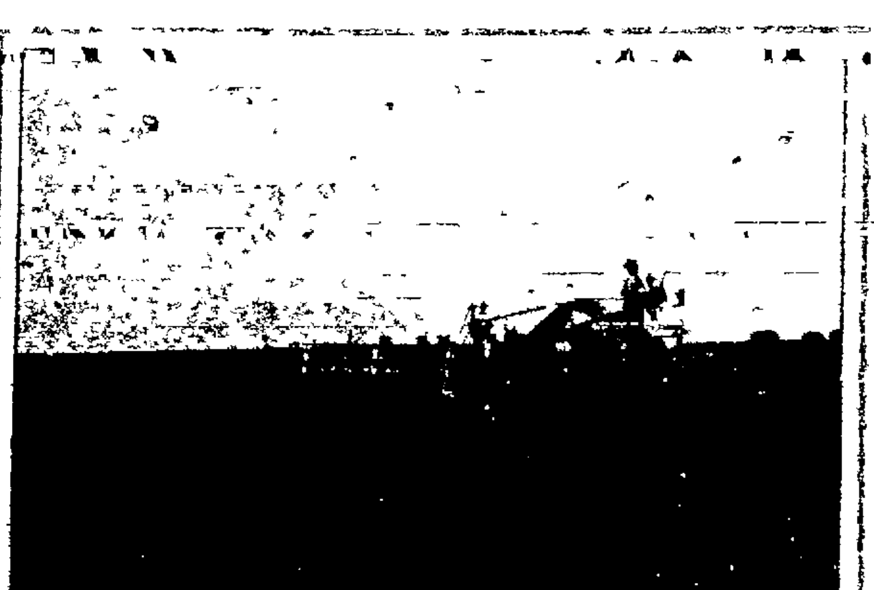
SIX OTHER LARGE STORES.

The Russell Gates Mercantile [illegible] addition [illegible] Springs [illegible] wholesale [illegible] Colorado Springs for the [illegible] of butter [illegible] office where [illegible] "The King of Merchants" [illegible] after the [illegible] Considering [illegible] wonder that they buy [illegible] eight or [illegible]

[illegible] state of Colorado that [illegible] stores in the same territory [illegible] unable to keep pace. That [illegible] back of the stores to justify them and that the management is [illegible] the opportunity it is necessary but to refer to the fact that these Big Gates Stores each year sell more [illegible] and nails than this city (Colorado Springs) Colorado City and Manitou combined, that they have the largest jobbing account which the John [illegible] Brittain Dry Goods company carries [illegible] St. Joseph [illegible] hardware dealers in the United States class them among the largest of Colorado hardware buyers, that they buy and sell more grain than any other company in Colorado outside of the Milling association, that this year the International Harvester company of

Denver class them as their "Banner Outfit" selling more harvesters, mowers, rakes etc, than any one outfit in the Denver territory, which includes Colorado, Southern Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona and parts of Oklahoma and Utah.

The Limon store under the direct management of [illegible] J. Schrader, secretary of the company [illegible] "The Great Central Store of Eastern Colorado" and prompt and courteous treatment will be accorded everyone.

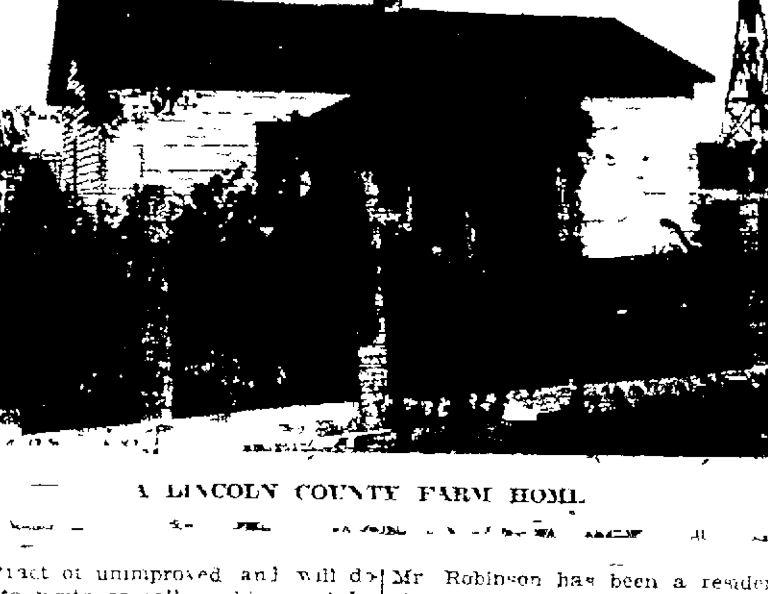


WHEAT FIELD IN LINCOLN COUNTY

W. S. PERSHING REAL ESTATE

The leading real estate dealer of Limon and one of the best known in eastern Colorado is W. S. Pershing, who has been active in the business life of the eastern part of the state for the last [illegible] years. There is no man better posted on the farm land proposition in the vicinity of Limon and in the eastern part of the state generally than Mr Pershing and his business during the last two years has steadily increased until it is now not only the leading real estate business in Limon, but as large as any in the district known as the region of dry farming. Through his long acquaintance with the country and his numerous experiments for years on different soils and crops Mr Pershing has more accurate knowledge than most men of the conditions that appertain to the most successful farming operations. He has also the advantage of being permanently located so that he can always be found to look after the interests of the prospective homesteader.

Anyone wanting a good homestead, a good improved stock ranch or a good



A LINCOLN COUNTY FARM HOME

rich tract of unimproved land will do well to write or call on him and he will be sure to show them the best bargains obtainable either in Lincoln or adjoining counties. Mr Pershing has already spent many thousands of dollars in experimental work in farming and stock raising and is able to [illegible] valuable points at Limon June[illegible] where he owns a valuable improved Lincoln county farm, which is a standing example of what can be done by dry farming in eastern Colorado.

Mr Pershing [illegible] land [illegible] agent for [illegible] the Eastern Colorado Land and Improvement company [illegible] City, Mo.

WM. WAMBAUGH, CONTRACTOR

[illegible] interest taken in the [illegible] shown by the fact [illegible] Wambaugh [illegible] [illegible] in this [illegible] reputation [illegible] and bricklaying [illegible] being erected in

Limon. He is associated in business with his brother, and the two have invested a large amount of money in establishing their business on the solid basis which it now enjoys.

THE J. A. ROBINSON GROCERY STORE.

One of the new buildings recently completed in Limon is that of the J. A. Robinson, who has put up a commodious structure for his grocery store.

Mr Robinson has been a resident of the state for the last [illegible] years and his keen business judgment led him to establish his present grocery business just on the crest of the boom which the town is now enjoying. He has had large experience in the grocery line and already has succeeded in building up a profitable trade which his unfailing courtesy and attention to customers is sure to hold and increase in the future. He now carries a large stock of groceries, dry goods and notions.

FRANK TOMPKINS HOTELMAN

One of the leading citizens of Limon Junction is Frank Tompkins, proprietor of a modern brick hotel with a capacity for 50 guests. There is no more enthusiastic booster for his home town than Mr Tompkins and he has always been found in the front rank of any movement tending to the advancement of the place and the welfare of the citizens. Not only is he confident in the future of Limon as the center of a great agricultural district and an important railway distributing point, but he has shown his confidence in a practical way by investing many thousands of dollars in the new hotel structure which is one of the finest to be found in any part of the state outside

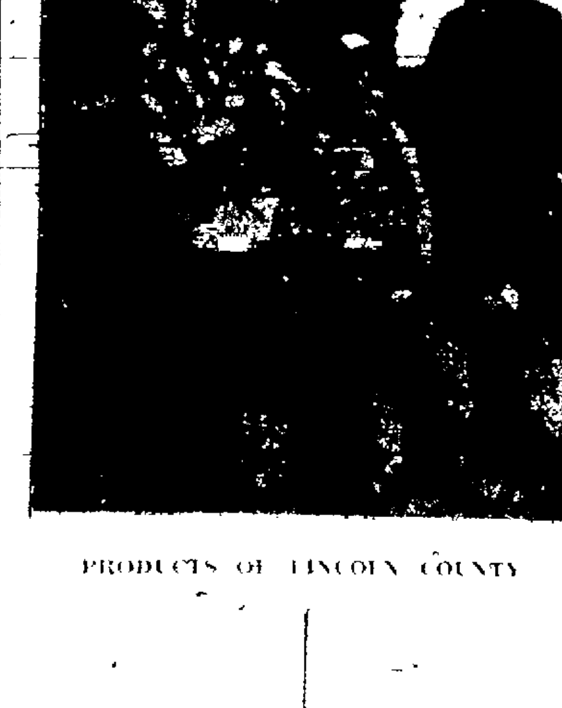
of the three large cities. He has been a resident of Colorado for the last [illegible] years and is thoroughly posted on the conditions not only of his own district but of every part of the state. His hotel which is a three story structure 100 by 150 feet is constructed on modern principles and is doing a business which testifies to the activity of the town and the general interest manifested in the district by the hundreds of outsiders who weekly visit Limon to buy farming lands. The advantage of having good hotel accommodations adds to the attractiveness of the town to the prospective land buyer.

BELL & PICKENPAUGH'S LIVERY STABLE.

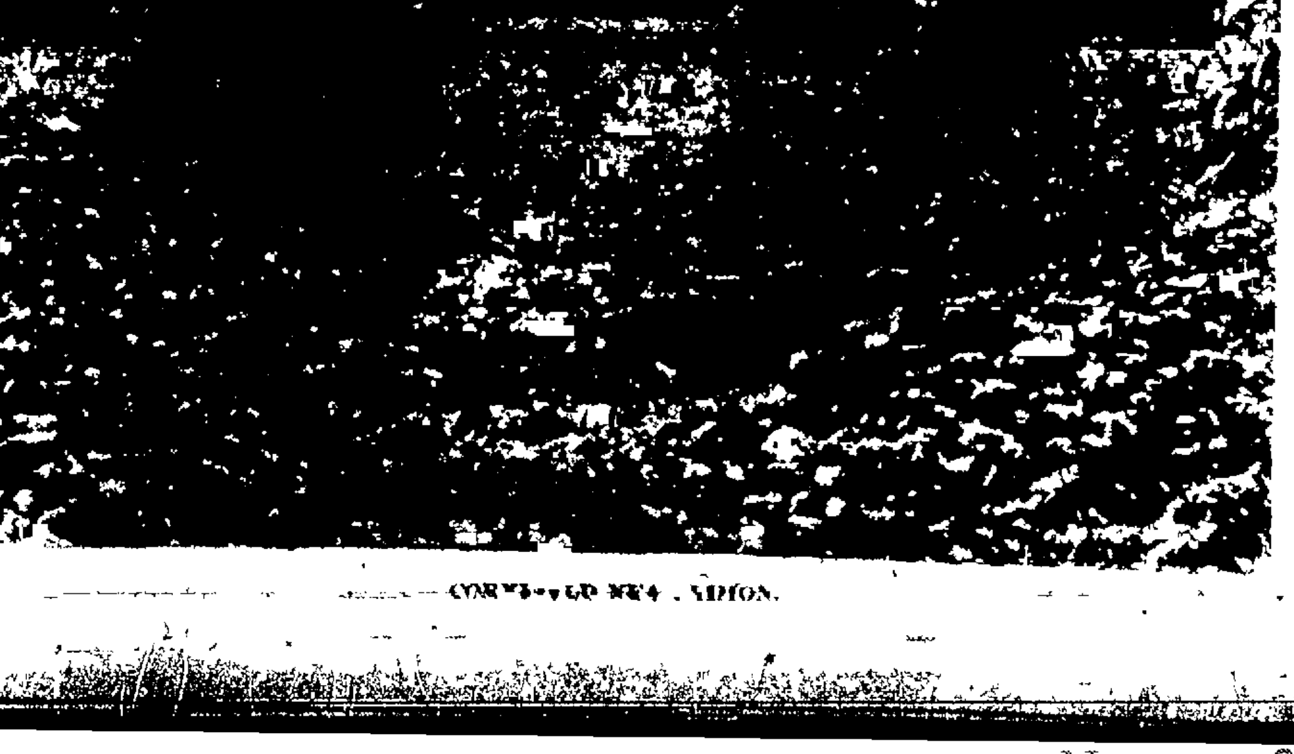
Owing to the large number of visitors who go to Limon for the purpose of looking at lands in the surrounding country one of the most flourishing lines of trade is the livery business and in this Limon is fortunate in having such a firm as Bell & Pickenpaugh. The firm is composed of [illegible] Bell and G. W. Pickenpaugh, both of whom are well and favorably known throughout eastern Colorado. They are among the most optimistic of the town boomers and their fair treatment of customers always ensures a return [illegible] the town [illegible] other and dealt with this enterprising firm. Well equipped with single and double rigs and good horses, this firm covers the entire district between Hugo, the county seat of Lincoln county, and such places as Ramah, Ariba, [illegible], Genoa and the country north of Beaver creek. Both these gentlemen are identified with the permanent interests of Limon, Mr Bell being one of the leading land owners and Mr Pickenpaugh an extensive owner of city property.

C. M. IMMEL & CO.

A [illegible] business [illegible] C. M. Immel & Co., railroad land and immigration agents of Limon. This progressive firm has associated offices in Denver, Goshen, Ind., and Nappanee, Ind., and make a specialty of eastern Colorado lands and ranches. The members of the firm are thoroughly familiar with the surrounding country and are well able to make filings or locate homesteads in the most satisfactory manner. Mr Immel is well known for his strict business integrity and is actively interested in the magazine called The Scientific Farmer devoted to the interests of dry farming in the eastern part of the state. Mr Immel came to this state four years ago from Goshen, Ind., where he formerly held the position of register of deeds in Elkhart county. The firm has large tracts of choice farm lands in two townships from four to eight miles southeast of Limon, which is now selling in tracts of 160 acres and upward, for prices ranging from $7 to $10 per acre. The firm has also other tracts of good farm lands for sale in one, two and three section lots, at prices from $4.50 to $6 per acre.



PRODUCTS OF LINCOLN COUNTY



CORNFIELD NEAR LIMON.

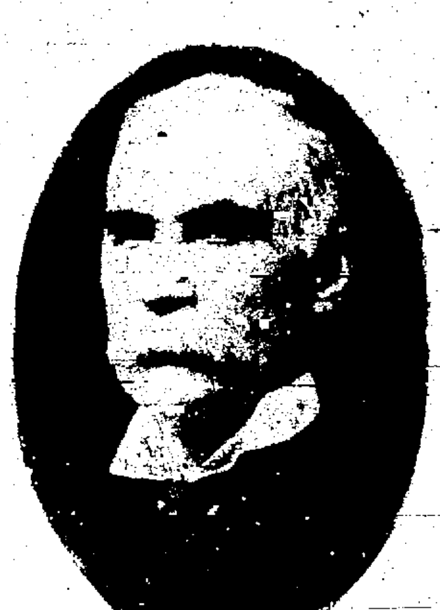
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Reclamation of 400,000 Tons of Tailings

Gigantic task undertaken by the present management of Portland Gold M. & M. Co.

GOLD is the most elusive and delusive thing on earth. It is harder to catch than a Colorado broncho and when it is caught it won't stand hitched. It slips through meshes finer than spider webs and in a thousand ways shows that it has an inherent dislike to being carried to the United States mint. In making its get-away it is smoother than oil and unless a man is an expert at the gold detective business a fortune might be running away before his eyes through a trickling stream of [illegible] without exciting the least suspicion. It is in just such tricks that the yellow metal takes delight and the spirit of deception that seems to be the characteristic feature of the golden goddess is all the while laughing in derision at the clever outwitting of human ingenuity.

If anyone has doubts about the elusive character of the precious metal a visit to the reduction plant of the Portland Gold Mining and Milling company, in Colorado City, will quickly convince him that the molecules of gold in the Cripple Creek rock are about the most slippery thing under the sun. It was just this mysterious ability of the precious metal to escape detection that for years baffled the best of the reduction experts and made them sit up nights to devise ways and means of stopping the leaks which they knew were sapping the profits from the reduction business and making a debit balance where they knew there should be a credit balance at the



IRVING HOWBERT.

President Portland Gold Mining and Milling Company.

end of the year. That was the problem which confronted the reduction people and the final solution of the difficulty forms an interesting chapter in the marvels of industrial achievements.

TO RECOVER $1,000,000.

One million dollars in gold ran off in the tailings of the Portland mill during the first four years of its operation, which is sufficient proof of the elusiveness of the yellow metal. This was the startling discovery made by Superintendent J. T. Daniels and Assistant Superintendent [illegible] M. Taylor as a result of their investigations and experiments since taking over the management of the plant about two years ago and the problem which faced them was to devise some process for the reclamation of this wealth and the preventing of such waste in the future. One million dollars lying in the 400,000 tons of yellow sand that represents the tailings from the big plant and which was always supposed to be utterly worthless represents the leakage from the old chlorinating process of reduction and a cyaniding plant costing $50,000 represents the means by which this fortune is to be recovered. This leakage in part accounts for the fact that under the old management the mill lost $173,000 during the first year and three months of its operation and the fact that this and a hundred other smaller leakages have been stopped is due to the skill and ingenuity of the men by whom the mill has been managed since August, 1904. A net clearing of $105,000 for the remaining five months of 1904 and of $510,000 net in the last two years shows what can be done by expert management in the reduction business as compared with men less expert in the detection of the slippery yellow metal.

SCIENCE SCORES VICTORY.

That $1,000,000 worth of gold has been allowed to run out in the tailings from the mill seems almost incredible to the ordinary mind but the numerous experiments and tests made by Messrs. Daniels and Taylor show conclusively that such is the case. Despite all the crushing and grinding, pulverizing and roasting, dissolving in chloride of lime solution and precipitating with sulphuretted hydrogen to which the ore has been subjected, to say nothing of the concentrating on the specific gravity tables, there has been still a waste of from $1 to $3 per ton in gold, but it was left to the skill of the new management to discover the fact. To the unpracticed eye it would appear that the yellow sand that comes from the mill had been leached and bleached, powdered and robbed to the last extreme but the Aladdin lamp of modern science directed by the practiced skill of the expert tells a different story and shows that the immense dump can all be worked over to great financial profit.

TREATMENT COST ASTONISHINGLY LOW.

By a conservative estimate there are 400,000 tons of these tailings in an immense pile varying from ten to forty feet in depth and covering an area of about forty acres in the valley behind the mill. The experiments have demonstrated that by the cyanide process this can be made to yield from $1 to $3 per ton in gold. The average is expected to be $2.50 per ton, so that there is at least $1,000,000 worth of gold in the dump which can be reclaimed. The tailings from the mill ran higher the first two years it was operated, but [illegible] gradually [illegible] in value. The cost of treatment will be exceedingly low; the consumption of cyanide is only one-half pound to the ton of tailings treated. Automatic machinery has been used everywhere possible in order to eliminate labor, nine men being able to handle the entire four hundred tons for a period of twenty-four hours. Electric power is used throughout the plant, separate motors being installed for each piece of machinery so that by touching a button any part of the mill can be instantly stopped or started. It is estimated it will take over three years to work over the entire dump if no delays are caused in the winter time, when the tailings become frozen by the cold weather. In the meantime it is expected that [illegible] process [illegible] to supplant the chlorinating process in the mill proper and the loss in tailings will be entirely eliminated. In this event, when the present dump is worked over the new plant will then be useful as an auxiliary to the main plant.

In the cyanide process the chemical and mechanical principles from a score of different arts and sciences are involved and so far reaching are the effects of

400,000-TON TAILINGS DUMP OF THE PORTLAND GOLD M. & M. CO.

modern industry that even the peasant women in far off Denmark contribute their moiety to the success of the operation. This may seem incredible but it is nevertheless true. For the grinding process in the immense steel tubes round stones are required and there is only one place in the world where "pebbles" of the necessary hardness are to be found. That is along the beach on the coasts of Denmark and here thousands of peasant women daily earn a living for themselves and families by picking these rocks for shipment abroad. These rocks much resemble potatoes in size and shape but by the action of the waves they have been worn to a degree of smoothness almost equal to that of polished granite and, though of a flinty nature, they are several degrees harder and tougher than the common flint stone found in other parts of the world. "Silex" is the common name applied to them and experts claim they are the hardest stone known. It is to this fact together with their smooth and polished surface that their value in the treatment of the tailings at the Portland mill is due. They are shipped to this city in sacks and cost, laid down at the mill, about $31 per ton. From six to seven tons of "pebbles" are used in each tube mill for the grinding, and as they become worn out they are replenished with fresh stones so as to keep the "charge" as uniform as possible.

THE TUBE MILLS.

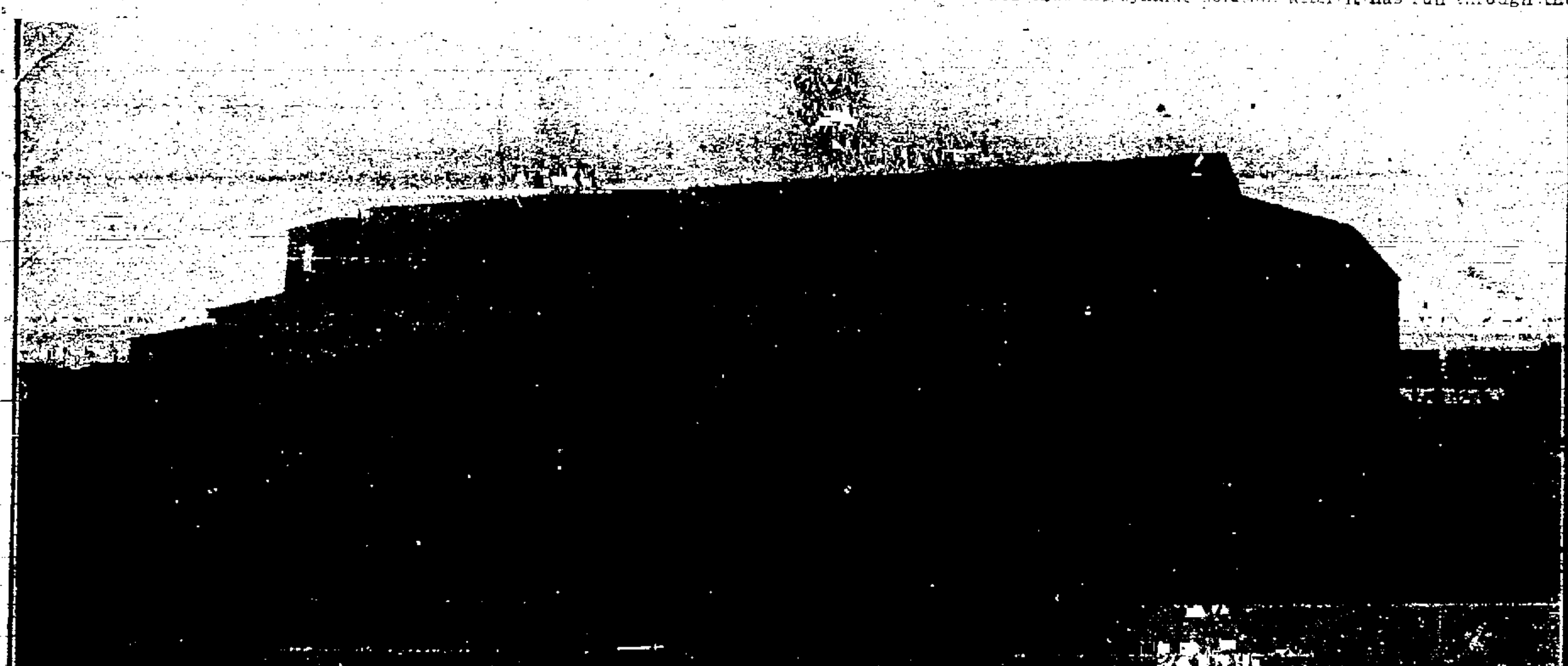
These tube mills for the grinding up of the tailings from the dump are interesting pieces of mechanism. They are built of steel and much resemble huge cylindrical boilers in shape, being twenty-two feet long and having an inside diameter of five feet. They are raised about three feet above the

large steam dipper operated by one man is all that is required to load the tram buckets at the dump and the unloading of the buckets is entirely automatic so that the cost of labor will be reduced to a minimum. As the dump has a length of 1,800 feet and the work will be started at the lower end, the cable tram will extend the full 1,800 feet from the bins.

When the grinding process in the tube mills has progressed sufficiently to extract all the gold from the sand the cyanide solution containing the gold is pumped into immense vats of steel, forty feet in diameter and twenty feet high, where the refuse is allowed to settle. From there the liquid is transferred by automatic syphon into three square tanks, 57x14x3 feet, known as the "gold tanks," having a foot of sand in the bottom for a filter. This is for the purpose of cleaning out all the slime from the solution which issues from these tanks perfectly clear but retaining the gold in solution.

From the gold tanks the liquid is run into the zinc boxes of which there are eighteen sets of six compartments each. These boxes are four feet square with a bottom on the inverted pyramid principle and are set in sections with a decreasing elevation so that the liquid runs freely from one to the other through the whole series of six sections. Where the pyramid bottom begins is a steel screen and above this the boxes are filled with fine zinc shavings through which the liquid percolates from the bottom upwards in each of the boxes in succession. By this time all the gold in solution has been removed and precipitated on the zinc in the form of fine black globules. The extraction of the gold from these amalgams is a matter for the man at the roasting furnaces.

It may be added that the cyanide solution after it has run through the



AUXILIARY CYANIDE PLANT TO HANDLE THE BIG TAILINGS DUMP.

ground and rest at either end on solid concrete bastions which serve as sockets for the shaft upon which they revolve in grinding. Inside is a four-inch lining of the silex rock, also brought from Denmark, but in the form of bricks broken from the silex cliffs along the seashore. This lining is laid in a solid bed of cement and some idea of the immense tubes may be had when it is stated that twenty tons of silex are used in the lining of one tube. With the tubes containing seven tons of pebbles grinding against the silex lining and turning twenty-eight revolutions to the minute the maximum in the line of grinding processes is achieved. The mythical mills of the gods would find it hard to improve on the product as it comes out of these revolving tubes. It is the principle of the old Spanish arrastra adapted to modern methods, only that the motive power is electricity instead of human muscle. A seventy-five horse-power electric motor is installed for operating each tube mill. With the possible exception of the diamond there is no known substance on earth that this huge grinding machine would not reduce to impalpable dust. This is all-important in the remorseless search for the precious molecules of gold hidden among the atoms of the apparently worthless yellow sand. The cyanide solution for dissolving the gold as it is ground from the tailings forms part of the contents of the huge cylinders during the grinding process.

CABLE TRAM BEING INSTALLED.

The tube mills are filled from large bins overhead which receive the tailings as they are brought from the dump over a cable tram which is being constructed by an expert dredging engineer from South Carolina. One

zinc vats is returned through pipes to the tube mills where it again enters and renews the process of dissolving the gold, thus forming a continuous circulation through the whole plant not unlike the circulation of the blood in the human body. The refuse from the plant will be carried through a long flume to the far end of the dump where it will fill the vacancy left by the removal of the tailings by the steam dipper. A large dam is to be built to impound the refuse so as to prevent it running into the creek and down the valley to the irrigating ditches of Fountain valley.

PLANT WILL COST $50,000.

That this immense plant with its intricate mass of machinery has not cost over $50,000 is due to the enterprise of the management, for the work has all been done under the direction of Superintendent Daniels and Mr. Taylor, who have succeeded in getting everything constructed exactly according to their liking and at a cost of less than half of the estimates made by contractors.

Such, in brief, is the new process by which the waste from the reduction treatment of the last four years will be recovered and turned into gold bullion for the mint.

Another process which shows the value of looking carefully after the apparently waste products and the elusive gold is that of leaching the water from the filter presses through large vats filled with sawdust. Under the old management this water was allowed to run unchecked to the dump and it never occurred to anybody that the filter water might contain gold until Mr. Daniels installed his sawdust vats and proved the truth of his contentions by taking out $1,000 per month from the filter water alone with practically no extra cost.

THE PORTLAND G. M. & M. CO. ENTIRE PLANT, WITH TAILINGS DUMP IN FOREGROUND.

PROBLEM FOR CONSTANT STUDY.

[illegible] of the numerous [illegible] in which an improvement in methods or a change in the treatment of the ores has produced substantial savings where former methods showed a loss at the end of the year. The hundred and one ways that the gold finds for slipping through the hands that are clutching for it are almost incredible. As is well known, gold in its powdered state has a wonderful affinity for almost everything and, as Mr. Daniels says, even the weeds in the vicinity of the mill are impregnated with gold which has escaped in a hundred different ways. In the water from the filter presses chemical analysis shows only a very small trace of gold, yet when that same water is run through the sawdust vats there is more than $12,000 in gold extracted annually. In the days of the old management nobody suspected that there was that amount of money running to waste in the water from the filter presses. This is only another illustration of the fact that gold is the most elusive and delusive article on earth.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

But it is not only in the methods of treatment and in the stoppage of a score of such leaks in the gold extraction processes that Superintendent Daniels and Mr. Taylor have succeeded in reducing the waste of the precious metal and augmenting the net proceeds of the company.

THOMAS F. BURNS.

Treasurer Portland Gold Mining and Milling Company.

By more scientific methods in the handling of the immense tonnage of ore that comes to the mill and the substitution of modern machinery for hand labor the work is not only done much better and more accurately but at less cost to the company. The result is that more ore is handled in the course of a year than ever before and a much higher percentage of gold is extracted than under the old management, and yet a higher scale of wages is paid now than obtained three years ago. There are not so many men working around the big plant, but in every instance the scale paid is as high, and in most instances higher than under the old regime. The policy has been to utilize modern machinery to the best possible advantage in doing the work and to get the best possible class of men to handle the machinery in every department and to pay these men the highest rate of wage for their respective class of labor whether in the skilled or the unskilled branches. The present management demands good men and believes in paying high wages if the employe shows himself capable of fulfilling the requirements of the work to which he is assigned. Superintendent Daniels goes on the principle that it is more profitable to the company to have fewer men that are capable of earning a higher rate of pay than to have an abundance of men of the mediocre class at small wages. The results achieved by the employment of experts wherever possible have fully justified the policy of the management.

VALUE OF EXPERT KNOWLEDGE.

By the employment of experts many improvements both in the machinery and in the methods employed have resulted whereby better results have been attained and in the handling of gold this is all-important, for an apparently slight difference in the adjustment and control of the machinery makes a tremendous difference in the net output of gold in a year's time. An example of this is to be seen in those exceedingly sensitive machines known as the concentrators. These are the tables over which the concentrates are run on the gravity principle and which depend on the difference in specific gravity of the materials for their effectiveness. To the inexperienced man this seems a simple process and yet the turn of a hair in the adjustment of the tables may mean a loss of thousands of dollars per day in the net results and none but an expert can tell to a certainty the difference between perfect and imperfect adjustment. The value of having an expert in such work as this was recently emphasized by a simple device invented by F. H. Boylan, who has charge of this department, by which a better movement of the tables is attained and the percentage of gold extraction has been considerably increased. Mr. Boylan has spent his whole life at the business and his device, which is now being tried out on two of the tables, has proved so satisfactory that it will be installed on all the tables in the mill. By this simple and inexpensive arrangement Mr. Boylan will save on the concentrating tables alone enough to pay the wages of half the men in the employ of the company. This is simply one of the numerous instances showing the difference between profit and loss in the handling of gold ore and the difference between expert and unskilled work.

TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.

Much of the success of the Portland mill in the last two years and a half is due to the business ability of the men at the head of the company, of which Irving Howbert is president, T. F. Burns, treasurer, and Frank Peck, secretary and auditor. That the company has shown great generalship in the choice of the men placed in charge of the plant is shown by the splendid results achieved in the [illegible]. At the present rate of earnings, making the [illegible] of $173,000 sustained the first [illegible] years and [illegible] total cost of the plant, about [illegible] will be paid off by the end of the present year [illegible] the company will then be working on velvet.

The new cyanide plant for the reclamation of the 400,000 tons of tailings will be ready for operation by the first of April and it is probable that the capacity of the plant will be largely increased in the future.

The plant will pay for itself in the first month of operation.

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INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT IRRIGATION

BY PROF. W. H. OLIN
Agricultural College

AS A NATION we are only beginning to realize the importance and value of irrigation, many still believing that, in the above description, Dr. Mead (who has charge of the irrigation and drainage investigation work for the United States government) has drawn a picture too roseate to be realistic. Irrigation is the paramount essential in western agriculture. It must be studied and understood like other ... of farming ... tried in high farming.

The farmer in the irrigated regions ... like the farmer in the humid regions of the east, ... them since the ... factors of plant growth ... depending upon the caprices of nature for his fourth factor of plant growth—moisture. The western farmer opens his laterals, giving the crops in his fields water as they have need. He can therefore supply just that amount of moisture each crop requires for a maximum yield. This control of the moisture supply carries with it problems of great importance, the solution of which depend ... the success or failure of farming ventures in the west.

PROBLEMS NOW BEING SOLVED.

First, increasing the water supply as the irrigated area is extended. The storage of flood waters in reservoirs to supplement the running water of mountain streams ... affording both early and late water for the farm and making the farmer's water supply constant and sure. The Cache la Poudre valley, Colorado, is said to afford the finest example of a thorough system of irrigation on the western continent. This past summer ... parties in the problems of irrigation from South Africa, Egypt, India and Australia visited this valley to study its system of impounding water and distribution of same. The first irrigation ditch in this valley was opened in 1860. It was a very small affair and was used to irrigate a seven-acre field of wheat the succeeding year. The owner, Mr. J. H. Yeager, paid sixteen cents a pound for his seed. He harvested forty-three bushels per acre of fine quality wheat. This was the first field of irrigated wheat grown in Colorado. Mr. Yeager's success brought settlers and capital to the Cache la Poudre valley, the higher mesa land above the valley proper was found fertile, and the excellent river and reservoir system now in use has made this a rich agricultural valley like the one described by Dr. Mead. In a similar manner thousands of acres are now being reclaimed along the rivers throughout the arid regions of the west.

DUTY AND LAWS GOVERNING USE OF WATER

Dr. Mead in his "Irrigation Institutions" defines duty of water as the area of crop which can be matured with a given volume. He says every ... with irrigation needs a knowledge of the conditions which control this. The character of the soil, the kind of crop grown, the distance from the headgate, the character of the season, time of irrigation ... and the economical use of the water when received are factors which very largely measure the difference between low and high duty. There are three units of measurement of water—the inch, cubic foot per second and acre-foot.

The inch of water is the volume of water which will flow through an inch square orifice under a uniform ... varying from four inches above the center to six inches above the top as the customs and laws of the different states may regulate. This is measured by use of a special device or instrument by the water master.

The cubic foot per second ... is fast coming into general use in irrigated regions as the unit ... in gauging streams and ... the flow of canals and ditches. States by law or custom ... found ... inches in Colorado ... miner's inches in Nevada.

The acre-foot is the unit of quantity in determining the amount of stored ... water. It is that quantity of water which would cover an acre one foot deep, equal to 43,560 cubic feet.

... demonstrates that one cubic foot per second having a steady flow for 24 hours equals 86,400 cubic feet ... two acre-feet. This makes ... unit of measure ... possible.

LOSSES IN USING WATER

The average of a number of measurements made by Dr. Mead shows 4.45 acre feet for each acre of land irrigated, at the headgate. The measurements made at the field where used gave an average of ... acre feet for each acre irrigated ... a loss of ... by seepage and evaporation. Many ... ditches have loose earth and gravel ... to receive the water. The water company charges the farmer for the water according to the headgate measurement, so this is the farmer's loss. Cemented ditches and canals while expensive ... a great saving ... in instances one per cent.

The duty of water varies from ... to 90 acres per cubic foot per second to 70 and 80 acres. For many years 40 acres was the duty of one cubic foot per second in the irrigated ... and was the ruling standard ... contracts. The ... be irrigated the less water is required.

REQUIREMENTS OF DIFFERENT CROPS

The Utah experiment station has shown that application of water to wheat ... to the equivalent of ... inches give increased yields. More than 20 inches gave no increased yield. Twenty inches ... to the ... inches ... bushels ... 74 bushels and 71 ... things ... that these figures are but an indication, each ... having the problem to solve for its conditions.

THE TIME FOR IRRIGATION.

This in many places must be when the water can be obtained. It should be possible to supply the water that plant growth can be maintained from germination ... A careful study of this factor enables the irrigator to add yield and quality to his crop.

Experience alone can give one the knowledge he needs in the economic distribution of water in his particular field and on his particular crop. Alfalfa cannot be fully ... while one irrigates beets and grain requires still different treatment, while some soils completely change methods of irrigation practiced on other soils.

Methods of irrigation successfully practiced on certain lands when used on different soils in localities with deficient drainage produce puddled or water logged conditions causing the alkali to come up and rendering these soils non-productive.

WATER OFTEN WASTED.

One locality the writer has in mind, where a colony of settlers have occupied the land for seven years, the virgin land was a rich river bottom with ... grass sward. From the river ... irrigation canal, the water being taken at some fifty miles above the colony and carried along the mesa. The mesa farmers used the water with great prodigality and in time, this excess of water seeped down on the colony lands, bringing up the alkali from the subsoil. The result has been an almost complete failure of crops for the past ... years. The colonists are now building a guard ditch to protect their lands from further menace ... under draining their fields.

These are a few of the problems which the irrigation ... has to solve. The farmer in the irrigated region requires all the cooperation which the farmer in the humid region needs and ... is ... utilizing the development of modern agricultural research with great ... and profit. He stands as the highest type of the American farmer of the twentieth century ... says: "To rightly estimate the value of the irrigated farms of the West we must take into consideration the environment. They have back of them the mine, the furnace, the factory and the mountain forests." These interests grow up together, each interdependent upon the other. The mountain farmer finds a ready market for his hay, grain and vegetables in the mining and lumber camps and at the factories. Here is community of interests, reciprocity in trade, each drawing support from and giving sustenance to the other.

AREA OF IRRIGATION

The area of arid lands which have been reclaimed is conservatively estimated as ... million acres. Today private wealth and enterprise, supplemented by state and national legislation and money, are developing mighty irrigation enterprises which rival in magnitude and economic value the Assuan dams of Egypt ... the ... waterways of central Europe. When the enterprises now planned are completed they will reclaim millions of acres of desert land and truly make it blossom as the rose. The irrigated farms ... of the West ... producing the finest quality ... because of the quality ... fertility ... these yield farmers ... capital invested ... our mountains ... silver and useful ... they contain since ... through irrigation $5 and $1 ... $100 and in some ... $1 ... and. Can we not then truthfully ... that mountain water intelligently and judiciously used for irrigation is the founder of homes ... the harbinger of ... which ... civilization and prosperity wherever it goes in the ... great American Desert.

NEATEST TOWN IN THE WORLD

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The neatest town in the world is Broek, a Holland town ... inhabitants ... great ... like ... the case in American cities.

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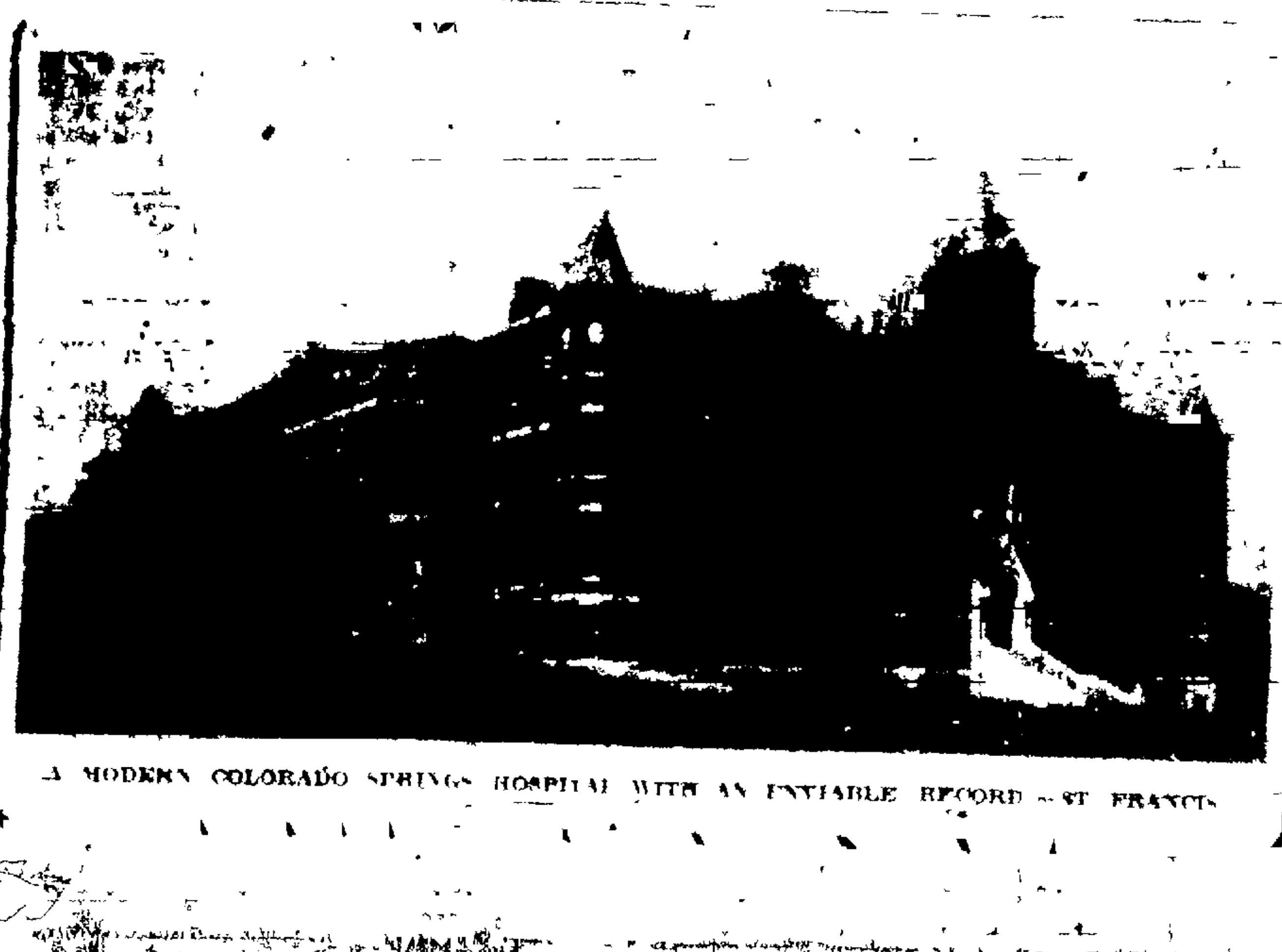
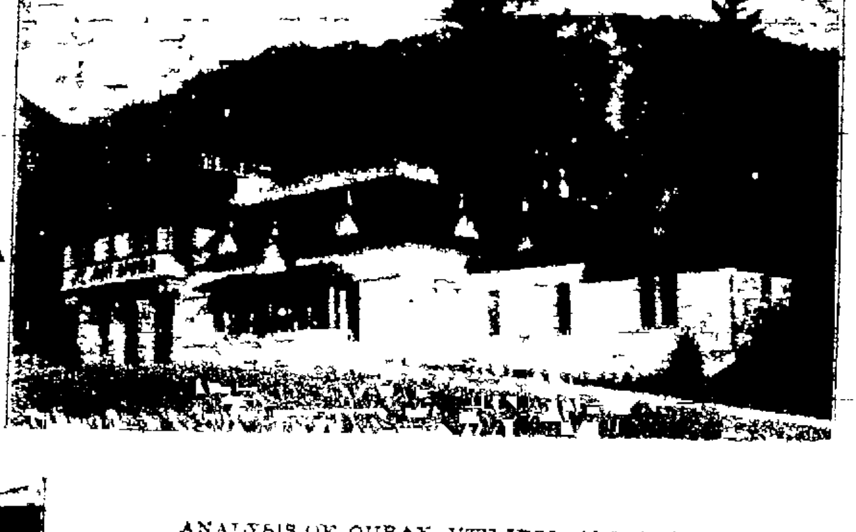
... of the Antlers Hotel

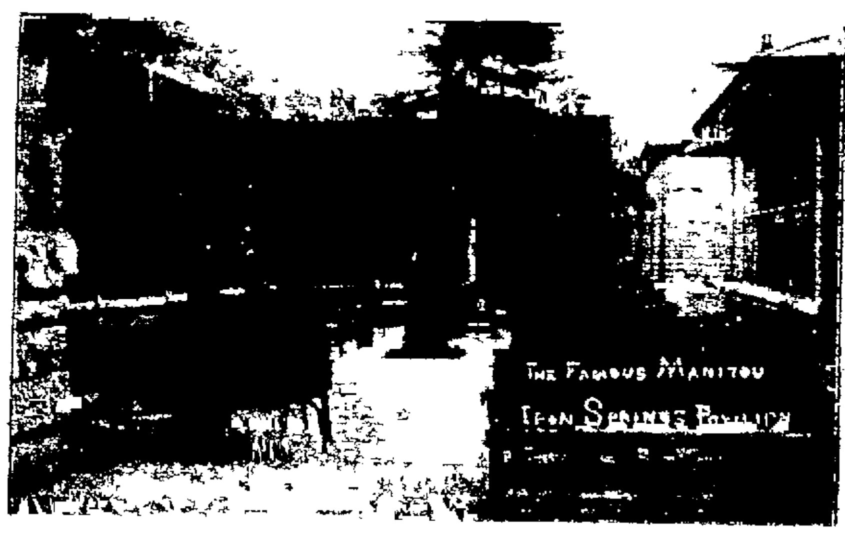


A MODERN COLORADO SPRINGS HOSPITAL WITH AN ENVIABLE RECORD—ST. FRANCIS

TWO NEW VIEWS OF
Ute Iron Springs
Manitou, Colorado

THIS beautiful Colorado Resort is famed the world over for health and pleasure. The qualities of the The Ouray, Ute Iron and Little Chief Mineral Springs are unexcelled in any part of the world. Using these waters in connection with the high altitude is a decided advantage over all other similar resorts. Highest authority substantiates this. Don't miss a visit to these popular springs while you are in Colorado. Stop for a few days and notice the effect of these famous waters.





ANALYSIS OF OURAY, UTE IRON AND LITTLE CHIEF MINERAL SPRINGS

In a pint of water is contained grains as follows —OF—	OURAY	UTE IRON	LITTLE CHIEF
Carbonate of Sodium	4	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Carbonate of Iron	3 1 2	[illegible] 10	
Carbonate of Lime	[illegible] 1 4	2 10	4 [illegible]
Carbonate of Magnesium	1 1 5	[illegible] 10	[illegible]
Sulphate of Sodium	[illegible]	[illegible] 10	
Chloride of Sodium	[illegible]	1 10	1 4
Silica	1	[illegible]	
Sulphate of Potassium	[illegible]	1 10	1
Carbonate of Lithia	1 1 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total of Solid Constituents	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
Degrees of Fahrenheit	44	11	[illegible]

[illegible]

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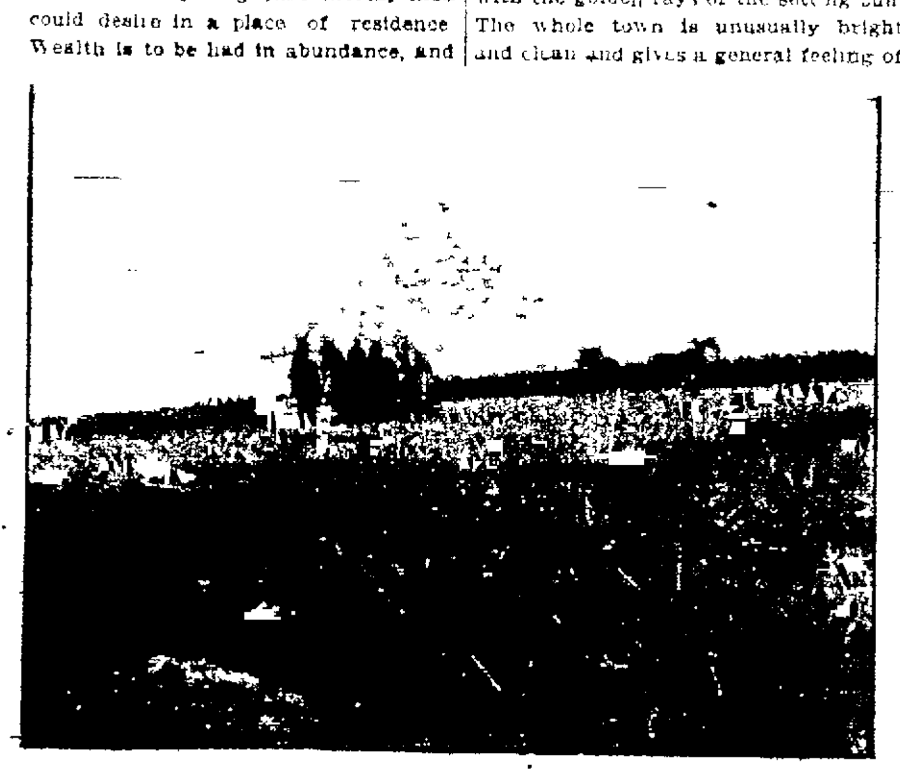
CALHAN

THE PRIDE OF THE SEMIARID PLAINS

SITUATED in the northeastern corner of El Paso county about 40 miles from Colorado Springs, is the picturesque and bustling town of Calhan which from its rapid growth, may justly be designated the gem of the dry farming region With its ideal climate pure artesian water, perpetual sunshine beautiful scenic surroundings and bountiful crops, Calhan has everything that mortal man could desire in a place of residence Wealth is to be had in abundance, and

Calhan has the most ideal location from a scenic standpoint that can be imagined. It is located in a small cup-shaped depression surrounding which is a vast expanse of fertile [illegible] From the town, just above the western rim of the basin can be seen the pinnacles of Pikes Peak silhouetted against the azure blue of the skyline and standing out like a fiery beacon when lit up with the golden rays of the setting sun The whole town is unusually bright and clean and gives a general feeling of



HARVESTING SCENE NEAR CALHAN.

in the getting of it the new settler is [not] compelled to undergo the hardships encountered in other parts of the world that are attracting immigrants but on the contrary will be delighted with the prospect of making such a pleasant place his home

There is not a more progressive town of the same size in the state of Colorado than Calhan and so rapidly is the town building up that the rhythmical sound of the carpenter's hammer resounds from morning to night and the whole place presents the appearance of a busy bee hive in the heat of summer The revolution that has taken place in the industrial conditions of Calhan in the last two years is due entirely to the boom in the agricultural conditions of that neighborhood and the consequent influx of new farmers bent on establishing their homes and getting health and wealth at the same time in the glorious climate and the productive soil of eastern El Paso county

CALHAN FARMERS PROSPEROUS

[illegible] within the last few years very little was heard of Calhan and its wonderful advantages although a large number of farmers have for years been making an independent fortune out of the generous crops that have awarded their industry Where formerly nothing [illegible] but barrenness and desolation, there [is] now to be seen vast stretches of blossoming fields groaning under their load of crops and dotted here and there with comfortable farm dwellings, spacious barns and stock corrals and all the evidences of wealth and prosperity that are characteristic of the [best] farming regions of Ohio or Illinois or even the garden of Colorado known as the Greeley district

In the center of these [illegible] farms stands the bustling town of Calhan on the main line of the Rock Island system Even a brief visit to the town is sufficient to convince the [visitor] that here is a place with a future Its busy streets throbbing with the red blood of commercial activity its spacious stores filled with [illegible] with all kinds of merchandise its handsome cottages and its general air of wealth and prosperity all combine to give a favorable impression to the visitor and to confirm the supposition that Calhan is to have a future [second] to none of the towns in Colorado similarly situated The visitor who drives out through the surrounding country is further impressed with the great network of fine country roads leading into this thriving little metropolis

A VERITABLE GARDEN SPOT

The crops raised in the surrounding country are wheat, oats, barley, hay, potatoes and vegetables. There is an excellent demand for all classes of farm products at good prices and a steady market can always be depended upon in Colorado Springs and Denver for all that the dry farmers may raise This is not the least of the many advantages enjoyed by the farmers in eastern El Paso county and the realization that he can always get good cash prices for his crops encourages the agriculturist in making strenuous endeavors to have his fields yield the maximum if this can be attained at the expense of labor and through cultivation.

wholesomeness and thrift to the visitor During the last year scores of new houses have been erected and the prospects for the coming season are indicative of a much larger building boom this summer

MANY NATURAL RESOURCES

Great agricultural resources are not the only reason for the prosperity of Calhan It has been blessed with other natural resources that promise to have great value in the future upbuilding of the town and already some of them rank as important factors in the commercial prosperity of the district Chief among these is fire clay which is found in immense deposits on the southern outskirts of the town This clay is of excellent quality and is [illegible] 28 per cent aluminum The deposits cover over 600 acres and are being rapidly developed by Denver capitalists who find a ready market for their product.

A fine grade of potters clay is also plentiful in this vicinity This clay is already being shipped to Colorado Springs, Denver and Pittsburg Kan It may be of interest to Colorado Springs people to note that the famous Van Briggle pottery of this city uses a great deal of this clay in making their fine wares The greater part of the exhibit of this pottery at the Portland exposition was made of Calhan clay

The educational and religious [illegible] of Calhan is well represented [illegible]

at both the schools and the foundation of a comprehensive school system that will be the envy of sister towns is being laid by the wise policy of the present builders of Calhan.

Among the [illegible] with which the farmers of eastern El Paso county have succeeded in building up their locality and bringing it to the front, none are more deserving of mention than durum wheat which has been produced with great success on thousands of acres around Calhan. The pioneer in this movement as also in every movement for the advancement of the town and surrounding county is A J Henbest who has earned the reputation of being one of the most consistent and progressive boosters in Calhan What Mr Henbest's opinion of durum wheat as a crop for the dry farmer is may best be told in his own words as follows

WHAT HENBEST SAYS

"To find farmers growing potatoes for market and wheat and oats for hay was what surprised me most when I first investigated the eastern part of El Paso county Colorado three years ago. An [illegible] potatoes [illegible] ing from 60 to 1[illegible] bushels without irrigation whatever [illegible] market price there being no competition whatever was less than [illegible] cents per [illegible] that cannot be stored and must be sold at harvest time was to say the least discouraging to anyone looking for a home [illegible] Close questioning brought to light the fact that for fifteen years grain crops had been successfully grown wheat rye oats and other grains being sown each spring and cut for hay

This led me to ask 'Why don't you grow wheat for the market?'

The reply was startling 'There are no threshing machines here' said the farmers 'and if there were we could not [illegible] wheat.'

I finally persuaded about 40 farmers to plant seed however enough for 160 acres The yield ran from 9 to 41 bushels an acre After threshing came marketing Prof W H Olin the enthusiastic agronomist of the Colorado Agricultural college had written an open letter to a Chicago grain dealer that attracted the attention of grain dealers in all parts of the United States In less than fifteen days from the publication of this letter I received telegrams from at least a dozen grain houses at Minneapolis Duluth Cincinnati, St Louis and Los Angeles asking for samples and prices Later I was simply deluged by telegrams bidding for durum wheat in five to twenty car lots f o b Calhan Yet there was no market for durum wheat

Preparations are now being made by the farmers of this locality to seed no less than 6000 acres to this wonderful cereal [illegible] crop season of 1906 The average yield for [illegible] than fifteen bushels per acre and every farmer who tried it last season will plant a larger acreage this year

GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE

Our success in this vicinity can be repeated [illegible] of eastern Colorado

buys all the wheat [illegible] it to the market [illegible] Perhaps it will be [illegible] possibilities of [illegible] Durum or [illegible] the most recent addition [illegible] variety of [illegible] It was introduced [illegible] States from northern Russia in 1898, by M A Carleton who was appointed by the department of agriculture to investigate [illegible] wheat with a view of introducing it [illegible] arid sections of this country

The wheat is grown successfully in Spain, Algeria, India [illegible] Argentina The best varieties however are found in Russia in the provinces north of the Sea of Azov and moreover the soil and climatic conditions of these provinces [illegible] with those of the [illegible] United States where it was intended to conduct the experiment it was there that Mr Carleton procured the seed wheat

A limited amount of seed was brought over and planted in 1900 in South Dakota [illegible] every [illegible] and this [illegible] planting the following [illegible] In 19[illegible] the two Dakotas [illegible] 40,000 bushels

FINE CROPS NEAR CALHAN

The vicinity of Calhan [illegible] some very creditable [illegible] Calhan [illegible] pounds of durum [illegible] from two acres of land [illegible] the same [illegible] which Mr [illegible] has [illegible] seeded to Turkey Red [illegible] Indications are now that [illegible] will [illegible] eclipse that of last [illegible] M Butler 16 miles east of Calhan [illegible] a field of 26 acres of durum wheat [illegible] 1905 which averaged [illegible] bushels to the acre and grain tested [illegible] to the bushel

But flattering as the views of this wheat have been it is not [illegible] that durum wheat has justified the wisdom of its introduction It was feared [illegible] the bulk of the grain may not have suffered by the transplanting from one continent to another the change may have affected the chemical constituents of the grain Tests have proven this apprehension to have been without foundation [illegible] Protein is the [illegible] valuable [illegible] of the Kharkof wheat The seed imported for planting in 1900 contained 14.3 per cent of protein The product of this seed the following year contained 18.8 per cent of protein, and in 19[illegible] a very wet and unfavorable year the tests showed 13.8 per cent of protein This would indicate an improvement rather than deterioration of product

The climatic conditions which the department of agriculture says are the more nearly ideal for the growth of macaroni wheat are identical with the climatic conditions of Colorado and especially the territory contiguous to Calhan The year book of the agricultural department says Perhaps no other new crop has been so warmly welcomed by the farmers in the regions suitable for its growth The reason for this is found in the splendid adaptability of the new wheat to the climatic and soil conditions of the Great Plains region Macaroni wheat thrives in abundant sunshine does not require a large amount of moisture resists vigorously the attack of rusts and

[illegible] a mean rainfall [illegible] only half the quality or quantity of the crop [illegible] not seriously [illegible] But the possibilities of a failure [illegible] volume of rainfall are very [illegible] Mr [illegible] who has farmed in the Divide vicinity for the past twenty years informed the writer that he had not had during that time a single crop failure due to lack of rainfall The close proximity of the mountain range always insures a plentitude of rain in this district even in years when the country farther east experiences the most severe drouths

The questions of [illegible] and adaptability are important points to be considered in introducing any new crop, [illegible] of demand for the product is even paramount to these The first questions the farmer asks when the crop is harvested is who wants it? Where can I sell it What is it worth? Let us see if there is a demand for macaroni wheat This grain as its name indicates is used chiefly in the manufacture of macaroni, vermicelli and other grain paste products In 1903, before the culture of the wheat was firmly established in this country, the importations of macaroni and vermicelli amounted to [illegible] pounds valued at $1,171,[illegible] In that year there was not a single factory in the United States which was making these products from home-grown macaroni wheat A few factories however were making an inferior product from the ordinary bread wheat

BIG FLOUR MILL PLANNED

El Paso county wheat growers will [illegible] a local market [illegible] their crops Plans are being made for the erection of a [illegible] mill in the [illegible] part of the county [illegible] acres were seeded to wheat last year and that this year the acreage would be greatly increased

But the American farmer need not be dependent on a home market for the sale of this wheat Marseilles France probably leads as a world market for this grain On December 13 1905, durum wheat sold [illegible] the Marseilles market for $1.06 per bushel At present Duluth Minn lead in the United States as a market for the wheat In September and October 1905 the prices were [illegible] and [illegible] cents respectively The freight on a bushel of wheat from Duluth to Marseilles is approximately [illegible] cents paid by the consumers, of course

Shipments of durum wheat through New York to Marseilles from July 1, 190[illegible] to January 2[illegible] 190[illegible] amounted to 1,8[illegible],000 bushels and 1,638,678 bushels were sent to other Mediterranean ports the total shipments of durum wheat to all ports on the Mediterranean through New York being 3,446,678

ACHIEVEMENTS IN FARMING

With the average rainfall during the growing season less than normal, El Paso county has the finest and best crops this year that she has ever experienced in [illegible] history

A trip through the farming district anywhere in the county and especially in the vicinity of Calhan and Ramah shows in all cases where seed has been planted as fine crops as any of the eastern states can show

In every instance where the new durum or macaroni wheat has been sown it [illegible] rank growth of from four to six feet in height and yielding [illegible] to 40 bushels to the acre and [illegible] 50 bushels

All of this has been done without any irrigation whatever [illegible] scientific methods of farming [illegible] being used

In a drive through the country for

about thirty bushels to the acre [illegible] ears [illegible] as fine as any corn in the state of Iowa or Missouri

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

As an illustration of what this means to El Paso county a few figures will prove [illegible]

In the country adjacent to Calhan [illegible] will be produced this year [illegible] bushels of wheat [illegible] 60 last year

Two years ago there were only 160 acres of wheat [illegible] in [illegible] Calhan country [illegible] 1907 will [illegible] planted

In 190[illegible] there will be at least five steam plows operating in this vicinity hauling from 30 to 40 acres per day each

The entire area of land available for wheat culture in the [illegible] adjacent to Calhan is 250,000 acres [illegible] men figure that this entire area will be covered with wheat fields in the next four years which will mean [illegible] estimate 4,000,000 bushels of wheat [illegible] this locality alone [illegible] a few hundred bushels four years ago Three years ago not a single [illegible] was sold in the town [illegible] This year the sales will run [illegible] 100

The first threshing machines that have ever been sold in that territory were also sold [illegible] this year

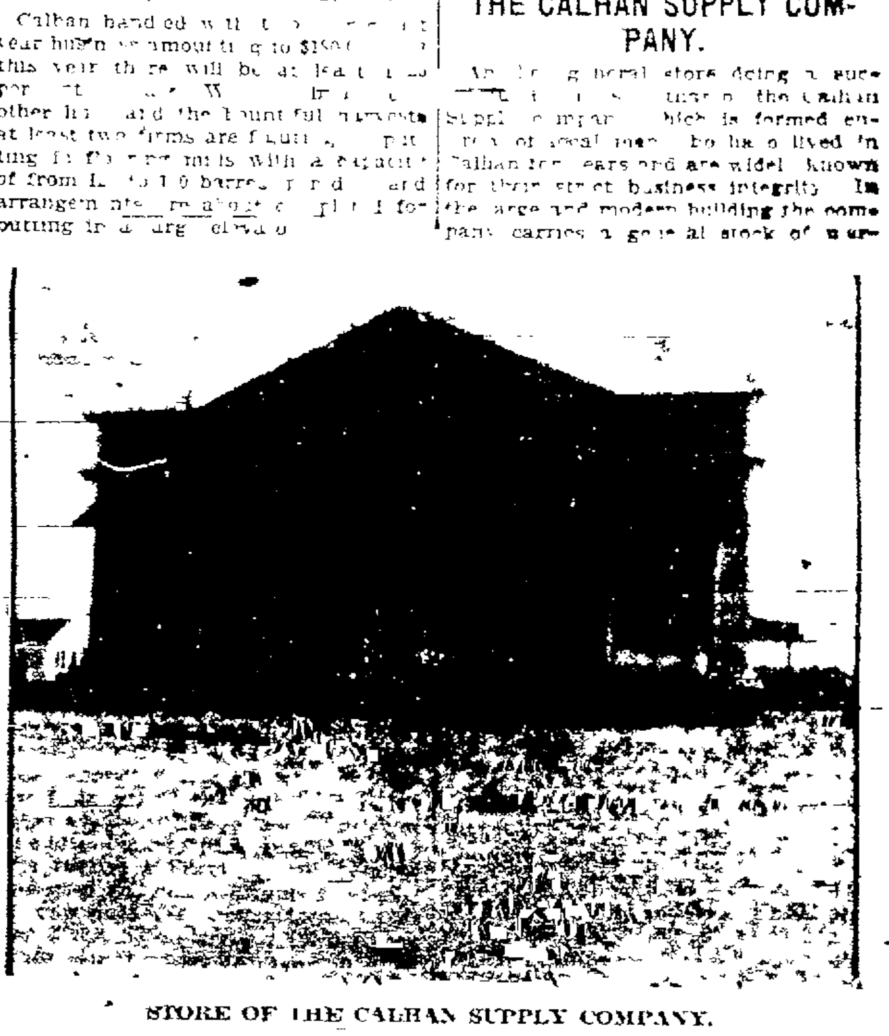
EXCELLENT BUSINESS RECORD

Calhan handled [illegible] year [illegible] amounting to $150[illegible] this year there will be at least [illegible] other [illegible] and the bountiful harvests at least two firms are figuring [illegible] putting in flour mills with a capacity of from 1[illegible] to 1[illegible]0 barrels [illegible] and arrangements are [illegible] about [illegible] putting in a large elevator

this store which carries a stock worth $20,000 [illegible] hardware [illegible] Everything that is up to date for [illegible] needs for all the varied branches [illegible] building is [illegible] feet and [illegible] ceiling [illegible] duplicated [illegible] The extent of the farm machinery business [illegible] by the company may be realized from the [illegible] that 31 binders were sold last season Its lumber business has also reached immense proportions and [illegible] feet of lumber has [illegible] Farm products of all descriptions are handled and shipped [illegible] pay the best [illegible] goods [illegible] in addition to this [illegible] all the year round and [illegible] operates for several months of the year The company [illegible] buildings [illegible] which it does business [illegible] the future prosperity of Calhan is the fact that this company is sparing neither labor nor [illegible] the very best [illegible] line.

THE CALHAN SUPPLY COMPANY.

Among the general stores doing a successful business in the Calhan [illegible] is the Calhan Supply company which is formed entirely of local men who have lived in Calhan [illegible] years and are widely known for their strict business integrity In the large and modern building the company carries a general stock of mer-



STORE OF THE CALHAN SUPPLY COMPANY.

Good crops are bringing about another beneficial change in the country in the way of comfortable farm houses The old sod house and the dugout have given place to well kept frame houses and barns, surrounded in many cases by fine orchards One can ride twenty miles from Calhan without once seeing the shack that was so prevalent only a few years ago

A J Henbest who [illegible] been keeping a careful record of the rainfall in Calhan and who is authority for the statement that the annual rainfall is about eighteen inches puts the rainfall during the growing season [illegible] inches divided as follows April [illegible] inches May 1.1[illegible] June 1.40 [illegible] July 4.1 inches August [illegible]

A. J. HENBEST.

Among the men most [illegible] concerned in the progress of Calhan [illegible] vicinity is A J Henbest [illegible] interested in real estate [illegible] property and has done [illegible] than any other man to bring [illegible] to the notice of the public In 19[illegible] Mr Henbest located a colony of homeseekers on the plains eight [illegible] of Calhan [illegible] from Kansas and [illegible]

THE RUSSELL GATES MERCANTILE CO.

Calhan can boast of having a store equal to any to be seen in cities of ten times the size of this hustling town This is the store of the Russell Gates Mercantile company one of the finest of the numerous branches of that enterprising firm Under the management of W A Petter who is also a stockholder in and vice president of the company the store [illegible] a large business [illegible] with the farmers for [illegible] around. Mr. Petter [illegible] of the company at [illegible] has been manager in Calhan [illegible] since the branch was started [illegible]

[chan]dise and is well equipped to provide the farmer with anything he may desire from a needle to a steam thresher

THE BANK OF CALHAN.

One of the best [illegible] to the prosperity and financial growth of a community is its bank and in this respect Calhan [illegible] every reason to feel proud of the [illegible] Bank of Calhan [illegible] opened for business May 1, 190[illegible] with a capital of $10,000, and since [illegible] time the institution has done a business [illegible] comparing favorably with that of similar institutions in towns much larger than Calhan

All the officers and directors of this institution [illegible] business [illegible] attention have helped [illegible] Bank of Calhan [illegible] The president [illegible] is R M Nat[illegible] dealer [illegible] Calhan [illegible] ranch and some [illegible] sheep [illegible] is one [illegible] business [illegible] Dodge Wil[illegible] J I Rector all [illegible] ability and [illegible] of the [illegible] upright [illegible]

H. H. SCHLESSMAN.

[illegible] H. H Schlessman [illegible] the proprietor of the [illegible] integrity, [illegible] are said to be [illegible] nation [illegible] As it is with nations, so it is with individuals and the highest type of citizenship is found when we discover a man in whom these [illegible] are harmoniously blended as they are in Mr Schlessman It [illegible] truthfully be said that Mr Schlessman is unswerving in his devotion to the interest of Calhan Mr Schlessman came from [illegible] transfer [illegible] a large stable [illegible] He has a [illegible] driving prospective settlers [illegible] country, and never tires of [illegible] the wonderful resources of Calhan.

AN EL PASO COUNTY POTATO HARVEST

array of schools and churches that dot the town There are seven churches in [all] and their exterior appearance is such as to add to the general neatness and appearance of culture that characterizes the town as a whole The people of Calhan have just reason to be proud of their schools for the buildings are large and modern in appearance with nice, large and clean grounds for the children during the hours of recreation. There is a large attendance

do except perhaps the extremely sandy portions thereof Five years from now I firmly believe that most of the entire plains country in eastern Colorado now devoted to cattle and sheep, will be seeded to durum wheat under the Campbell system

It was due to his personal efforts that the railroad hauled the seed to Calhan free Not only was he active in introducing the seed he has also provided a local market for the product, for in order that none might be discouraged by lack of a market he

smuts and is a strong grower yielding from 25 to 100 per cent more than the ordinary bread wheats

MACARONI WHEAT A SURE CROP

The growing of macaroni wheat can be undertaken in the eastern end of this county with [illegible] sure crop than perhaps anywhere else in the country A sufficiency of moisture is if past records are to be relied upon assured every year The wheat thrives on a rainfall of only ten or twelve inches per year, while here the

many miles adjacent to Calhan one is never out of sight of a wheat field and in many cases the fields of grain stretch unbroken as far as the eye can reach

In the land around Ramah some wonderful yields of oats have been made, the straw in many instances growing to a height of seven feet and the yield being from 50 to 70 bushels to the acre

George Gildart who has been farming for a number of years about fifteen miles east of Colorado Springs, has a field of corn this year that will [illegible]

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HUGO

The Farming Center of Lincoln County

HUGO, the county seat of Lincoln county, has for a great many years been known as the center of the sheep and cattle industry of a large part of eastern Colorado. Thousands of head of both cattle and sheep have been shipped annually from this point. It is one of the most flourishing of the towns in eastern Colorado on the line of the Rock Island railway and its importance as a shipping point for stock is seen in the fact that the railway company erected at its own expense large shearing sheds where flocks of sheep ... the use of sheep-shearing machines hundreds of sheep can be shorn in one day and the pens are a scene of great activity.

The town which is situated 1½ miles east of Denver, on the Rock Island has a population of about 200 but like other towns in the eastern portion of the state is rapidly growing owing to the influx of new settlers attracted by the large returns from the dry-farming enterprises. Nowhere in the entire west has the progress been more pronounced than in Lincoln county and hundreds of farms in the vicinity of Hugo have been located or bought and settled upon in the last 12 months. Hugo is the center of this activity and scores of visitors may be seen in this bustling little town daily doing business with the various land offices or having their deeds recorded in the United States land office located at this place.

FLOURISHING BUSINESS TOWN

Besides being the county seat Hugo is the business and financial center for the whole country and on account of its fine schools may be also regarded as the educational center for a wide district. Among the business enterprises are several general merchandise stores, a grain, flour and feed store, a hardware store, a lumber yard, a drug store, livery stable, several hotels and rooming houses and a national bank. A fine ... building has been erected and scores of new business and residential buildings have been constructed within the last year which shows the effects of the great land boom that is rapidly bringing the county to the front.

For the year ending June 30, 1906 the Hugo land office had the largest business in its history as a result of the ... demand for land in Lincoln county. During the 12 months ... entries ... desert land ... and the state selection making ... entries. These entries ... acres of land ... Jones is ... register of the land office and ... Kersen ... receiver.

EXCELLENT STOCK COUNTRY.

Lincoln county which has an area of 2,792 square miles, was first organized in April 1889 and has since ... been one of the foremost counties of the state in the sheep and cattle industry. That it is now coming to the front as a splendid agricultural county is due in a great measure to the enterprise of some of the leading citizens who have taken pains to show to the world the advantages offered by their county in the dry farming line. Among the most enthusiastic boosters for the district are the present county officials, who are as follows: A. K. La Due, clerk; H. C. White, treasurer; ... M. Miles, judge; Charles Papke, assessor; D. B. Brockway, sheriff; W. S. Pershing, surveyor; A. Lowe, ...; E. E. Franklin, superintendent of schools, and Hector Matheson, ... Miller and George Schif..., commissioners.

As an example of what may be done in the dry farming line in Lincoln county, the experience of W. B. Forbess may be quoted from his own statement. Mr. Forbess, who was formerly an irrigation farmer in the Longmont district, entered into the dry farming business several years ago and has the following to say regarding its success:

WHAT FORBESS SAYS

I think there is more profit in dry farming than any other business of Colorado. When you come to pay ditch assessments, taxes and labor on irrigated land you can not secure the same results. I know what I am talking about for I own 160 acres of irrigated land near Longmont and prefer to farm in the dry ... I have been ... years and ... around this district ... study ...

with about 15 per cent sand—enough to cut it and make it easy for handling. The ... for farming a new arrival who has to hire his labor must expect to pay ... He would probably pay $2.50 an acre for plowing and seeding but he can do it as cheaply as ... if he has the capital to invest in the ... The best way for a farmer who is sowing winter wheat ... to get in ... He should ... after the middle of September and the ... of the early fall ... In that way ... J. J. Mu... has ... sowing in September, October, November and December and which he sowed in December yielded better than the earlier planting.

"Five years dry farming should give a man a fortune if he goes about it right. My system is to plow in June, double disk in September and sow about the end of September or first of October. This should give a yield of 45 to 50 bushels per acre."

Beyond the costly irrigated field, in the dry land region John Welte ... is ... An ... farmer, he began with nothing, on land seemingly worth nothing and paid 18 per cent interest on the chattel mortgage through which he secured his first ... milk cows.

FORTUNE IN CHEESE

With this start on credit he has built up a cheese business that brings him about $10,000 a year. This profitable and model cheese industry ... based absolutely on dry farming. For years he has on his own account practiced a system of dry mulching that closely approximates the Campbell system. He has ten acres of orchard that for six years has been profusely bearing apples, pears, berries, plums, wild cherries and wild plums without a drop of water other than the rain and snow. It is cultivated like a garden. No field crops. No weeds and no grass. He has fine fields of corn, spring wheat, alfalfa and mangel wurzels. He does not plow deep but harrows until he has a perfect seed bed and ... continues ... harrowing. He is satisfied that early spring disking and using the packer after the plow will be a still further improvement and will try it.

"If wheat is as good as this year last year or any of the preceding three years I have no cause for complaint," explained J. P. James, who farms fifty-one acres. He raises oats, rye, barley, corn and cane and is an experienced farmer having come here from Wheatridge, near Denver, the garden spot of Colorado, where he owns and cultivates forty acres. "My farm at Wheatridge is worth $700 an acre and taking all things together, capital considered, I would rather take my chances year in and year out in the dry farming district and make a good return than stick to the irrigated country. My wheat ... bushels to the acre but if the yield was only fifteen—or even less—there would be good money in it for the amount invested. People make a serious mistake in saying that this has been only an average season. My crop was not put in until the middle of April as I could not get the seed. I also sowed Turkey red wheat on Thanksgiving day which should have been in the first week of September and yet I made a good crop. I sowed some Durum, Kubanka and Defiance spring wheat. My ... gave fifteen bushels to the acre. I planted sorghum on the sod and harvested two and one half tons to the acre—a pretty good investment, at $8 a ton. I expect to farm 160 acres next year and put ten acres in alfalfa. My wheat will be worth $1.00 per hundredweight ... and feeding to hogs."

THE DESERT MADE TO BLOOM.

For more than a quarter of a century eastern Colorado has been advertised to the world as a desert and it has been so taught in the public schools so firmly ... that the country was a dry barren ... waste ... for ... that ... called ... and in some cases in stronger language was ...

But as the old ... became thickly populated and land values increased ... pushing westward and the early settlements of western Kansas was a result ... vanquished and another and little less formidable opponent took his place. The cattle man saw a grand country for his business ... living water ... to the country for ...

give way before the steady advance of the plow and the reaper and on the vast prairies where once roamed countless herds of cattle and horses ... fertile ... churches and schoolhouses.

It is said that history repeats itself, and if so there is no reason why eastern Colorado should not do what has been done by western Kansas and it ...

To any person wanting a home with a small investment and on easy terms eastern Colorado offers better opportunities than any other locality. Why? Because the soil consists of a brown clay loam easily worked. There is no stone or gravel to interfere with plowing. The soils from tests made prove that they are exceptionally productive.

MARKETS PLENTIFUL

It is seldom that a new and undeveloped country is so favorably situated with reference to markets. Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo all lie within a radius of about 100 miles and have a combined population of 300,000 people while Omaha and Kansas City lie less than 500 miles to the east. The whole mountain region is a growing market for the rest of the state.

At a depth of from ten to fifty feet the country is underlaid with a heavy sheet of pure soft water carried in a gravel bed from the mountains. Never failing wells are thus easily obtained. The country undulates just enough to make its own natural drainage. There are not many surface ... except after a heavy rain ... of course there is a heavy ... sheet of water within from three to fifteen ... of pure, sparkling spring ...

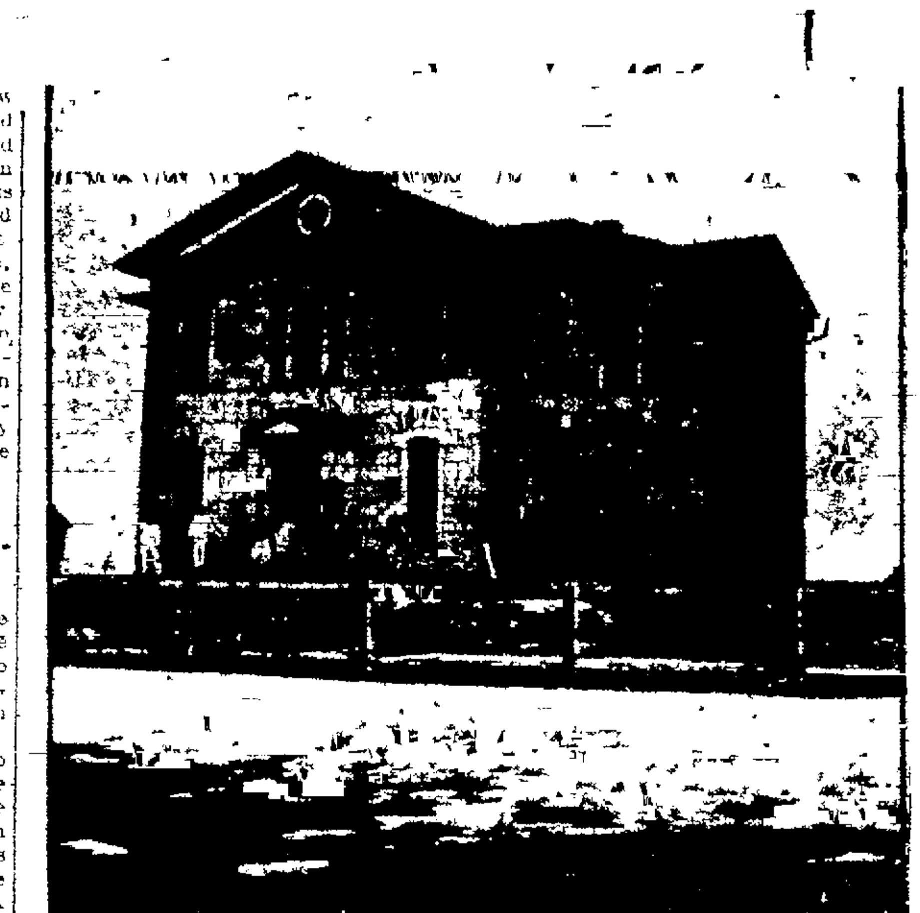
As in all new countries ... has been done in a ... with such surprising results that it is difficult to determine what crop may not be grown at a profit. Settlers living in the vicinity of these lands are now raising winter wheat ... barley ... corn, potatoes, all kinds of vegetables, apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, cherries and all small fruits and the fattest sleekest cattle ... sheep in ...

LAND VALUES ADVANCING

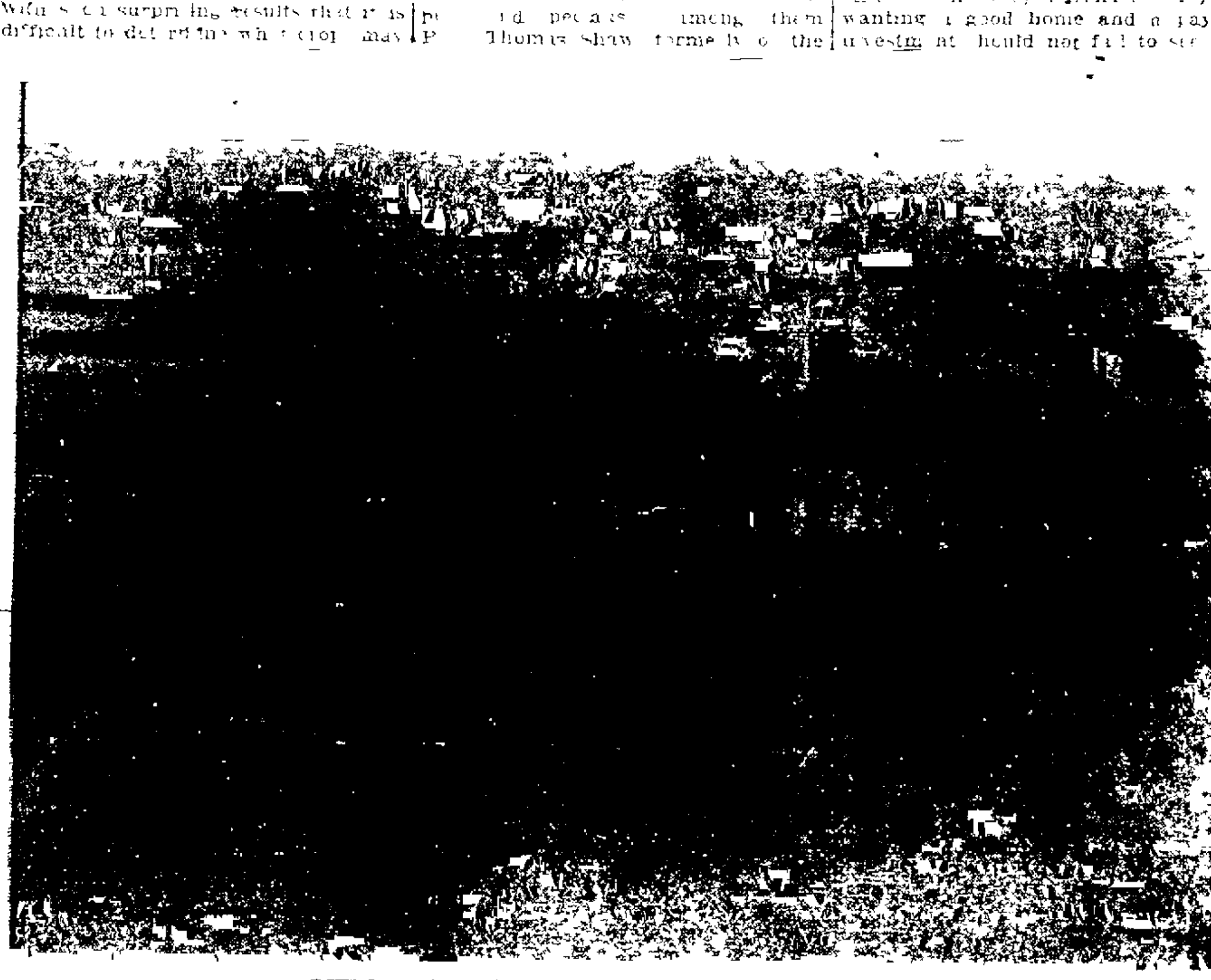
... going into this ... thickly populated ... states ... that the country ... a little new ... would not be able to ... at the very low prices that they are being ... at present. But from the history of other localities there is no question that if one buys now ... prevailing prices which are from $8 to $15 ... their land will double ... within the next twelve months and with ... management the farmer can pay for his land out of his first year's crop as hundreds of ... of them ... lands can not be bought for ... $1.00 but these are owned by farmers who have raised ... them and know the possibilities but the land is no better than the ... land that can be had ... reason that this country has not been settled up more rapidly is that the large stock men who have occupied ... for years have published to the world that this land was only fit for grazing ... leases or much of the ... that other ... the ... the farmers ... large numbers ... A number of ... among them ... Thomas Shaw, former ... of the Minnesota Agricultural college, now northwest editor of Orange Judd Farmer, have visited this country and have predicted that the whole region would soon be covered with prosperous homes and that anyone who failed to make a success at farming there would have only himself to blame, that with proper management large yielding crops of wheat, oats, barley, etc., could be successfully grown without irrigation and that the rainfall came at just the proper season for the crop and that the early settlement of the country depended only on bringing it before the wide-awake farmers of the middle states.

LIEBER LAND AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

The Lieber Land and Real Estate company are dealers in and absolute owners of a large amount of the choicest farm lands in eastern Colorado. These lands are located within half a mile of the Union Pacific railway and within two miles of Hugo where the offices of the company are located. John Lieber, who is the president of the company, came from South Dakota five years ago and has been in Lincoln county ever since. The company has 640 acres in one block under cultivation which is being offered in parcels at from $8 to $15 per acre. The Lieber farm and ranch, one of the finest in the state, is located within two miles of Hugo and a visit to this place is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the results that can be achieved under the Campbell system of cultivation. The company is absolute owner of all the land it offers ... Anyone wanting a good home and a paying investment should not fail to see the officers of the Lieber Land and Real Estate company at their offices in Hugo.



LINCOLN COUNTY'S NEW BUILDING AT HUGO



THE LIEBER RANCH, ONE MILE SOUTH OF HUGO

THE LINCOLN TELEPHONE CO.

Hugo and the surrounding country has the service of an up-to-date telephone service furnished by the Lincoln Telephone company with headquarters in Hugo. This company is capitalized for $50,000 and has connections with the Colorado Telephone company for long distance service. The officers of the company are L. M. Laurie, president; William Clifford, vice president; F. I. Thompson, treasurer and J. C. Wilson, secretary. The company has been in operation one year and has already 100 miles of line and ... stations in operation.

GROMER BROTHERS' STORE.

Among the prominent business men of Hugo are Gromer Brothers, dealers in lumber, hardware and furniture. The firm is composed of J. C. and M. F. Gromer who were formerly in the ... business in ... They have established a large business in Hugo and by fair dealing have made a reputation that ... in this county. The firm has built a block in lumber yards and is doing a large business in ... other farm machinery. Gromer Brothers also own a section of land close to town all under cultivation.

THE HOME LAND COMPANY.

One of the most important farm land companies in Hugo is the Home Land company which has been established for some time and is well known in Lincoln and adjoining counties where its lands are situated. F. I. Ewing, manager, was for some years receiver of the United States land office at Hugo and R. I. Miller, a member of the company, is a practical railroad and land surveyor well known in eastern Colorado. The company is permanently located at Hugo and can afford the very best service to anyone desiring farm lands in Lincoln, Cheyenne, Elbert, Kit Carson and Arapahoe counties where the lands of the company are located. The members of the firm have been residents of Lincoln county for the last seventeen years and are well acquainted with every foot of the territory. They are owners of various ranches near Hugo and are always willing to show these lands free of charge whether a sale is made or not. The fact that all the interests of the company are located in Lincoln county and vicinity is a sufficient guarantee to prospective purchasers of fair dealing on the part of the firm.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The original Lincoln county bank has recently been made a national bank under the name of the First National Bank of Lincoln county. This institution is in the fourth year of its existence and under the able management that has characterized its ... has established a ... and is in first-class financial condition. The last annual statement ... deposits of $1... exchange $56,673.80 and ... The growth of the bank ... has been phenomenal and ... adds to its popularity ... The officers of the institution ... well known and ... their business ability ... Jones, president; John ... Dick..., vice president; E. I. Thompson ... and A. K. La Due, assistant cashier.

THE HUGO LIVERY BARN

The only livery barn in Hugo ... the Hugo Livery ... town is fortunate ... Carl's Hon... who ... the way of rigs and ... has lately added ... service ... town ... through ... surrounding country ...

THE HUGO DRUG STORE.

The Hugo drug store ... the drug business ... being the only ... in Hugo ... Dr. Rothwell ... the most widely known residents ... the town having for several years ... postmaster of Hugo.

THE HERTEL & WILSON MERCANTILE CO.

The Hertel & Wilson Mercantile company is the chief dry goods and grocery firm of Hugo and by square dealing a large business has been established. The members of the firm are J. C. Wilson, H. Matheson and L. J. Keppel. The firm has been in business for the last eight years.

HOTEL LINCOLN.

The chief hotel of Hugo is the Lincoln of which J. W. Wardrip is the proprietor. This is one of the most popular hostelries in eastern Colorado and the traveler visiting Hugo can always be assured of the very best of hotel accommodations. The building has a capacity of 100 guests and the rates are extremely reasonable.

FARM MECHANICS

A NEW department of farm mechanics has recently been organized at the Colorado Agricultural college. Prof. H. M. Bainer, formerly in connection with the Iowa State college at Ames, Ia., has been appointed by the college board of trustees to organize and take charge of this department.

The work taken up by this department covers the adjustment, care and ... of farm machinery, including farm motors. It also takes up rural architecture, farm machine design, blacksmithing, carpentry, mechanical irrigation, good roads, leveling of the land, drainage of seepy land and in fact nearly all farm operations and appliances are embraced under this head.

WORK IS PRACTICAL.

Farm machinery is taken up in detail beginning with its early development and carrying it through to the present day. Each line of machinery is taken up and studied independently, both from the theoretical and the practical standpoint. Students taking this work are required not only to listen to lectures on the subject of farm machinery but are also required to tear ... adjusting all parts and putting it in first class running order. All machines and implements of this kind are given a test after being set up to see that they are in proper adjustment. Much attention and care is given in pointing out desirable features as well as those which are undesirable as to the draft or ease of running, handiness of parts, apparent durability and the construction in general. This enables the student who takes work of this kind to intelligently select machinery for his best interests. The importance of the ...

... would ... build sheds and house his machinery. There would be a need of buying ... one machine where two ... On the other hand the implement manufacturing companies would be able to ... and thus be able to ... lower prices and at the same time not lose anything by poor sale. In this manner both the manufacturer and the farmer would be benefited by the using of the machinery.

MACHINES ARE TESTED

In the experiment station which is in connection with the college various machines are tested as to the quality and quantity of work done and the cost of doing the work with them. They are also tested as to durability, draft, etc. Students taking up work of this kind receive much help and benefit from these experiments.

Farm motors—as gasoline ... steam engines, windmills and horse powers—are systematically and carefully studied ... practical way. For instance in the ... of steam engines the student first learns the elementary principles involved in the construction ... the engines they ... they are taught how ... and afterwards ... All the principles ... from the raw fuel to the ... transformed ... are carefully ... explained. The engine is brought before the student in the class room where all parts are carefully considered, discussed as to causes of trouble, methods ... handle the engines are ... After receiving general directions for the operation of the engine the student is allowed practical ...

EXPERIMENTS ON DRAFT

... which is capable of pulling with different heights of hitch. This ... instrument is used for determining the draft of the various farm implements. By its use we are able to select light-running implements.

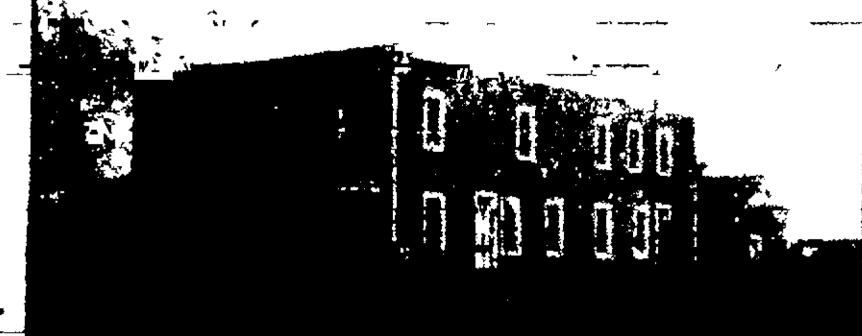
Rural architecture covers the designing and making of plans for the various farm buildings. Each student of the farm mechanics department is required to make a set of plans of the different farm buildings which are subject to the inspection and criticism of the other members of the class. Forms of specifications and contracts are also given in detail and each member must write at least one. The subjects of lighting, heating and ventilation are thoroughly discussed. The general arrangement of the buildings, their locations and the water supply system is also taken up.

Blacksmithing and carpentry are also required. Here the elementary principles are taught in a practical rather than a theoretical way. Beginning with the simpler exercises the student gradually is capable of handling more complex problems. Enough work is required along either of these lines to enable all those taking it to do the ordinary repair work of the farm. In ... certain exercises are ... ready to be ironed in the blacksmith shop. Those taking special work in either line become quite proficient, doing excellent work.

Mechanical irrigation is taken up almost entirely in an experimental way. The power used for lifting the water is discussed under "Farm Motors" and the question of pumps and appliances is brought out as the opportunity offers itself.

The question of good roads is thoroughly discussed and demonstrations ... different methods of road building ... Road drainage and ... is also discussed in ... detail.

Students are required to take up the ... leveling of the land by means ... until they are ... to lay out either an irrigation or drainage ... this department ...



HOTEL LINCOLN AT HUGO. J. W. WARDRIP, PROP.

MELONS RAISED BY C. H. LEE ON FARM N...

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The Construction of the Monument Valley Park

A Paper Read Recently Before Pike's Peak Polytechnic Society by Edmond C. van Diest.

ALMOST everything affecting the future welfare of Colorado Springs, and certainly everything here that has been done to strengthen the love for outdoor life, to promote the foundation of artistic taste, the love of the beautiful in nature, should bear somewhere the name of General Palmer. From Lieutenant Pike's diary we read that he found, where the city now stands, and in a section where General Palmer has found it possible to build up such a series of parks, "a barren, soil-parched and dried up eight months of the year, presenting neither moisture or nutriment for the growth of wood," and he would surely leave it all "to the glittering and uncivilized aborigines of the country." Comparing the present condition with this statement, a most wonderful change has been brought about mainly by irrigation and the application of water to the surface of the ground, which induces as the tide of settlement gradually spreads out and extends westward, an atmospheric change, and apparently increasing annual rainfall. The roads General Palmer has built, the bridle and foot paths, the boulevards, Palmer park, Dorchester park, Thorndale park, all bear testimony to his generosity and care for the community he has founded, but the greatest of all, the Monument Valley park, to which he has repeatedly refused to have his name applied, extends for two miles through the city, and is so located that it is easily accessible to all the people. Entrance to the city by rail is virtually through the park, and its little lakes, waterfall, paths, playgrounds, and shady nooks may be seen by every tourist.

EFFECT OF A FLOOD.

Creek to the left has destroyed riprap ring and cut its way through the road to within a few feet of the lake. Water pipe is exposed. From a photograph taken after the flood of August 13, 1905.

IDEAL SPOT FOR A PARK.

At the foot of the bluff, north of Boulder Crescent there was a bend in the Monument Creek, where a large group of cottonwoods, growing in a sheltered location, with a few pines dotting the adjoining slope, presented an ideal spot for a little park, and this spot years after General Palmer first conceived the idea of making this a park, was made the basis for the formation of the Willow Park association, with and through the initiative and intelligent efforts of Dr. B. F. D. Adams, who became its president. In addition to the area given to it then by General Palmer, abutting property owners gave of their property along the adjoining slope. Despite Mr. Adams' efforts, money for improvement of the tract was wanting, so that the tract, embracing some ten acres was finally deeded to the city under the condition that the city should improve it as a park. Ten years went by, the city's funds and official time being all actively employed in keeping pace with the requirements of a growing community, so that its pledge in accepting the tract remained unfulfilled.

Meanwhile, a wonderful development of the whole state was going on, and the hoped and far-reaching aims and foresight of the pathfinders that conceived and built the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and the Rio Grande Western were being vindicated, until it became possible for General Palmer to consummate alone the task of improvement that he had dreamed of for the little wooded valley, and then not only on the 10 acres, where the cottonwood grove first gave shelter to the empire builders from the burning sun of the arid plain, but on two hundred acres extending for a distance of two miles along this bottom in the line of the city's development. Of this acreage, the Colorado Springs company has dedicated more than half. The basis of General Palmer's plan was to build up a park that would embrace all natural features, take advantage of the moisture naturally existing in the creek bottom, there to add to the foliage and provide shaded walks free from dust, safe for all, children as well as the physically infirm. Located as it was and taking up a comparatively narrow strip, this idea precluded any thought of a driveway, even though relatively narrow, and the dust, dirt, noise and possible dangers that must arise from it. It was intended primarily as a place to walk in, hitherto the most noticeable lack in Colorado Springs.

WORK BEGUN THREE YEARS AGO.

The work of construction was begun in January, 1904. Many tracts within this bottom had been already acquired, but many more remained to be secured, in order that the adjoining slope might be protected and not present the appearance of an unsightly dump, which would have become the more prominent by contrast, as the work progressed. Many abutting owners, realizing the scope and importance of General Palmer's plan, gave to him gladly of their holdings as much as was needed, and others were purchased, until but a few small areas now remain to be secured to round out the original plan. During the summer of 1903 surveys were made and plans were drawn for the improvement, by Mr. Leavitt, and this plan was followed in its principal features only up to the Mesa road.

When the plans were exhibited in the large room now occupied by the museum in Palmer Hall, (then, Nov. 1903) just completed, it was with a view of securing the criticism of all familiar with our climatic conditions, particularly in relation to the greatest item of difficulty, the plan for improvement of the Monument creek, so liable to sudden floods (usually in August) that would rise above its banks and to some most years overflow the banks to a depth of four feet in height on one side or the other of the channel, the upper two feet of the flood stream spreading therefore over a very large surface. Then, too, the channel was very tortuous, and the sharp bends were not easily susceptible of permanent improvement, so that a channel was decided on 65 feet wide at its bottom and seven feet deep, with side slopes of two to one. To protect these slopes, Mr. Leavitt planned a concrete toe wall set in the bed of the stream along the bottom of each slope, to support a riprap above for a height of six feet, laid dry, and as an alternative plan a bed of bundles of willows with rock or riprap over. It was not found easily possible to carry out the latter plan, as the amount of willows required would have been enormous, more than could possibly have been secured within a reasonable distance, plentiful though the supply of willows is, so that the first-mentioned plan was first adopted. The sharp creek bends were filled and long gradual curves substituted. The fills were made from the accumulated sands of the creek bed for which a regular grade was planned of 5 per hundred feet.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

No systematic study of the creek had been first made so all that was now conditions here and elsewhere varied so that applied and known methods were not in all points applicable. The plan resulted in a permanent, within limits of reasonable annual maintenance, such as, for example, would be required of a railroad grade and track subject to the severe attacks of natural agencies. It would have been possible to build a channel of concrete that would have withstood every storm or flood, but the cost would have been prohibitive. To do so would have cost about $40 per lineal foot of creek bank. The average cost as now completed is $16 per lineal foot, crosswalls included, and the difference would have provided, at five per cent, an annual income of $15,000, more than enough for the entire park maintenance. Before the first plan had been completed much beyond or north of the Mesa road one of the severest floods occurred, probably severe as any since the founding of the city. The water rose to a height of eight feet, flooding over the completed banks. In many places, and all concave sides of curves, the riprap washed out.

Even the toe wall of concrete, three to three and half feet deep, one foot wide at the top and two feet wide at the bottom, was washed out and lay in great broken blocks in the channel when the water subsided. Though the damage done was very considerable, a very valuable lesson had been learned. The flood had cut the channel about one foot deeper over the entire completed length. The gradual curves and even gradient of the bed, had greatly accelerated the water velocity, aiding the scouring of the bottom. Every little obstruction that lodged quickly formed a sand bar, which piled up several feet in height and correspondingly contracted the channel, throwing added strain on the opposite bank. And most important of all, it was found that the toe wall was not undermined and the dry riprap above, robbed of support, let down, but that as the water rose, it quickly entered the crevices of the riprap into the newly-made banks of sand behind it, which, when saturated, settled, sliding riprap and all into the stream, the rushing water then found easy access to the bank, until it reached and dislodged the toe wall. In places the riprap was dislodged by heavy bridge timbers, which, carried by the current, rammed each bank alternately with considerable force, digging holes wherein the water easily carried on the work of destruction.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

As since carried out (and this included the rebuilding of a large part of the work previously done below the Mesa road), the concrete toe wall, two feet wide, was built to a depth of four and a half feet below the finished channel bed, except at points free from water pockets, where the toe wall extends two to three feet down. Wherever shale was encountered above these depths the toe wall was carried down into the shale from 12 to 18 inches. Above the toe wall the bank was made of adobe to an average depth of eight inches. Back of the toe wall and riprap, the formal, monotonous appearance of the rock facing. This work was followed by crosswalls set mostly in the centers of the curves, but varying from 200 to 500 feet apart along the entire channel. The concrete crosswall reinforced with numerous one-half inch iron rods, has an up-stream curvature of four feet and is from 6 to 12 inches lower for sixteen feet in the center than at the sides, and has a thickness of from three to four feet at the bottom, tapering to ten inches at the top. The front or up-stream batir being three-quarters of an inch to the foot of rise, the batir on the lower or down-stream side being four inches per foot of rise, the bottom of the wall pitched deeper (three to four inches) in front than at the back. All crosswalls are carried down into the shale where the shale was found within five feet of the stream bed, and four and one-half to five feet in any case, except in three cases where the shale was encountered at shallow depth, or exposed in the stream bed. All crosswalls except two are provided with apron of stone from three to six feet in width. Some of these aprons rise to the top of the crosswalls, while others provide for a drop in the creek channel of from 12 to 14 inches, forming a fall to that extent. Three of these crosswalls are so located as to protect the city water mains where they cross the Monument creek. As any idea of bringing the channel to a uniform gradient was abandoned after the first flood, the varying conditions found in the channel, such as sand, gravel, adobe and shale, and varying natural grades of the channel, were taken care of by these variations in the form of the crosswalls and its apron. The average grade of the channel is now .75 of a foot in 100 feet. The function of the crosswall was, first, to prevent further scouring and deepening of the creek channel, one of the important effects of which is the lowering of the natural water table or depth at which the underground water is constant, and thereby drying the surface and increasing the amount of surface irrigation needed; second, to provide interferences and reducing grade, thereby retarding the rapidity of flow; third, to direct the flow in the curves to the center of the channel, producing impact at exposed points.

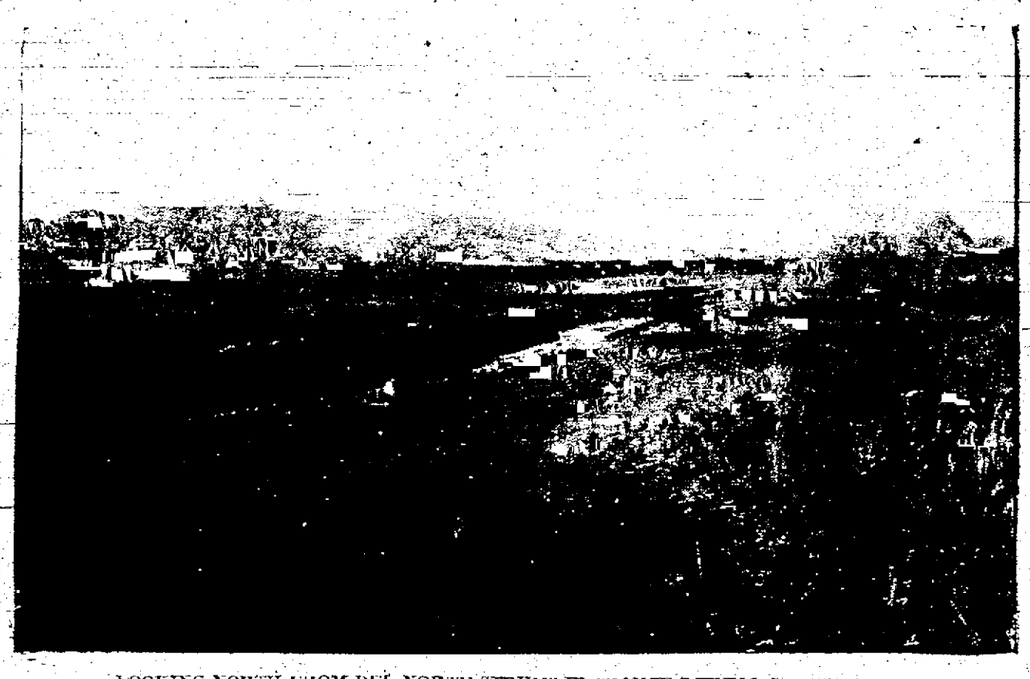
SOME SPECIAL FEATURES.

My excuse for enlarging on this matter [illegible] approximately necessary in the construction of the park was in this creek protection. There will be in the completed park four bridges, one the first, built of oregon pine, the other three of large proportions, with the park on, supported by concrete abutments, the upper two having a facing or veneer of roughly hewn quarried stone. Four little lakes have been built, to provide amusement for skaters in winter, and the pleasant prospect always presented by a sheet of water with the growth its presence stimulates around it, and particularly in a semi-arid climate.

The El Paso canal, or city ditch, was presented, with its water rights, to the city of Colorado Springs, by the Colorado Springs Company, with the condition that all grounds under it should be entitled to irrigation water. Early in 1904, the city council, by ordinance voted one foot of the night flow of the ditch for the park irrigation. A reservoir with a capacity of 1,400,000 cubic feet was built in the north end of the park, for reserve storage and for gathering this night flow for distribution in the day time. From the reservoir a riveted steel pipe line extends, with a diameter of 12 inches at the upper end, gradually reducing in diameter to its end about 350 feet south of the Pikes viaduct. The laterals from the main line are all of galvanized iron pipe, with hydrants set at approximately 150-foot intervals, the intention being to accomplish irrigation with 50-foot hose lengths serving circles of 120 feet in diameter. The wear and tear on hose for three years exceeds considerably the cost of the galvanized pipe laid. The cubic foot per second of the night flow provides 40,000 cubic feet of water per day, after deducting 2,000 cubic feet for evaporation and seepage.

As the reservoir has a concrete core wall on what may be called two sides (in all the constructed embankment) and is thoroughly puddled with adobe, the seepage so far is very slight. The supply stated will easily supply enough hydrants during the day time, to irrigate 35 acres per day. The total acreage of the park is practically 200 acres. The irrigated area after deducting creek channel, lake areas, paths, etc., etc., is about 120 acres, so that the entire area can be irrigated in about five days from the daily supply, but the reservoir reserve would permit of the sprinkling of all the lawn and shrubbery every day, an unnecessary service even in the hottest weather. Should the

(Continued on Next Page.)



LOOKING NORTH FROM DEL NORTE STREET ENTRANCE DURING CONSTRUCTION.

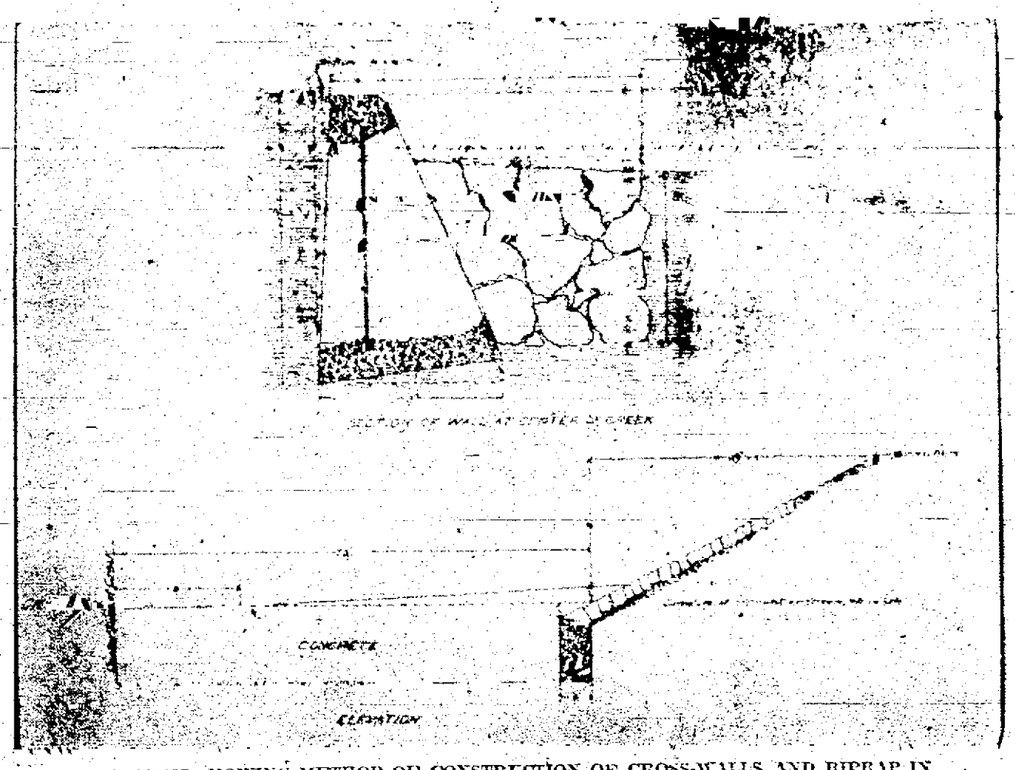


DIAGRAM SHOWING METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OF CROSS-WALLS AND RIPRAP IN MONUMENT CREEK.

LAKE NO. 1 IN MONUMENT VALLEY PARK, SHOWING WOODED ISLAND.

SKATING ON THE LAKE IN MONUMENT VALLEY PARK.

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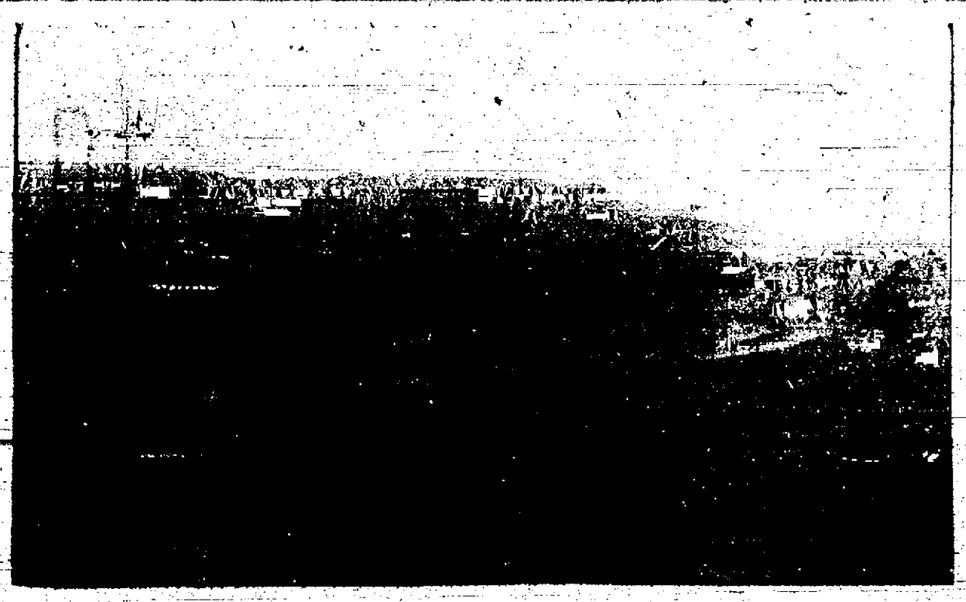


LOOKING NORTH FROM DEL NORTE STREET ENTRANCE AFTER COMPLETION.

The Construction of Monument Valley Park

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

city ditch fail for any reason, the reservoir would supply the park needs for three weeks or a month, according to the weather.

BIG FORCE OF MEN AND TEAMS.

It can best convey an idea of the magnitude of the work now nearly completed, by stating that since January, 1904, or nearly three years, the force has not been less than 100 men and 10 teams, and reached a maximum of 407 men and 127 teams. Over 100,000 cubic yards of rock, 120,000 cubic yards of gravel, 30,000 yards of adobe, and forty carloads of cement, 18,000 yards of manure were used. The grading work included the moving of a little over 500,000 cubic yards of earth and sand, the second handling of top soil included. The grouting used for the riprap was made up of five parts gravel (a considerable portion of which was coarse sand) one of sand, to one of cement. The concrete in toe wall, and bridge abutments consisted of three of broken stone, three of gravel, one of sand and one of cement. A variation in this formula was adopted for work in the winter time and the proportions altered respectively, to five to one and six to one. The lower, or Lake No. 1, as well as the upper, or Lake No. 4, are built entirely on a bed of sand, so the bottoms had to be puddled with adobe. This was done first to a depth of six inches, then a light three-inch layer of gravel, both thoroughly rolled with the steam roller, after which another four inches of adobe, and on top of that six inches of gravel, were placed and each in turn rolled, after which a layer of coarse gravel and rock was laid along the slope to a point a few inches above high-water level and the remainder of the bank turfed. All the little ponds have two sources of water supply. Underground water, that which saturates all the valley bottom from a depth of three feet below the surface to the shale, and the Monument creek.

It may be interesting here to note that Lake No. 4 has such an underground water inflow, delivering nearly one-half cubic foot per second, and that from a the pipe collector beginning at its upper end with a diameter of six inches and ending at the little lake with pipe eight inches diameter, with a length of 1,200 feet.

The outlets are provided with blast gates instead of valves. This is a simple iron gate, used on air lines of blast furnaces, and where a gate can be used not perfectly water-tight, but nearly so, and not subject to more than slight pressures, say up to three pounds per square inch, these gates can be most effectively used and cost but a small fraction of the cost of a valve of the same diameter. They are especially useful on the pipe lines. The water system beginning with a main of ten inches in diameter, has a total length of 11,000 feet of pipe and 200 hydrants.

PLANTING AND PLAYGROUNDS.

The planting plan south of Boulder Crescent is distinctly formal, with straight paths at regular intervals and there, too, is the concrete structure built according to Mr. Leavitt's plan, as commanding an excellent view of Pike's Peak. To the north of this all formal elements were omitted and pathways informally laid out, to take advantage of shade of existing trees, and develop and show all the natural beauties of the landscape. About 5,000 pounds of grass seed, 7,000 evergreens of all kinds, 5,000 cottonwoods, 7,000 elms, maples, honeylocust, locusts, ash, sycamores, etc., etc., more than 20,000 shrubs, such as flack snowballs, barberry, Russian olive, cornus and many thousands of the smaller shrubs, have been planted.

At the greenhouse, besides the 50,000 or more flowering plants raised from seed every year, some experiments are being made in the raising from seed of various forms of conifers, the most interesting of which is perhaps the Torrey pine, of which a few seeds brought from California and planted in December last have produced little trees nine inches in height, a growth several times as much as that of any of the native varieties. The greatest care will now have to be exercised in inuring these to the climate, particularly the hot, windy days of summer and the extreme cold of winter. Another interesting item was the attempt to grow the larch. Of 100 young larches about three feet high bought in 1904, only one remains and that seems to have become hardened sufficiently to withstand the great daily range of temperature.

Just north of the Bijou viaduct and adjoining West View place, a tract of about one-half acre, General Palmer has named the Colorado Wild Garden. About 100 named varieties of Colorado's native flowering plants and shrubs are planted in this little area, in little groups as nearly as possible of such a nature that some groups in each bed will be in blossom in rotation the entire season. North of this and in the bottom is the old Willow park. On account of its sheltered location, and cottonwood trees giving both shade and shelter, this was chosen as a suitable location for the planting of trees not indigenous to Colorado, but most of which can be grown, and, which will in time develop into specimen trees of the various varieties. Among those already planted are bird cherry, Russian mulberry, gray willow, pin oak, catalpa sp., white elm, European linden, American linden, black walnut, American white ash, balm of Gilead and silver birch.

FINE MINERAL SPRING.

North of this on the west side of the Monument creek is the spring. This spring water coming through the shale is covered by a wall of concrete 16 feet deep. A basin cut in the shale at the bottom serves as a collector. The flow is limited, but so far has met the demand of the several hundred people that visit it every day. The taste of the water is a little astringent, due to the iron and sulphates it contains. Its analysis made by Professor Lamb, is as follows:

	Grains per Gal.
Potassium	2.822
Sodium	3.428
Magnesium	1.026
Calcium	7.417
Iron	0.373
Alumina	0.241
Silica	1.055
Sulphuric Acid	22.707
Chlorine	0.705
Oxygen in sulphates	5.626
Carbonic Acid in bicarbonates	1.156
	52.795
Probably combined as—	
Potassium sulphate	6.295
Sodium Sulphate	7.856
Magnesium Sulphate	8.096
Calcium Sulphate	16.515
Ferrous Sulphate	9.021
Sodium Chloride	1.262
Calcium Bicarbonate	10.414
Alumina	0.241
Silica	1.156
	52.795

The purity of the water was very carefully determined. More than 40 additional bacteriological analyses have been made at all seasons of the year, without variation in purity and thoroughly demonstrating that it never is contaminated by the waters of the Monument creek, nearby, no matter how high its waters rise. The waters seem to possess some curative properties.

The large open area north of the spring is intended to have a bandstand near the center. This is a matter of the future. North of the Mesa road on the same side is the park greenhouse. As previously stated, many thousands of plants are raised here from seed, mostly native annuals and perennials. The output of the greenhouse, together with seed sown in the open, are expected in a few years to fill the park with flowers and the results so far obtained from one year's effort indicate that its purpose will be fulfilled, and that in place zones the entire park will be a veritable flower garden. On the east side of the Mesa road and a little north, there is a children's sand court, 100 feet square, filled to a depth of 18 inches with clean, washed sand. East of this is the girl's athletic field, with its volleyball court and running track, and a little farther north, the tennis court and farther south is the upper lake and [illegible] in field. Along one side of this representative section of the geological structure of this region from granites to the Pierce shales, built up of representative rocks of each series, or geological period in succession, beginning at the bottom with the granite and extending upwards, this section shows representative rocks of the Cambrian, Ordovician limestones, Fountain conglomerates, the Garden of the Gods sandstone, Jurassic limestone, Dakota brown and yellow sandstones, the Greenhorn limestone, Carlisle Gray sandstones and the Niobrara limestones, each of the series of a width in approximate proportion to its natural thickness on the basis of about one foot of height of section to two hundred feet of thickness of strata. This is now building, and will soon be completed. The waterfall is supplied by the surplus or waste water of the city ditch on the bank above. This will supply a stream of varying dimensions the entire summer. To the north of this is another spring, almost concealed by an overhanging willow. The planting in the north end will be completed during the present winter and coming spring. North of University place will be placed the parkkeeper's cottage, and nearby the tool storehouse, and stable for a team of park horses, to be used solely for park purposes. The cottage is to be occupied by the man in charge of the water system. A public golf course of nine holes will be built north of this.

The various little lakes are supplied both by Monument creek water and underground water. The stream of underground water running into the upper lake is about one-half cubic foot per second, or even temperature and perfectly clear.

In this connection it may not be amiss here to emphasize that almost every dry channel in the neighborhood of Colorado Springs has a very considerable amount of water flowing at varying depths under the surface, water which may be tapped and brought to the surface by suitable dams or collectors or pipe lines, all by well known methods. The application of these methods to this development of the underground waters in these various apparently dry channels would yield sufficient water for the irrigation of several thousand acres in the vicinity of Colorado Springs.

The greater part of the planting was done as planned by Mr. James Frederick Dawson, of Boston, and will soon bear ample testimony to his ability.

OTHER PARKS.

Dorchester Park is a little tract of seven acres, situated on the Fountain creek, between South Tejon street and South Nevada avenue. This tract was partly purchased by public contributions and partly donated directly to the city several years ago, but remained unimproved until last year, when General Palmer undertook its improvement. The main idea in this improvement was the creation of little allotment gardens, where the children might singly or in groups, under proper guidance, acquire a love for the cultivation of flowers. If this plan meets with the co-operation it deserves, there is no doubt that it will become a source of great pleasure to the children and parents of that section, introducing a knowledge of flowers and love for them, beautify many homes, and thus aid in the early development of the best instincts in our nature, too often left dormant; the development of which cannot but make for happier, brighter homes, and a higher citizenship.

Thorndale park is a little tract of four acres, donated to Colorado City by Mr. Thorne for park purposes, and improved by General Palmer last year. It is situated north of the Manitou Boulevard between Third and Fourth streets, Colorado City. It contains a little lake, supplied from the city ditch. General Palmer's attention was drawn to this improvement by the Ladies' Improvement society of Colorado City, and, through their efforts the work is now completed and the park under the care of the proper city authorities, who have taken an active interest in its development.

MAINTENANCE COST.

The maintenance cost is of great importance to all. For the next two years this will approximate $12,000 per year, while the trees and shrubs planted are developing and becoming established. As these develop, adding shade and ground cover, the lawn areas will be somewhat contracted, and the expense of lawn work and irrigation reduced. Not including the cost of limits and possible creek repair, it is my belief that the actual maintenance cost, watchman included, will not exceed $10,000 per annum after two years. This would be but 40 cents per annum per person for a population of 25,000, a very small annual contribution for the pleasure it brings to thousands; for its influence as an attraction to the tourist and health seeker, as well as on the welfare of the city. In this connection the value of the ground as a city asset must not be forgotten. The cost of maintenance will probably never exceed 2 per cent of this value.

The proper care and future control of the park and driveway system built up around the city by General Palmer, is a matter that has not been fully concluded. It is probable that it will be all transferred temporarily to trustees, until the formation of a park commission. The idea being that such park commission shall be appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the city council, and is to be composed of public-spirited men, serving without remuneration, they to have a superintendent, at such salary as they may determine. In his charge the actual work and detail of maintenance and improvement will be placed subject to the commissioners' approval.

The grading work is practically completed and will be entirely completed within the next thirty days, leaving only the planting of the north end to be done during the spring and summer season of 1907. This together with the maintenance of the system for the year 1907, will be borne entirely by General Palmer, and thereafter it is his intention to add to his great bounty by providing a considerable portion of the maintenance cost for a period of years, contributing a larger amount at the beginning than at the end of the term, thus eliminating any idea of burden to the taxpayers, while the great benefits that must arise from these improvements and their fully large and growing value become a part of and the particular pride of all the people, an improvement that shall make Colorado Springs everywhere known as the Park City of the Rocky Mountains.

Dr. Schneider's report regarding purity of water reads as follows:

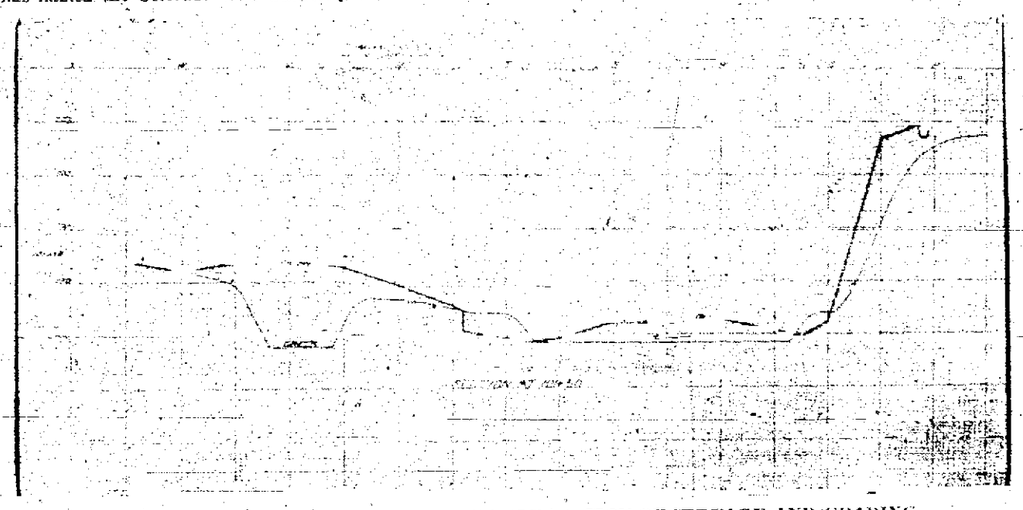
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER FROM THE SPRING IN GENERAL PALMER'S PARK.

Our studies began April 26th and ended June 3d. In all, sixteen samples of the water were taken at varying periods of pumping. Each gave a low bacterial count, and in no instance did traces of sewage contamination appear.

Our work indicated that the water is always pure. During this same period I had some of my students examine the creek waters also. Ten samples of it invariably showed a very high content of bacteria and a considerable number of sewage forms. This indicates that the source of the spring water is not the creek, and neither is its water influenced thereby, but is rather an independent shale drain.

(Signed) EDWARD SCHNEIDER.

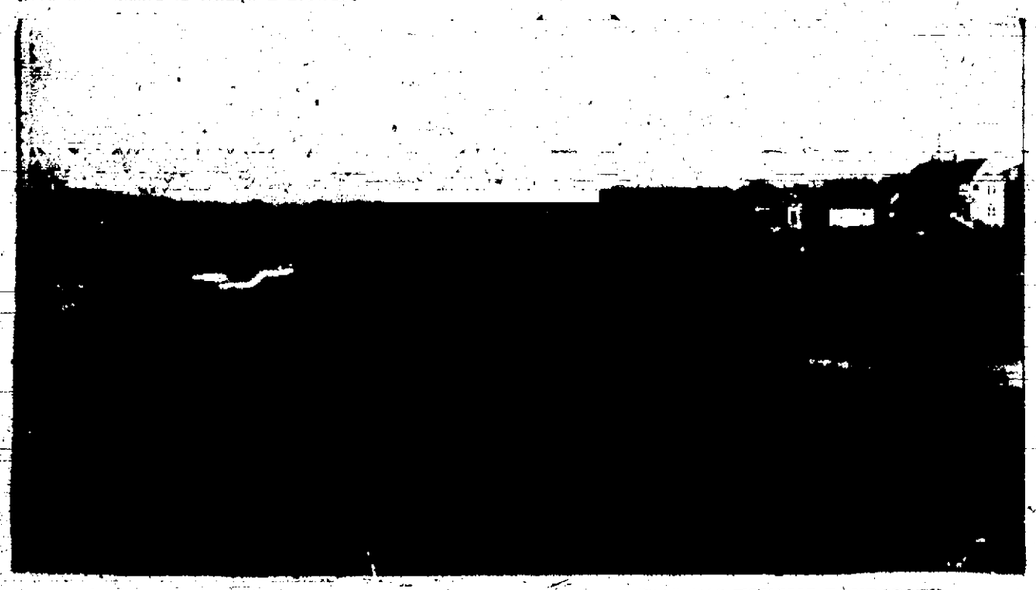
June 29, 1906.



SECTION THROUGH LAKE NO. 4, SHOWING ALTERATION OF SURFACE AND GRADING.

Dark line shows original surface; light line finished surface.

RUSTIC BRIDGE IN MONUMENT VALLEY PARK.



VIEW IN SOUTH END OF MONUMENT VALLEY PARK, SHOWING FORMAL LANDSCAPE.

Colorado

The Land of Superlatives

"The playground of the nation"

WAS WHAT President Roosevelt once designated Colorado, and the phrase was so evidently appropriate that it has become a national epigram.

But this idea, while a pleasant one and perfectly true, gives but a faint idea of what the state really is, much less of what it will be in the future. One billion dollars worth of minerals chiseled from the bowels of the solid rock, almost double that amount pickled from the waters and soil by farmers since the state was first settled, tells a story in which the "playground" is a [illegible] part. With some billions and a half of dollars which represents her manufacturing output [illegible] the same two, a small idea of the wealth of the state wrung from the inexhaustible storehouse of her present yearly output in dollars and cents, there is found to be about $30,000,000 in precious metals, $10,000,000 in coal, $125,000,000 in farm products, including sugar and live stock, and $120,000,000 in manufactured articles.

While Colorado may be, and is, a playground for the nation, she is a good, profitable and promising work ground for her more than half-million inhabitants.

All this has been accomplished in 35 years. The first prospector is not yet too old to pack his kit over the hills. The first farmer is still able to potter around upon his fat acres.

But all this still gives a very poor idea of Colorado. She has been the state of great endeavor and high achievement. Men have done things in this state that all the world regarded as impossible. They have laid their railroads over peaks where nothing but the eagle could find a footing. The eternal hills have been pierced with miles of tunnels with no more blare of trumpets than the easterner would make in building a dirt road or corduroying a swamp. Deep in the heart of almost every mountain in the state is to be heard the tap of the miner's hammer or the pit-a-pat of the steam drill eternally boring into the living rock in the search for the precious metal that keeps the world agog.

Over dizzy chasms the engineer has swung his bridge, and down the perpendicular sides of the mountain the tramway whirls its giddy string of cars laden with ore.

To the easterner even the picturesque ore hauler with his blacksnake whip and string of sixes, crawling around a narrow shelf 2,000 feet in midair, is a marvel of daring and skill. But most marvelous of all—a state with eternal sunshine and yet eternal snows with not enough rain to water a goat, that can raise every crop known to American soil except tobacco. This is getting into the realms of magic. More wheat to the acre, more barley to the acre, more rye and peas, more hay and potatoes, more peaches and apples and melons to the acre than any other state in the broad Union, and sugar beets—why, in all these things Colorado has New York, Minnesota, California, Missouri and every other state that thought itself great in agriculture, crowded off the map so far as richness of soil is concerned.

What is more, Colorado never had a crop failure.

The greatest gold state, the greatest silver state, the greatest sugar beet state, the greatest alfalfa state, the greatest melon, peach and apple state, the greatest [illegible] state, the greatest irrigation state, the greatest mountain railroading state, the healthiest state, the greatest scenic state in the Union. I mean that is a little bit of Colorado.

Colorado's people are the most cheerful and liberal in the world.

Why? Because the sun shines on them more, the flowers smile in their faces more, the water kisses their lips with a purer kiss than anywhere else, and the good old mountains give them noble thoughts and bid them lift their heads to heaven and look the whole world in the face. They are in God's country.

The little Columbine with blush purer than the tints on dove's wings and far more delicate and fair, grows in the clefts of the crags just under the snow line.

The water in a thousand streams bubbles eternally from the very heart of the solid rock.

The rainbow throws its myriad hues from rock to rock across the green-clad gulch so that the little child can stand in the variagated tints and say: "See! Here are the ribbons of the angels!"

Those things are miracles. They are to be seen only in Colorado.

But what has the state to offer for the future?

She has 18,000 square miles of coal lands yet untouched which the scientists say contain 34,000,000,000 tons.

She has 30,000,000 acres of government land open to location by homesteaders and miners.

The big mining camps of the state have not began to show any diminution of output and new mines are being discovered every day.

Colorado has more grazing land for cattle, sheep and horses than any other state in the Union.

Colorado has $100,000,000 worth of timber still standing.

She has the greatest mineral and health-restoring waters in the world.

Colorado has more water power in her rivers for electric transmission than any other three states in the Union. She is in a fair way to be known as the Electric state.

Colorado people have unbounded faith in their state. That is the best of all.

CROSSWALL IN MONUMENT CREEK.

A number of these have been built to maintain the grade of the creek and prevent the water undermining the riprapping.

CAKE WALK FIRST IN AFRICA.

Chicago Dispatch to the New York World.

Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, who has just returned from pygmy land, on the upper Congo, says:

"One thing I discovered was that the 'cake walk' did not originate in America, but on the Congo. The wild natives have the cake walk festivities—all but the cake. The gyrations and movements are almost the same as a genuine cake walk in this country.

"A traveler who attends to his own business can explore the country without fear. Though there are cannibals, they eat only one another in their tribal wars; they seldom eat a missionary or a white man.

"The pygmies are three and a half to four and a half feet high. They live along the sources of the large rivers in the upland. They subsist chiefly by hunting."

TOBACCO AS A LIFE SAVER.

From the New York Mail.

Alcohol may or may not be a food. Tobacco is. We have the word of Lindsay B. Hicks for it. And the word of a man entombed fifteen days in a mountain's heart is worth having on the subject of what saved life in circumstances that seem a certain guarantee of death. Air came to the imprisoned miner through a chance crevice when the tons of earth crushed into the shaft; a two-inch tube, drilled down to him through seventy feet of rock and dirt, gave him liquid food. But his belief is that this food and drink would not have saved him.

"That tobacco saved my life," he says. "It is the greatest foodstuff on earth, and but for it I would be a cold corpse in there right now."

The chances are that Miner Hicks, failed for a fortnight in the narrowest and darkest of subterranean cells from which a man ever came forth alive would have died a maniac or a victim of nervous shock, and exhaustion but for his tobacco. Pluck saved him, and his plug and the few grains scraped from an empty sack were the nerve food that enabled him to keep his courage.

An old Indian fighter who had followed the hardest trails of Crook, Miles and Custer once said that the American regular cavalryman can march three days without water and five without food, provided the supply of tobacco is ample. "But," he added significantly, "give him a million of food and a small supply of water, after tobacco had given out for two days, I rode constantly at the rear of my troop." His meaning was that men's endurance of the desert lessened, their nerves were unstrung and a chance stumble or careless word would bring about one of those ugly conflicts among comrades which only the prompt action of an officer could check in time.

Assailants of tobacco, of course, can find in the facts as strong an argument as can the devotees of the weed. Men who never become accustomed to its use may never need its sustaining qualities. We know of no fair test that ever has been made of the comparative endurance of smokers and non-smokers. But the testimony of Miner Hicks, at least, will console the man whose briar is his fireside pet, and to whom a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke.

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STUDENTS FROM A COLORADO FARM.

Colorado Agricultural College

Where the State Teaches the Most Modern and Scientific Methods of Farming and Stock Raising

A PRIZE WINNER FROM THE COLLEGE HERD

COLORADO agriculture without the Colorado Agricultural college would be like an automobile without the steering gear. That is what the professors at Fort Collins are doing for the farmers of this state. They are steering them in the right direction to achieve greater results from their efforts and to avoid the mistakes which land the big agricultural machine onto the rocks along the path of progress. The average farmer or farmer's son all over the world has great many things to learn and happily he recognizes the fact and is right on the alert for opportunity for improvement. That is why there are some 400 young men and women in the state institution at Fort Collins as well as scores of farmers' sons and short course who have come to learn the business which they hold to know the value of scientific farming.

[illegible] have learned that the factor of success in farming is not labor alone, as the old timers thought but labor and skill combined. To know how to do and what to do. That is the new gospel of the farm.

CAN HANDLE A THRESHER

It is good to see these bouncing young giants take a steam thresher and a traction engine put them together without instruction other than a word or two from their teacher, place them in position beside a huge stack of wheat or oats and go to it. By sundown the grain is threshed the sacks stored away the straw stacked and the machinery back in shape. It is good to see the dirty young athletes troop in to the wash room with their black faces streaked with little rivulets of sweat but with a step so light and buoyant that one can almost feel with them the thrill of life in their lithe muscles and the dancing of rich blood in their pumping arteries. No! [illegible] checks no lazy bones there and yet they are edu[illegible]

[illegible] leaved the habit of true politeness [illegible] right features of the college athletics [illegible] beautiful tools and [illegible] professing a [illegible] but after all those [illegible] hard working boys [illegible]

[illegible] sprinkling [illegible] of the state who have spent the best of the hour or during the few [illegible] ed as to stock [illegible] on the farm. The presence of the old farmers is an eloquent testimony to the fact that they recognize the great [illegible] the college and as we watch the proud faces as they light up with the resistless [illegible] of young [illegible] in the lesser one [illegible] pity for the [illegible] old [illegible] if I could have had this opportunity [illegible] with [illegible] nothing old friend regret nothing the honor of the whole thing is yours after all for you lived up to the full light you had and fought a brave fight with such weapons as you found and it was your right [illegible] thing possible for your [illegible]

MODERN DRAFT HORSES

[illegible] horse [illegible] subject and on the stage [illegible] middle of the room stands a [illegible] the three-year old [illegible] from [illegible] Shire weighs 1860 pound and in [illegible] year will weigh a ton. She [illegible] with [illegible] she stands $600 and [illegible] make not there are [illegible] firms in this state that would jump at the chance of paying $1,000 and $1,300. [illegible] would readily bring $10

A critical examination of this Percheron teaches the young farmer what a good horse is and how to fill the points that make a good draft horse such as the sharp eye buyer for the wholesale merchants will want. He learns that a great many of the plugs about [illegible] high with bodies [illegible] finely to the [illegible] shape which many self-[illegible] men displays with pride are very little value on the market even though they weigh 1,500 pounds and may be like the Dutchman's horse "not much for looks but h—l for strength." He learns that this chart before him does not cost any more than the Dutchman's [illegible] doubtable animal do since take up any more room nor require any more care provided both are given their right but is worth in money as much as five of the football type. He learns also that the market is increasing for the [illegible] of horse and the supply is not on tenth what it ought to be while the market for the Dutchman's [illegible] is practically [illegible] and the supply is not to be picked every corner in [illegible]

Above all [illegible] will [illegible] feed [illegible] produce the [illegible] for his horses [illegible] to the horses so as to keep [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] how to [illegible] waste [illegible] think [illegible]

and the average horseman of the state and horseshoer too would find himself in about the same position if he stood for awhile in the class under Professor Carlyle and Dr. Glover while they showed a few of the fine points about [illegible] horse. The sad part of it is that it is not oratory but practical provable horse talk.

LEARNING THE COACH HORSE

Now comes out what Dr. Glover calls the "old Barney" of the farm the family carriage horse that used to carry the butter and eggs and the women [illegible] to church. He is the mount [illegible] farm and when the time [illegible] raising him exclusively [illegible] with $7,000,000 annually to the state. He is the best type of the American standard bred carriage horse. Only allied to the English hackney but a little better suited [illegible] sprinkling [illegible] of the state who have spent the best of the hour or during the few [illegible] ed as to stock [illegible] on the farm. The presence of the old farmers is an eloquent testimony to the fact that they recognize the great [illegible] the college and as we watch the proud faces as they light up with the resistless [illegible] of young [illegible] in the lesser one [illegible] pity for the [illegible] old [illegible] if I could have had this opportunity [illegible] with [illegible] nothing old friend regret nothing the honor of the whole thing is yours after all for you lived up to the full light you had and fought a brave fight with such weapons as you found and it was your right [illegible] thing possible for your [illegible]

HORSE WITHOUT WINDPIPE

[illegible] surgeon did very [illegible] horse jumping around [illegible] to [illegible] windpipe. [illegible] Glover [illegible] happens to get [illegible] into a [illegible] so that [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] strikes [illegible] the [illegible] as [illegible] modern [illegible] on earth [illegible] and [illegible] now the Shire [illegible] You can cut my head off and as long as I can get one [illegible] I would [illegible] living

tion bring as high as $8,000 and $10,000, and millions of good American money go across the ocean yearly to England, France and Germany for these types with a view to improve the American carriage standard and supply the home market. Farmers might just as well raise this type as the old-time gait [illegible] kind with which we are all familiar and a good pair will bring from $800 to $2,000.

[illegible] about these horses and the best ways to raise and handle them so that the future farmers of Colorado are bound to be what they should be expert horsemen and practical veterinary surgeons. The latter feature is only incidental however as the boys are not intended to supplant the veterinarian but what is remembered that there is only one [illegible] in all the whole state the value of this training to the farmer living miles away from a surgeon is seen and with the breeding of finer stock the needed knowing how to care for their health will be more acutely

SUCH IS "SOLOMON"

More than that he is the safest horse in the world to drive for the doctor has a little whistle fitted in the tube and "Solomon" has been taught so that when he comes to a railroad crossing he lets out a shriek that would stop the most reckless engineer on earth. To a deaf man Solomon is worth $1,000 as a driving horse. He is awfully useful too in running for a train or in hailing a too-previous street car. He takes an absolute delight in teasing motormen and automobiles and just for the chance of giving them the horse laugh.

EXPERIMENTS WITH LOCO

But to return to the consideration of live stock. Here are many examples of the various diseases that afflict horses and cattle and these [illegible] are given the benefit of [illegible] method of treatment [illegible] will be able to [illegible] cost. [illegible] the Colorado farmer [illegible]

The same thing applies to the beef cattle said Dr. Glover. "There are very strict federal laws against the selling of beef that is in any way affected with disease and in the big packing centers of the east the government seeks to it that the law is enforced but in this state we have no such safeguard and many cattle affected with tuberculosis and lumpy jaw are sold to the local butchers for the Denver market and the same may be said to apply in all the towns and cities of the state. It is a hard matter to deal with for we feel that if we are [illegible] and point out the cry of graft will be raised and the public will say it is a scheme of the veterinary surgeons to make business for themselves. This naturally places us in a thankless position but [illegible] same I feel that the cattle [illegible] and [illegible] of the public health."

In Dr. Glover's [illegible] the cause of [illegible] disease [illegible] the idea of exposure [illegible] the [illegible] crowded conditions and lack of proper ventilation that characterize the dairy stables and the consequent infection to which the sound cattle are exposed from being in contact with those which are diseased.

HIGH GRADE OF SHEEP.

A fine assortment of Cotswold Southdown and Shropshire sheep are kept at the farm and form one of the most remunerative sources of revenue. This is one of the branches of farming which Professor Carlyle is endeavoring to demonstrate in its highest possibilities as he is of the opinion that the state has [illegible] doing the [illegible] of its present output [illegible] in connection with Professor Cottrell who [illegible] that [illegible] proper food [illegible] raising of sheep in this state can be made at least 9 per cent more profitable than it is at present and a great deal of the waste in the product [illegible] avoided.

[illegible] but possibly [illegible] range hogs [illegible] importing large quantities of [illegible] breeding [illegible] has been [illegible] production during the [illegible] through the campaign [illegible] college.

EXPERIMENTAL HOG RANCH

[illegible] this [illegible] work Professor [illegible] now has in hand a project that promises tremendous results in the near future. Through the generosity of Zeph Charles Post of Denver he has been donated 160 acres of land in the San Luis valley near Alamosa and $6,000 in cash with which to carry on his demonstration work in the rearing of hogs on barley and grass.

The work is now being started and the direction of A. J. Lorenz, an expert from Iowa as resident manager. The plan is to secure 100 brood sows and go into the business purely on a commercial basis so as to demonstrate the possibilities in the business and to pave the way for the individual farmer.

The conditions in the San Luis valley are ideal for hog raising said Professor Cottrell and I expect we will show that the [illegible] of our hogs will surpass that of any thing grown in America. We are aiming for the high-priced markets and our basis for feed will be peas and barley which we intend to perfecto. In this Professor Cottrell is co-operating with us and experimenting with the view of producing the best possible seed for that climate and soil. He has already demonstrated that it is possible to increase the yield of peas and barley by at least 40 per cent and we know that barley fed bacon is superior to corn in [illegible] on the market. Our aim is to get the work started we have the farmers of the San Luis valley supplied with good stock ready to be marketed at the best and we will see to it that the bacon is advertised in the best markets so that there will be a demand for San Luis bacon above every other brand. We have already demonstrated the superior quality of our Colorado bacon [illegible] and I know that if it is produced in sufficient quantities there will be a demand for it in the market at the highest possible figure at least five cents above that of any other bacon. More than that we can beat the world in regard to the cheapness of production so that the farmer will be able to score on both ends of the business. I am confident that we will succeed in demonstrating this on the farm at Romeo and I do not think that we will need more than half of the money donated to carry out our plans.

RAISE HOGS WITH FRUIT

At present the Agricultural college farm is not feeding a considerable number of hogs and chickens but Professor Cottrell says they aim to increase this to at least 1,000 hogs per annum and [illegible] 5,000 chickens. Professor Cottrell has shown the fruit growers of the state how they may preserve their orchards and reap immense profits from hogs by sowing barley or peas in their orchards and letting the hogs feed the crop along with the culled apples that are not fit for market. They can thus not only raise their pork cheaply, but will be returning to their orchards the very elements that are necessary for the preservation of the soil. There are at present about 600,000 hogs raised in the Fort Collins district and only 40,000 in the San Luis valley where the conditions are fully more favorable and if the farmers take kindly to the [illegible] of the college [illegible] their new experiments there is no reason why there should not be 1,000,000 sheep raised in the valley within the next ten years. Professor Cottrell who has had large experience in nearly every state in the Union claims that in all meat lines the climate and grain of Colorado produce a much finer-flavored meat than in any other part of the world and there is no reason why this state should not be the leading state in America in mutton, bacon and beef both as regards quality and quantity.

All these things and a thousand more are the boys of the Agricultural college learning from actual experience so that the future farmer of Colorado will be better able to produce more wealth on ten acres of soil than the present generation is doing on twenty. That is the real advantage of scientific farming and there is no need to do more than mention the examples of Germany and [illegible]

A WORD FOR SAN LUIS

Professor Cottrell has the following to say of the San Luis valley: [illegible] recently returned from a [illegible] San Luis valley [illegible] study [illegible] feed [illegible] live [illegible] stock [illegible] in connection with Professor Cottrell [illegible] demonstration that [illegible] proper food [illegible] raising of sheep in this state can be made at least 9 per cent more profitable than it is at present and a great deal of the waste in the product [illegible] avoided.

[illegible] but possibly [illegible] range hogs [illegible] importing large quantities of [illegible] breeding [illegible] has been [illegible] production during the [illegible] through the campaign [illegible] college.

The climate and conditions of climate and soil are particularly favorable for feeding baby beef hogs and lambs. These classes of farm animals grow while fattening and therefore need a large amount of muscle, blood and bone making material in their feed. The field peas as grown in the valley furnish these materials in a palatable form and at a exceptional low cost. The flowing wells furnish pure artesian water the gravel in the soil provides good drainage and the dry climate is just sufficiently cool to give stock sharp appetites.

The San Luis valley has about the [illegible] tillable area as Denmark. Denmark [illegible] annually to England alone bacon worth $11,000,000 and besides, keeps [illegible] head of cattle. The field peas and barley of the San Luis valley produce the choicest quality of bacon, and the valley has the advantage over Denmark of being under irrigation.

With conditions so favorable there should be raised and marketed every year in the valley a million hogs, and this could be done and large numbers of calves and lambs be also fed.

The actual results that can be obtained in the [illegible] making gains cheaply with highest quality of meat were generally known to stock feeders in the corn belt it would be but a short time until the valley would be settled to its full capacity with experienced stockmen.

I secured estimates from a number of conservative men who are feeding, and as near as they could judge from the weights of their stock when put on feed and when marketed, they are securing from 80 to 160 pounds of gain on lambs from an acre of feed and [illegible] pounds of pork per acre of feed from the hogs that clean up after the lambs. Where hogs are fed alone the estimates are 400 to 500 pounds of pork per acre of feed.

Most of the peas are raised in the valley for not to exceed $10 per acre for all expenses up to the time the stock is turned in and the only expense incurred in feeding is to water, salt and hold the animals—they gather the crop.

I believe that this fact can be produced very profitably in the valley, putting calves on full feed at weaning time and marketing them fat in May and June of the following season. I would recommend that several pens be put on feed this season and accurate accounts of the feeding operations be kept.

RAISE GRAIN AT 10,000 FEET.

To raise grain at 1,000 feet higher altitude than was ever deemed possible in this state that is a big proposition, but it is one of the ambitions of Professor Olin the expert soil and grain man of the faculty. He is confident that it can be done through proper soil selection and other methods known to himself and so assured is he of success that he makes the prediction that it soon will be a common thing to see grain growing in an altitude of 10,000 feet in this state.

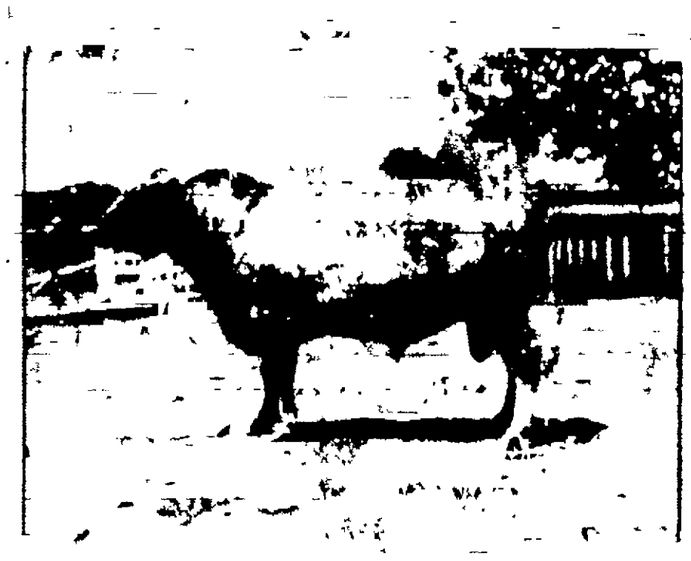
Persons there are who are apt to scoff at the enthusiasm of the college professors but the fact remains that results speak for themselves. For example it is through the efforts of Professor Blount formerly of the college at Fort Collins now of Worcester, Mass. that the farmers of Colorado have taken their favorite Defiance wheat now grown on about 200,000 acres and which produces fifty-five bushels more to the acre than any other grown in the state. This grade was produced by Professor Blount after long and careful experiment.

CHILDREN COMPETE

A seed competition among the school children of the state which was organized by Professor Olin is producing splendid results the object being to develop practical seed raisers among the

(Continued on Next Page)

GROUP OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.



HAMPTON LIGHT," FATHER OF THE COLLEGE HERD

PROF. CARLYLE AND ASSISTANTS.

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